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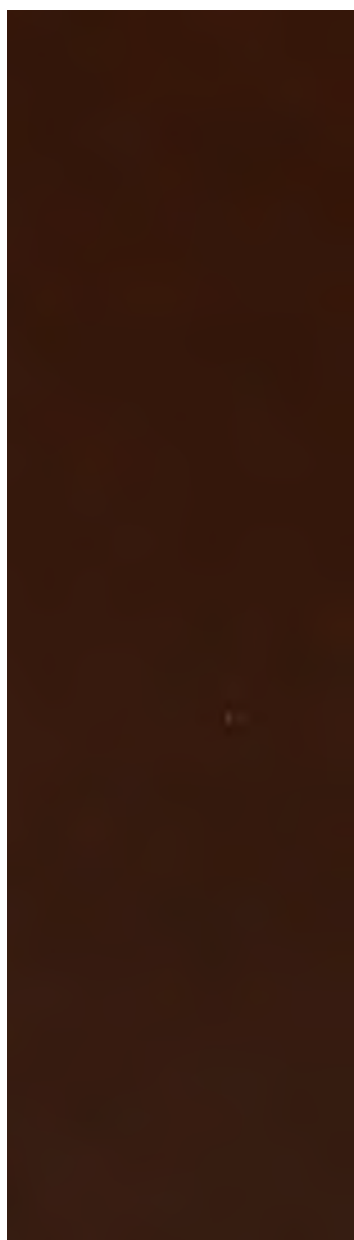
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REPORT AND TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION

FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,
AND ART.

[BUCKFASTLEIGH, JULY, 1913.]

VOL. XLV.
[VOL. V, THIRD SERIES.]

PLYMOUTH:
W. BRENDON AND SON, LTD., PRINTERS.

1913.

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* Permanent Members of the Council.

PLACES OF MEETING

OF

THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Place of Meeting.	President.
1862. EXETER . . .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863. PLYMOUTH . . .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864. TORQUAY . . .	E. Vivian, Esq., M.A.
1865. TIVERTON . . .	C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1866. TAVISTOCK . . .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.G.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867. BARNSTAPLE . . .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868. HONITON . . .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869. DARTMOUTH . . .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870. DEVONPORT . . .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.
1872. EXETER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Temple).
1873. SIDMOUTH . . .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	The Earl of Devon.
1875. TORRINGTON . . .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. Treasurer Hawker, M.A.
1877. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878. PAIGNTON . . .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.
1879. ILFRACOMBE . . .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880. TOTNES . . .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1881. DAWLISH . . .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A.
1882. CREDITON . . .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883. EXMOUTH . . .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885. SEATON . . .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A., D.LIT.
1886. ST. MARYCHURCH . . .	Sir J. B. Phear, M.A., F.G.S.
1887. PLYMPTON . . .	Rev. W. H. Dallinger, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc.
1888. EXETER . . .	Very Rev. Dean Cowie, D.D.
1889. TAVISTOCK . . .	W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc.
1890. BARNSTAPLE . . .	Lord Clinton, M.A.
1891. TIVERTON . . .	R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S.
1892. PLYMOUTH . . .	A. H. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., J.P.
1893. TORQUAY . . .	T. N. Brushfield, M.D., F.S.A.
1894. SOUTH MOLTON . . .	Sir Fred. Pollock, Bart., M.A.
1895. OKEHAMPTON . . .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898. HONITON . . .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.
1899. TORRINGTON . . .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900. TOTNES . . .	Lord Clifford, M.A.
1901. EXETER . . .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.L.
1902. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903. SIDMOUTH . . .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A.
1905. PRINCETOWN . . .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.
1906. LYNTON . . .	F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A.
1907. AXMINSTER . . .	The Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Robertson).
1908. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Lord Monkswell, D.L., LL.B.
1909. LAUNCESTON . . .	The Lord Bishop of Truro (Dr. Stubbs).
1910. CULLOMPTON . . .	John D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.
1911. DARTMOUTH . . .	Robert Burnard, Esq., F.S.A.
1912. EXETER . . .	The Viscount St. Cyres, M.A.
1913. BUCKFASTLEIGH . . .	Ashley A. Froude, Esq., C.M.G.

RULES.

1. **THE Association shall be called the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.**

2. **The objects of the Association are—To give a systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature or Art, in different parts of the county.**

3. **The Association shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.**

4. **Every candidate for membership, on being nominated by a member to whom he is personally known, shall be admitted by the General Secretary, subject to the confirmation of the General Meeting of the Members.**

5. **Every person, admitted to membership under Rule 4, shall forthwith receive intimation that he has been admitted a Member, subject to confirmation at the next General Meeting of Members; and the fact of the newly admitted Member's name appearing in the next issue of the printed List of Members, will be a sufficient intimation to him that his election has been confirmed. Pending the issue of the volume of Transactions containing the Rules of the Association, the newly admitted Member shall be furnished by the General Secretary with such extracts from the Rules as he shall deem necessary.**

6. **Persons of eminence in Science, Literature, or Art, or those who have rendered any special service to the Association, may, at a General Meeting of the Members, be elected Honorary Members of the Association: but such Honorary Members shall not be entitled to take any part in the management of the Association.**

7. **Every Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Half a Guinea or a Life Composition Fee of Seven and a Half Guineas. But Members of not less than Ten Years' standing, whose Subscriptions are not in arrear, may compound by a single payment of Five Guineas.**

8. **Annual Subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and shall**

be due in each year on the first day of January ; and no person shall have the privileges of a Member until the Subscription for the current year or a Life Composition has been paid.

9. Any Member who does not, on or before the first day of January, give notice, in writing, to the General Secretary of his intention to withdraw from the Association, shall be regarded as a Member for the ensuing year.

10. Whenever a Member is in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscription, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same.

11. Whenever, at an Annual Meeting, a Member shall be two years in arrear in the payment of his Annual Subscriptions, the Council may, at its discretion, erase his name from the List of Members.

12. Every *Member*, whose Subscriptions are not in arrear, shall be entitled to a copy of the volume of the Transactions for the year.

13. Every *Member* shall be entitled to a lady's ticket for the Annual Meeting.

14. Only ladies shall be eligible for admission as Associates to an Annual Meeting, on payment of the sum of Five Shillings each.

15. The Association shall meet annually, at such a time in July or August and at such place as shall be decided at a previous Annual Meeting.

16. One month at least before the Annual Meeting each Member shall be informed by the General Secretary, by circular, of the place and date of the Meeting.

17. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist exclusively of the following Members of the Association :—

(a) Those who fill, or have filled, or are elected to fill, the offices of President, General and Local Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, and Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council.

(b) Authors of papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association.

The Council so constituted shall have power to make, amend, or cancel the Bye-laws and Standing Orders.

18. With the exception of the ex-Presidents, every Councillor who has not attended any Meeting of the Council for twenty-four calendar months, shall forfeit his place as a Councillor, but it shall be competent for him to recover it by a fresh qualification.

19. The Council shall hold a meeting at Exeter in the month of February in each year, on such day as the General Secretary shall appoint, for the due management of the affairs of the Association.

20. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, all Meetings of the Council shall be held at Exeter, unless some other place shall have been decided on at a previous Council Meeting.

21. Every Meeting of the Council shall be convened by circular, sent by the General Secretary to each Member of the Council not less than ten days before the Meeting is held.

22. The General Secretary, or any four Members of the Council, may call extraordinary Meetings of their body for any purpose requiring their present determination, by notice under his or their hand or hands, addressed to every other Member of the Council, at least ten clear days previously, specifying the purpose for which such extraordinary Meeting is convened. No matter not so specified, and not incident thereto, shall be determined at any extraordinary Meeting.

23. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a General Treasurer, one or more General Secretaries, one or more Auditors, a Local Treasurer, and one or more Local Secretaries.

24. A Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council to consider at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meeting, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancies which may from time to time occur, as follows :—

(a) The President subject to confirmation by the Council.

(b) All other officers (except Vice-Presidents, the Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries) subject to confirmation at a General Meeting of the Members of the Association.

25. The Vice-Presidents, Local Treasurer, and Local Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the local Reception Committee appointed by the Authorities of the city or town issuing the invitation to the Association, subject to confirmation by the Council of the Association; and the Council shall have power to add to the number of Vice-Presidents elected by the Local Authorities from among the Members of the Association.

26. The President shall enter on his duties at the Annual Meeting for which he has accepted office: the General Treasurer, General Secretary or Secretaries, the Vice-Presidents and Local Officers shall enter on their duties as soon as convenient after their election.

27. The Council shall have power to fill any official vacancy which may occur in the intervals of the Annual Meetings, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed under Rule 24.

28. The President shall be eligible for re-election, provided that the same person does not hold office in two consecutive years.

29. The General Treasurer shall receive all sums of money due to the Association ; he shall pay all accounts due by the Association after they shall have been examined and approved ; and he shall report to each Meeting of the Council the balance he has in hand, and the names of such Members as shall be in arrear, with the sums due respectively by each.

30. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited annually, by one or more Auditors appointed at each Annual Meeting, but who shall not be *ex-officio* Members of the Council.

31. All investments of the funds of the Association shall be made in the names of three trustees to be elected by the Council, in securities authorized by law for the investment of Trust Funds.

32. The Association shall have the right at its discretion of printing *in extenso* in its volume of Transactions all papers read at the Annual Meeting. The copyright of a paper read before any Meeting of the Association, and the illustrations of the same which have been provided at his expense, shall remain the property of the Author ; but he shall not be at liberty to print it, or allow it to be printed elsewhere, either *in extenso* or in abstract amounting to as much as one-half of the length of the paper, until after the issue of the volume of Transactions in which the paper is printed.

33. The Association shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, issue to each Member and Honorary Member its volume of Transactions, which shall include the Rules, a Financial Statement, a List of the Members, the Report of the Council and of the Proceedings, the President's Address, and such Papers, in abstract or *in extenso*, read at the Annual Meeting, as the Council shall decide to print, together with, if time allows, an Index to the volume.

34. Should the extra charges for small type, and types other than those known as Roman or Italic, and for the author's corrections of the press, in any paper published in the Transactions, amount to a greater sum than in the proportion of ten shillings per sheet, such excess shall be borne by the author himself, and not by the Association ; and should any paper exceed three sheets, the cost beyond the cost of the three sheets shall be borne by the author of the paper.

35. If proofs of papers to be published in the Transactions are sent to authors for correction, and are retained by them beyond four days for each sheet of proof, to be reckoned from the day

marked thereon by the printers, but not including the time needful for transmission by post, such proofs shall be assumed to require no further correction.

36. The authors of papers printed in the Transactions shall, within seven days after the Transactions are issued, receive twenty-five private copies free of expense, and shall be allowed to have any further number printed at their own expense. All arrangements as to such extra copies shall be made by the authors with the printers of the Association. The Honorary Secretaries of Committees for special service for the Association, may, on application, be supplied with fifteen additional copies, free of expense, should they be required, of the Reports of their Committees printed in the Transactions.

37. No Rule shall be altered, amended, or new Rule added, except at an Annual General Meeting of Members, and then only provided that notice of the proposed change has been given to the General Secretary, and by him communicated to all the Members at least one month before the Annual General Meeting.

38. Throughout the Rules, Bye-laws, and Standing Orders where the singular number is used, it shall, when circumstances require, be taken to include the plural number, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

BYE-LAWS AND STANDING ORDERS.

1. It is desirable that a copy of the President's Address shall be in the hands of the General Secretary not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year, in order that it may be printed and distributed to the Press in time for publication in newspapers issued on the day after its delivery. The President's Address shall be considered a confidential document until after its delivery.

2. Papers to be read at the Annual Meetings must strictly relate to Devonshire, and the procedure for the submission, selection and reading of papers shall be as follows :—

(a) Papers and Reports of Committees to be read at any Meeting, together with all drawings, photographs, maps, etc., to illustrate the same, must be submitted to the General Secretary, so as to reach him not later than the twenty-fourth day of June in each year.

(b) All Papers and illustrations considered unsuitable shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible.

(c) The General Secretary will obtain from the printers of the Association for presentation to the Council a statement showing the number of pages each Paper and Report will occupy when printed, the estimated extra cost of printing tables, of the use of special type or change of type, and of all other extra charges, if any, in each Paper and Report, as well as the estimated cost of all charges connected with the preparation, binding and issue of the volume of Transactions.

(d) The General Secretary will communicate the printers' report and estimates to the Council, at the Meeting of that body on the first day of the Annual Meeting. The Council will then select the Papers and Reports to be read on the two following days.

3. Papers which have already been printed *in extenso* cannot be accepted unless they form part of the literature of a question on which the Council has requested a Member or Committee to prepare a Report.

4. The reading of any Report or Paper shall not exceed twenty minutes, or such part of twenty minutes as shall be decided by the

Council as soon as the Programme of Reports and Papers shall have been settled, and in any discussion which may arise no speaker shall be allowed to speak more than five minutes.

5. The Council will arrange Papers for reading to meet the convenience of the authors, as far as possible. Papers shall be read in the order appointed by the Council, but in the event of the author of any Paper not being present to read his Paper, and in the absence of any arrangement by the author of a Paper for its reading by some Member present at the meeting, such Paper or Papers, if more than one, shall be held over till the conclusion of the reading of the Papers, when it shall be put to the vote of the Meeting whether such Paper or Papers shall be read by substitute or not.

6. Papers which have been accepted by the Council cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

7. Papers communicated by Members for Non-Members, and accepted by the Council, shall be placed in the List of Papers for reading below those furnished by Members themselves.

8. In the event of there being at an Annual Meeting more Papers than can be disposed of in one day, the reading of the residue shall be continued on the day following.

9. At the close of the Annual Meeting in every year there shall be a Meeting of the Council, and the Council shall then decide what Reports and how many of the Papers accepted for reading the funds of the Association, as reported by the Treasurer, will permit of being printed in the volume of Transactions.

10. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be sent to the printers, together with all drawings required for illustrating them, as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read.

11. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide not to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be returned to the authors as soon as possible after the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read; and abstracts of such Papers to be printed in the Transactions shall not exceed such length as the General Secretary shall suggest in each case, and must be sent to him within seven days after such Paper has been returned to the author.

12. The printers shall print the Papers in the volume of Transactions in the order in which they were read, unless there is any special reason for the contrary, and shall return every Manuscript to the author as soon as it is in type, *but not before*. They shall be returned *intact*, provided they are written on one side of the paper only and each sheet numbered.

13. Excepting mere verbal alterations, no Paper which has been read to the Association shall be added to without the written approval and consent of the General Secretary, or in the event of there being two Secretaries of the one acting as Editor ; and no additions shall be made except in the form of footnotes or brief postscripts, or both.

14. The author of every Paper which the Council at any Annual Meeting shall decide to print in the Transactions shall pay for the preparation of all such illustrations as in his judgment and that of the Council the said Paper may require. That is to say, he shall pay for the preparation of all necessary drawings, blocks, lithographic transfers or drawings on stone ; but the Association will bear the cost of printing (by the Association's printers), paper and binding ; provided that should any such illustrations be in colours or of a size larger than can be inserted in the volume with a single fold, or be desired to be executed in any other process than printing from the block or lithography, then in each and either of these cases the author shall himself bear the whole cost of production and printing, and should the Council so decide shall also pay any additional charge that may properly be made for binding.

15. The pagination of the Transactions shall be in Arabic numerals exclusively, and carried on consecutively, from the beginning to the end of each volume ; and the Transactions of each year shall form a distinct and separate volume.

16. The Council shall from time to time, when deemed advisable, revise the prices fixed for each volume of the Transactions and all other publications of the Association.

17. The General Secretary shall report to each Annual Meeting of the Members the number of copies in stock of each volume of the Transactions, and other publications of the Association, with the price per copy of each volume ; and such Report shall be printed in the Transactions.

18. The General Secretary shall prepare brief Obituary Notices of Members deceased during the previous year, and such notices shall be printed in the Transactions.

19. All Resolutions appointing Committees for special service for the Association shall be printed in the Transactions.

20. The following are the Rules for reprinting Reports of Committees other than the reprints supplied to authors under Rule 36 :—

(a) The printers of the Association alone are permitted to reprint any Report.

(b) The written permission of the General Secretary is required

before any Report may be reprinted, the copyright of all Reports printed in the Transactions being vested in the Association.

(c) The printers shall pay to the General Secretary on behalf of the Association, as royalty, a sum of sixpence per fifty copies for each half-sheet of eight pages, any number of copies less than fifty or between two exact multiples of fifty being regarded as fifty, and any number of pages less than eight or between two exact multiples of eight, being regarded as eight.

(d) Each copy of the reprint shall have printed on the first page the words, "Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, for ——— by permission of the Council of the Association," the year in which the Report was originally printed being indicated.

(e) The reprint shall be an exact copy of the Report as originally printed in the Transactions, without addition, abridgment or modification, the necessary corrections for printer's errors and changes in pagination alone excepted.

21. An amount not less than eighty per cent. of all Compositions received from Life Members of the Association shall be invested.

22. At each of its Ordinary Meetings the Council shall deposit at interest, in such bank as they shall decide on, and in the names of the General Treasurer and General Secretary of the Association, all uninvested Compositions received from Life Members, all uninvested prepaid Annual Subscriptions, and any part, or the whole of the balance derived from other sources which may be in the Treasurer's hands after providing for all accounts passed for payment at the said Meeting.

23. The General Secretary is authorized to spend any sum not exceeding *Twenty Pounds* per annum in employing a clerk for such work as may be found necessary, and any sum not exceeding *Two Guineas* for the preparation of an Index to each annual volume of the Transactions.

24. Only Members and Ladies holding Ladies' tickets are admitted to the Association Dinner, when one is held. Members and Ladies intending to dine must send in their names to the Honorary Local Secretary not less than two clear days before the date of the Dinner.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Presented to the General Meeting held at Buckfastleigh, 22nd July, 1913.

THE Council has much pleasure in reporting that H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has honoured the Association by becoming a Life Member.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Association was celebrated in Exeter by a most successful Meeting, and the membership reached the record total of 602.

At a General Meeting of the Members held in Exeter on 23 July, 1912, the Rules of the Association, as revised by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and further amended by the Council, were adopted and brought into force.

Meetings of the Council were held at Exeter on 23 and 25 July, 1912, and on 27 February, 1913, at which, in addition to the ordinary routine business, it was resolved to accept the invitation of the Urban District Council of Tavistock to hold the Annual Meeting of the Association in 1914 in that town. The thanks of the Council were given to Mr. A. R. Hunt and the Rev. J. B. Pearson for their donations towards the cost of printing Vol. XLIV of the *Transactions*, and to Mr. R. Pearse Chope for compiling the Index to the same volume, which it was decided should be adopted as the model for the Index to the first series of the *Transactions* (Vols. I-XXX); and the offer of Mr. R. Pearse Chope, the Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Dr. A. B. Prowse, working in collaboration to complete this Index on these lines, was gratefully accepted. The General and Local Secretaries were empowered to arrange a joint Meeting of the Devonshire Association and of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at Grimspound, on 25 July, 1913; and an arrangement with the Devon and Exeter Institution at Exeter was sanctioned, under which the records of the Association are to be placed in the custody of the Librarian of that Institution, and the Members of the Devonshire Association are to be allowed the use of the Institution for twelve days in each year with effect from Michaelmas, 1913. Also, on the proposition of Mr. T. J. Joce, it was resolved to place on record the high appreciation of the Council of the excellent manner in which the Printers of the Association

(Messrs. William Brendon and Son, Ltd., of Plymouth) had produced the annual volume of the *Transactions* during the past fifty years.

A copy of Vol. XLIV of the *Transactions* and of Part XII of the *Wills* has been sent to every Member not in arrear with his subscription, and to the following Societies, namely—the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnean Society, the Royal Institution, the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Geological Society, the Library of the British Museum, the Natural History Museum (Cromwell Road), the Bodleian Library, the University Library, Cambridge, the Devon and Exeter Institution, the Plymouth Institution, the Natural History Society, Torquay, the North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple, the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro, the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Taunton, the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club (c/o Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., Hon. Secretary, Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford, Dorset), and Yale University Library, U.S.A. (c/o Wm. Wesley and Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.).

The stock of *Transactions*, *Wills*, etc., now in hand is as follows :—

1902	Transactions, Vol. XXXIV	. 59 copies.
	Wills, Part IV	. 62 „
	Index to Vol. XXXIV . . .	. 82 „
1903	Transactions, Vol. XXXV . .	. 26 „
	Wills, Part V	. 24 „
1904	Transactions, Vol. XXXVI . .	. 42 „
	Wills, Part VI	. 41 „
1905	Transactions, Vol. XXXVII . .	. 59 „
	Wills, Part VII	. 59 „
1906	Transactions, Vol. XXXVIII . .	. 22 „
	Wills, Part VIII	. 24 „
1907	Transactions, Vol. XXXIX . .	. 61 „
	(No Wills issued)	
1908	Transactions, Vol. XL	. 69 „
	Wills, Part IX	. 67 „
1909	Transactions, Vol. XLI	. 61 „
	(No Wills issued)	
1910	Transactions, Vol. XLII	. 44 „
	Wills, Part X	. 65 „
1911	Transactions, Vol. XLIII . . .	. 38 „
	Wills, Part XI	. 62 „
1912	Transactions, Vol. XLIV	. 36 „
	Wills, Part XII	. 17 „

MAXWELL ADAMS,

Hon. General Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditure

1912.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions :—							
Arrears (16)	.	.	.	8	8	0	
1912 (466)	.	.	.	244	13	0	
Lady Associates (17)	.	.	.	4	5	0	
					257	6	0
„ Life Compositions—							
2 at £7 17s. 6d.	.	.	.	.	15	15	0
„ Dividends—							
£400 India 3 per cent Stock .	.	.	.	11	4	0	
£300 Consols 2½ per cent Stock .	.	.	.	7	1	4	
Bank Interest .	.	.	.	2	10	6	
					20	15	10
Authors' Excess under Rule 29 :—							
„ The Rev. J. F. Chanter, M.A.	.	.	.	1	2	3	
„ Mr. R. Pearse Chope .	.	.	.	0	6	0	
„ Colonel Clifford, V.D.	.	.	.	1	18	3	
„ Mr. Charles Lane .	.	.	.	2	15	6	
„ Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes .	.	.	.	3	1	8	
„ Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.	.	.	.	0	6	0	
„ The Rev. O. J. Reichel, B.C.L.	.	.	.	6	16	7	
„ Mr. J. Stevens .	.	.	.	1	14	6	
„ Mrs. Frances Rose-Troup .	.	.	.	0	10	6	
„ Mr. H. Michell Whitley .	.	.	.	0	13	0	
					19	2	3
„ Donations—							
The Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D.	.	.	.	1	14	9	
Mr. A. R. Hunt, F.G.S.	.	.	.	5	0	0	
					25	17	0
„ Discount from Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd.	.	.	.	17	9	10	
„ Sale of Transactions .	.	.	.	4	11	0	
					22	0	10
					341	14	8
„ Balance .	.	.	.	.	62	5	2
					£403	19	10
„ Balance from 1911 Account .	.	.	.	.	£102	3	5

JOHN S. AMERY, *Hon. General Treasurer.*

for the Year ending 31st December, 1912.

1912.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd., Printing Notices		10 12 0	
„ Walford, £6 10s. ; Pearce, 4s.		6 14 0	
„ Caine and Co., £1 ; Dent, £1 1s. 2d. .		2 1 2	
		19 7 2	
„ Secretary's Expenditure		16 7 8	
and Assistant		15 2 0	
		31 9 8	
„ Treasurer's Expenditure		3 15 0	
		35 4 8	
„ Record Society, Devon Wills, Part XII		6 6 0	
„ Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd. :—			
Printing Vol. XLIV, 625 copies, 856 pp.		291 12 0	
Authors' Reprints, 25 copies each		21 8 0	
Addressing, packing, and postage		29 1 0	
		342 1 0	
„ Insurance of Stock to 31st December, 1913		1 1 0	

£403 19 10

Adverse Balance, 1912	.	.	.	.	. 62 5 2
Balance	.	.	.	.	. 39 18 3
					£102 3 5

Examined with Vouchers, and found to be correct, with a balance of £39 18s. 3d. in favour of the Association. Dated this 12th day of July, 1913.

(Signed) **ROBERT C. TUCKER, Auditor.**

SELECTED MINUTES OF COUNCIL APPOINTING COMMITTEES.

Passed at the Meeting at Buckfastleigh, 22nd July, 1913.

THAT Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. Robert Burnard, Sir A. Croft, Rev. W. Harpley, and Sir Roper Lethbridge be a Committee for the purpose of considering at what place the Association shall hold its Annual Meetings, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancy or vacancies which may occur; and that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, Rev. W. Harpley, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers; and that Mr. G. M. Doe be the Secretary.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. G. M. Doe, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs. G. H. Radford, Mrs. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting notes on Devonshire Folk-lore; and that Mrs. G. H. Radford be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mrs. Rose-Troup be a Committee for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language; and that Mr. C. H. Laycock and the Rev. O. J. Reichel be the Secretaries.

That Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. A. H. Dymond, Rev. W. Harpley, and Major R. C. Tucker be a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for an Association Dinner or any other form of evening entertainment as they may think best in consultation with the local Committee; and that Major R. C. Tucker be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable observations on the Climate of Devon; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

That Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. William Davies, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any Manuscripts, Records, or Ancient Documents existing in, or relating to, Devonshire, with the nature of their contents, their locality, and whether in public or private hands; and that Mr. E. Windeatt be the Secretary.

That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor and the Camps in Devon; and that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Rev. Professor Chapman, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mrs. Rose-Troup, Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, Mr. William Davies, Miss H. Saunders, and Mr. W. A. Francken be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for compiling complete Indexes to the First and Second Series of the Transactions; and that the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. G. Goldney Baker, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Exeter; and that Mr. Harbottle Reed and the Rev. J. F. Chanter be the joint Secretaries.

That Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, the Honble. Mrs. Colborne, Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. W. P. Hiern, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Dr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. Peck, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Mr. A. Sharland, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mr. T. Wainwright be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire; and that Miss C. E. Larter be the Secretary.

That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. Robert Burnard, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Mr. W. E. P. Chapple, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. A. W. Clayden, Miss B. F. Cresswell, Mr. W. Davies, Mr. G. M. Doe, Mr. M. T. Foster, Mr. J. T. Fouracre, Mr. James Hine, Mr. T. V. Hodgson, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. S. M. Nourse, Mr. H. Lloyd Parry, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Mr. A. L. Radford, Mrs. G. H. Radford, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. F. R. Rowley, Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, Mr. H. R. Watkin, Mr. E. Windeatt, Mr. G. D. Woolcombe, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for preparing a list of "Ancient Monuments" in the county of Devon, which it is considered desirable should be handed over, with the consent of their owners, to the custody of the First Commissioner of Works, under the provisions of the Acts of 1882, 1900, and 1913, with the view to their preservation and protection; and that Mr. Maxwell Adams be the Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL
MEETING HELD AT BUCKFASTLEIGH, 22ND
TO 25TH JULY, 1913.

THE Annual Meeting of 1913 will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest and most interesting in the annals of the Association. Not only is the town of Buckfastleigh, with its ancient woollen and other industries, full of interest, but the immediate neighbourhood also has many attractions, such as the ancient British Camp of Hembury,¹ attributed by some to the Danes; the Abbey of Buckfast, founded in the eighth century; Holne Church and Vicarage, where Charles Kingsley was born; and Dean Burn, Dean Prior Church and Vicarage, all closely associated with Robert Herrick, the poet-vicar of the seventeenth century. To such attractions add a kindly welcome and a hospitable reception, beautiful surroundings and glorious weather, and the success of the meeting could not be but assured. This was the first visit of the Association to Buckfastleigh, and the large attendance of members testified to the popularity of its selection as a place of meeting.

A Meeting of the Council was held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd July, which was followed by the General Meeting of the members at 3.30 p.m., with Sir Roper Lethbridge in the Chair, who announced that H.R.H. The Prince of Wales had become a life member of the Association, and moved the following resolution, which was carried with acclamation, viz.: "That the members of the Devonshire Association for the advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, holding their Annual Meeting this 22nd July, 1913, in the town of Buckfastleigh in the County of Devon, beg to be permitted to tender their humble duty to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to express their gratitude for the honour His Royal

¹ See *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, by S. Rowe. Edited by J. Brooking-Rowe, F.S.A., 3rd Ed. (1899), p. 163.

Highness has conferred on the Association by becoming one of its members." He thought the announcement marked a very important era in the history of the Association. They had now among their members not only the future King of the realm, but the Prince of Wales was also Duke of Cornwall, and in that capacity was the owner of a great extent of country known as Dartmoor, and he was therefore practically the largest Devonshire landowner. They had seen recently what an enormous interest the Royal Family took in the welfare of their people. They had watched the progress of the King and Queen through Lancashire, and had seen the great enthusiasm with which they had been received by all classes of the people. They felt the same loyalty to the Prince of Wales as to his illustrious father and mother, and His Royal Highness had greatly honoured the Association and the loyal County of Devon by joining them.

Sir Roper Lethbridge also announced that the Association had in view the publication of the index of the first thirty volumes of the *Transactions*, the want of which had been severely felt by all students of Devonshire lore.

At 4.15 p.m. Mr. W. Hamlyn (Chairman of the Urban Council), with Messrs. J. Willcocks, W. Coulton, c.c., J. Furneaux, J.P., W. Northcott, J.P., W. Bradford, P. Jackson, J. F. Bowerman, E. Windeatt, c.c. (Clerk to the Council), and G. E. Windeatt attended in the Town Hall to welcome the Association.

Mr. Hamlyn said they were very pleased to see them, and on behalf of the Council and the town wished to tender them a very hearty welcome. Although they may not have very much to offer the Association, what they could do they were doing from their hearts. After last year's visit to Exeter it was rather a wonder that they should have accepted an invitation to so small a place as Buckfastleigh. He supposed it was by way of contrast, and that from a great city they wished to come to the country and enjoy something different from close streets. They were a business community and could not offer much by way of literature, science, or art, except that they had and were trying to put into practice as much of the science as they needed in their business life. The members must not expect more than meagre attempts at entertainment, and they would have to leave them to look entirely after the scientific side of the topics of the Association. He thought

they owed the visit a good deal to the influence of Messrs. Windeatt and Amery, and the town took it as a high compliment that they had come, and sincerely hoped that they would enjoy the visit and that the small efforts which they were making would be appreciated. He particularly thanked the ladies of the town who had come to their aid in arranging the reception to which they invited the Association. It was particularly kind and thoughtful of the gentlemen of Buckfast Abbey to offer them entertainment, and on behalf of the town and the Council they thanked them for it. He thought they would find Buckfast was the old place and Buckfastleigh was more modern. Buckfast was understood to have been an old Royal forest, and Buckfastleigh the pasturage or ley to it. They were proud of the ancient history of Buckfast and its Abbey. Still, if they inquired into some of the antiquarian history of Buckfastleigh they would find it went back a considerable time. One lady called upon him that day and he turned out an old deed of the eighteenth century, showing that the older portion of the mill now in existence was built in 1760, and previous to that there had been an older mill on the site, and previous to that again were the old stamp works, so that however ancient Buckfast may be, Buckfastleigh had also existed for many hundred years—in fact, so long that the old market crumbled into ruins not many years ago. He assured the Association a hearty welcome, and asked the members to proceed to Victoria Park, where the ladies would welcome them.

Mr. Robert Burnard, F.S.A., on behalf of the members of the Association, returned hearty thanks for the cordial welcome. He was not at Exeter last year and could not draw any invidious comparisons, but it always seemed to him in his experience as an old member of the Association that their most pleasant meetings had been those associated with the smaller places, and he believed that Buckfastleigh would still further bear out his view of that matter. They had a great deal to show them in that neighbourhood, which was dominated on the one hand by the “wild and wondrous region” of Dartmoor, and on the other, as far as history was concerned, by the ancient Abbey Church of St. Mary. It was quite true that Buckfast was very much more ancient than Buckfastleigh. He was reading not long since a very interesting little book written by the late Father Hamilton, on the History of Buckfast Abbey,

which he recommended all to read. There was one little narration in it which he was tempted to repeat, as it bore on their proceedings. The Abbey of Buckfast in ancient times had many friends, as it has to-day, among the noblemen and amongst the simple people of Devonshire, and one of the earlier patrons, Sir Robert De Helion, who was Lord of Ashton, was a frequent visitor. Evidently moved by compassion on one of his visits, and doubtless finding the wine somewhat rough or the cider a little casky or unpleasant, it entered into the heart of the knight that the monks at the four great feasts of the year—Christmas, Candlemas, the Assumption, and Pentecost—should have their hearts gladdened with good wine. He therefore made the Abbey the present of the estate of Hosefenne (now Hawson), the proceeds of which were to be spent in providing sixty-four gallons of wine every year—sixteen for each feast. He did not know the number of monks at that time, but he had no doubt that the portions were on a generous scale. The knight, in order to circumvent a too stingy Abbot, or a too strict cellarer, decreed that if the wine were withheld the estate should revert to him or his heirs. One of the knights who attended at the Chapter House when the deed of gift was formally signed was Sir William Hamlyn, of Widecombe. He died without issue, but had a brother Walter, and their worthy Chairman (Mr. William Hamlyn) was a descendant of Walter. They all wished Buckfastleigh every prosperity. It had a very old industry in its midst, an exceedingly interesting history, and a business to which they wished every success—that of wool. They all knew how much it had been cared for in past times by Parliament, which, not content with every living man clothing himself in woollen garments, stipulated that when he died his shroud should be of wool, and it was not generally known that the Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II was in force until 1815.

The members then proceeded to attend the Reception arranged by the local Committee in the Victoria Park, where music was supplied by the Town Band, under the baton of Mr. E. Lee. Tea was provided by a Committee of ladies, Mrs. Trelawny being President, and Mrs. W. Hamlyn and Miss F. M. Berrington the Hon. Secretaries, after which the church and other places of interest in the town were visited.

At 8.30 p.m. Sir Alfred Croft presided in the unavoidable absence of the retiring President, Viscount St. Cyres. He said he had been asked to introduce to the Association their new President, Mr. Ashley Anthony Froude. It was an easy task ; for to any one bearing the name of Froude all doors in Devon should be open, so much honour had members of that family brought upon the county. It was a name that had won distinction in many different fields. Mr. Froude's grandfather, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Totnes, was a man of note in the Church, the friend of Newman and his companion on that Mediterranean voyage in which he wrote the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." Archdeacon Froude had three very distinguished sons.

At Oxford, half a century ago, the air was still ringing with the names of Keble, Pusey, and Hurrell Froude, the originators, along with Newman, of the Oxford Movement. Newman had for Hurrell Froude a warm and enthusiastic friendship, speaking of him as a man of high genius and of a gentle and tender nature. This was the Archdeacon's eldest son.

In later years at Torquay, there was a house which all knew as the place where a keen investigator carried on experiments for many years about the stability of ships. This was William Froude, the second son, the founder of the modern science of naval architecture, whose researches, and those of his son, Mr. R. E. Froude, had given to the naval architects of to-day (it had been stated on high authority) nearly all the exact information they possessed as to the best forms of ships and their resistances.

The third brother, James Anthony Froude, the historian, was the most famous of them all ; the father of their new President, and himself a President of the Association at Devonport forty-three years ago. Froude was a master of English prose, who fascinated all readers by the clearness and grace of his language and by the luminous and living picture of the past that he presented. At a later time, it was modern England and her colonial empire that attracted him. He was the first to show the people of England what the expansion of England meant, and how great was the "white man's burden" in her colonies.

Such was the brief chronicle of the distinguished family to which their President belonged, all of them Devon men born and bred. Following in his father's footsteps, Mr.

Froude had spent all his public life in the service of England's colonies—a service in which he had gained a special mark of honour from his Sovereign.

Sir Alfred, in the name of the Association, bade Mr. Froude a warm welcome, and invited him to take his seat in the chair as their President, who then delivered his Address (p. 47). A cordial vote of thanks to the President, moved by Mr. William Hamlyn and seconded by Mr. William Northcott, J.P., concluded the proceedings of the evening.

At 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd July, the reading of the Reports and Papers was commenced, with the President in the Chair, and continued, with a short interval for lunch, till 3.30 p.m., when the members drove to Dean Prior Church, of which the Vicar, the Rev. C. J. Perry Keene, gave a short description and explained the efforts made during his vicariate of thirty-four years to restore the edifice to some of its former dignity. The church, like many others, had been spoilt by being "restored" in a debased period. He also related how his predecessor, Robert Herrick, the poet, once threw a sermon at his congregation with a curse for their inattention.

Through the courtesy of the Vicar, tea was held on the lawn of the Vicarage, after which he read a delightful paper on "Rare old Robert Herrick, the Cavalier-Preacher," whose family he traced, whose varied life he described, and said that in forsaking "his sack and his freer muse" to live at Dean Prior, the poet could never forget the happy days with his "Saint" Ben Jonson and a crowd of wits at the "Sun" and the "Triple Tun." His Julias, Celas, and Corinnas were, in Mr. Perry Keene's view, mostly mythical. Herrick knew nothing about women, and was only a surface poet as far as the sex was concerned. He had applied to himself Ovid's claim of "*jocosa Musa sed vita verecunda mihi*." He was just a great, joyous, overgrown, semi-pagan child.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. C. J. Perry Keene for his interesting Paper, moved by the President and seconded by Mr. George Windeatt, was carried with acclamation.

At 8.30 p.m. Mr. Pearse Chope, B.A., who was introduced by the President, delivered a most interesting illustrated lecture on the "March of Invention" to a large and appreciative audience, of which the following is an abstract:—

It has been well said that "the origin as well as the progress of Society is founded on inventions." Indeed, civilization may be considered to start from the first great invention—the production and utilization of fire. This, according to the ancient Greek myth, was stolen from heaven by Prometheus, who taught men how to cook their food, to bake rude vessels of clay, and, above all, to work in metals and fashion weapons and tools. These inventions were soon followed by the manufacture of clothes from the skins of animals, of boats from logs of wood, and at later dates by weaving and spinning.

The discovery of letters and writing brings us to the threshold of history, and it is surprising to find that mankind had made enormous advances in various sciences and arts before any great mechanical inventions were brought to light. The Greeks, it is true, had a considerable knowledge of hydraulics, and had invented pumps, and even a penny-in-the-slot machine for the supply of holy water, but the only great inventor whose name has descended to our own times is Archimedes. The germs of such epoch-making inventions as the steam-engine, the dynamo, and the mariner's compass were already known, but they remained dormant for centuries, for nearly every great invention is the product of much meditation and experiment, and rarely does it come ready-made from the brain of the inventor.

Two other great inventions, namely, glass and paper, may be traced back beyond the era of personal history, and the latter was of the utmost importance, because without it the still greater invention of printing would have been almost useless. This is generally attributed to Gutenberg of Mayence, but it was introduced into England by Caxton in 1477.

The reign of Elizabeth was marked by the invention by Lee of the stocking frame, "one of the most extraordinary examples of mechanical ingenuity that has ever been achieved"; and this was closely followed by Galileo's invention of the telescope, which was of still greater importance, for it opened up a new celestial world, as the compass had a terrestrial. A century later steam was at last harnessed in an effective manner by two Devonians, Savery and Newcomen, the former of whom invented a direct-acting steam-pump, and the latter the first piston-engine. Newcomen's engine was afterwards improved

by Watt, in whose hands it became "instrumental in effecting the most remarkable revolution in all departments of industry that the world has ever seen."

While these improvements were being made, a series of inventions had revolutionized the textile industries. The fly shuttle of Kay in 1733 had doubled the output of the loom, and the spinners were consequently unable to keep pace with the weavers. However, "necessity is the mother of invention," and before the end of the century the wonderful inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton shifted the balance to the other side, until it was redressed by the power loom of Cartwright in 1785. Meanwhile, the applications of the steam-engine were rapidly spreading to locomotion on water and on land. In 1788 Symington successfully applied an engine to a boat, but it was not until 1838 that the first ships crossed the Atlantic under steam alone. In 1802 the first practical steam carriage was made by Trevithick, but the badness of the roads prevented its general adoption, and the problem of motor-cars remained in abeyance for a century. The modern railway system dates from 1825, and owes much to George Stephenson, who, however, was not an original inventor so much as a ready adopter and skilful adapter of the inventions of others.

The nineteenth century produced more great inventions than the whole previous range of history, and has on that account been called "the wonderful century." At its beginning many new departures were in embryo, for gas lighting had been invented by Murdock, and the foundations of practical electricity were being laid by Franklin, Volta, Davy, and Faraday. The development of railways was facilitated by the invention of the electric telegraph by Wheatstone in 1837, and about the same time two other great inventions were introduced, namely, photography, "which is to the external forms of nature what printing is to thought," and matches, which replaced the old flint and steel for producing fire.

The middle of the century saw the introduction of three important improvements in the manufacture of iron. The first of these was the hot-blast of Neilson in 1828; the second was the process of making steel by blowing air through molten iron, invented by Bessemer in 1856; and the third was the regenerative furnace of Siemens in 1861-7.

Although the idea of transmitting sounds by electricity dates back to 1837, it was not until 1876 that Bell invented the electromagnetic method now so generally in use. The phonograph, which is often coupled with the telephone, is entirely mechanical in its action, and was invented by Edison in 1877. The end of the century saw another remarkable invention, that of wireless telegraphy, with which the name of Marconi is generally connected, though, as in other cases, he was not the first inventor or discoverer of the principle.

The twentieth century has begun with an extraordinary development of the flying-machine, a problem that has occupied the attention of inventors from the very earliest times. It is, however, only quite recently that improvements in the petrol-engine, due mainly to the development of the motor-car, and improvements in light constructional framework, due mainly to the development of the bicycle, have rendered the manufacture of a practical flying-machine possible.

We thus see how invention has marched onwards step by step from beyond the limits of history—at first, like an infant, in a halting, irregular fashion, but gradually gaining strength until now, with a giant's stride, one great invention follows another with marvellous rapidity, and we may say with Tennyson :—

“ All the years invent ;
Each month is various to present
The world with some development.”

On the motion of the President, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Pearse Chope for his lecture.

The reading of the Papers was resumed on Thursday, 24th July, at 10 a.m., Mr. Froude again presiding, followed by the General and Council Meetings.

At 2 p.m., through the courtesy of Mr. William Hamlyn, a large number of members were enabled to visit the woollen mills of Messrs. Hamlyn Brothers, under the guidance of Mr. Harold Hamlyn, to whom they were much indebted for his lucid explanation of the various processes.

Later in the day the members attended a Garden Party at Buckfast Abbey, given by the Lord Abbot, Dom Anscar Vonier, O.S.B., and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent in the delightful grounds of the Abbey and in inspecting

the Abbey Church (which is being reared on the ancient foundations by the unaided efforts of the monks themselves), the various buildings of the Abbey, the interesting relics of the old Abbey found during recent excavations, and the magnificent vestments in use in the services. But the great feature of the gathering was the interesting lecture delivered by Father John, in the Abbey Church, on Gregorian or Plain Chant Music, the interest of which was greatly enhanced by the excellent rendering by members of the choir of examples of this music from the earliest times in illustration of the lecture, which was listened to with great attention and much appreciated. The members are greatly indebted to Father John for his able and instructive treatment of the subject, and to the members of the choir for their perfect rendering of this ancient music.

On the conclusion of the lecture, the President thanked the Lord Abbot for the hospitality he had extended to the Association, and expressed the hearty appreciation of the members of their very interesting and enjoyable visit to the Abbey of Buckfast. Mr. Edward Windeatt, the Mayor of Totnes and one of the Vice-Presidents, also spoke, and said that he cordially joined in thanking the Abbot and the gentlemen associated with him for so kindly entertaining the Association.

In the evening the Town Band gave a selection of music in the Victoria Park.

Friday, 25th July, was the day fixed for the excursion to Grimspound to meet the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club. A cloudless sky with brilliant sunshine, tempered by a gentle breeze, made perfect weather for the Moor. Members of the Devonshire Association were the first to arrive, and were soon followed by the members of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club. A picnic lunch on the spot had been provided, to which ample justice was done after the long drive. The members of the Royal Archaeological Institute arrived from Exeter about 3.15 p.m., and were welcomed on behalf of the Association by the President, Mr. Ashley A. Froude, C.M.G., who said he hoped the visitors, the honour of whose presence they greatly appreciated, would carry away pleasant recollections of Devon and Dartmoor. Mr. Card, the President of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, joined in the welcome, and said that welcome as was the

visit of the archæologists to Devon, they were particularly glad to meet them in the heart of Dartmoor and in glorious weather.

Sir Henry Howorth (President of the Institute), in acknowledging the welcome, remarked that it was like trying to conciliate two wives to address a couple of learned bodies. "You have so many attractions in your lovely county," he pointed out, but it seemed a strange thing that there was such a paucity of villages in Devon compared with many parts of the country. Speaking of the work of his Institute, Sir Henry referred with pride to the sixty volumes of their *Transactions*, which could not be equalled by any society in the world. Their membership was growing, and it was their purpose to have as many children as possible. "Our visits are not meant only for amusement and instruction to ourselves, we want to arouse interest in different parts of England, and induce people to form societies of their own to work up a knowledge of antiquities as alone it can be gained by long acquaintance with details on the spot." Since his last visit to Devon, forty years since, methods of archæological research had improved to an extraordinary extent. "There is nothing more wicked in the world, than the destruction of antiquities by antiquaries." A great many churches had been utterly desolated by methods of what was called restoration. Restoration meant to these people creating uniformity of style in a church, when most of them were longing for relics of every half-century of ecclesiastical history in their parish churches, and in many cases these had been swept away ruthlessly. It was similar in the case of prehistoric monuments, where, in many cases, people would dig in a most extraordinarily stupid way with the hope of finding some kind of treasure of antiquity such as primitive people never possessed. What they now wanted was that the work of every cubic yard should be carefully mapped out. "Let me implore you," he concluded, "whatever plea you get for digging the site of a mound or any monument of primitive times, put an absolute embargo upon it unless the man in charge is a scientific man who understands scientific digging."

It had been arranged that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould should give a paper on Grimspound to the three Societies, but owing to an unfortunate accident he was prevented

from carrying out his original intention, and Mr. Robert Burnard, F.S.A., very kindly took his place. Mr. Baring-Gould was, however, well enough to be present at this historic gathering, and his arrival at Grimspound was hailed with delight by his many friends.

Mr. Burnard, F.S.A., prefaced a description of Grimspound by referring to the general results obtained from the exploration of the hut-circles and sepulchral remains of Dartmoor by Mr. Baring-Gould and himself. From 1893 to 1903 over three hundred hut-circles were explored, the finds indicating an occupation by a pastoral people, who used stone and bronze as the materials for their implements and weapons, and rude hand-made pots for domestic purposes. Very few of these circles disclosed evidence of a prolonged occupancy, the inference being that they were used merely as summer residences by lowlanders during their annual visits to the Moor for the grazing of their cattle. If there was a permanent population it must have been very meagre, being strictly limited by the small amount of forage which could be stored for winter use. These people were obviously not tin-streamers. Indeed, there was no reliable evidence of tin-smelting until about the tenth century of the present era. Mr. Burnard said it was remarkable that the Romans should have so neglected the tin of Dartmoor, seeing that they had an important station so near as Exeter. They foraged Wales for gold and lead, but, so far as could be discovered from the evidence available, they did not concern themselves about mining on Dartmoor; while there were no tangible signs upon which to base the idea that they concerned themselves about Cornwall.

Speaking more particularly of Grimspound, there were the ruins of several "pounds" associated with hut-circles on Dartmoor, but the finest and most complete was this one. This was probably attributable to the fact that there were no newtake walls in the vicinity, so that it was never robbed of its stones. The wall, enclosing about four acres, was somewhat singular in construction. A close examination revealed the existence of two walls, with a space of about three feet between the two. These had fallen inwards towards each other. The object of this mode of building was not very apparent. There was no trace of an earthen core filling the intervening space, such as might be intended to carry a wooden palisade; nor was there

sufficient space to serve any useful purpose. It was supposed that when complete the walls could not have been more than five or five and a half feet high. This would certainly have been enough to serve as a protection if used as a fold, but it would not be effective against human assailants of the occupants of the "pound" nor to keep out such an animal as a wolf. Whatever the design of the builders was, the walls were never completed. Within the limited area of the "pound" were twenty-four hut-circles, half of which had been lived in by human beings. He presumed that the almost circular stone walls were covered by roofs of rushes or heather. The "finds" included charcoal, a few implements of flint and others of stone, pot-boilers or cooking-stones, and some fragments of hand-made pottery. As in the case of the majority of Dartmoor "circles," it could not be said that the finds and the state of the original floors of the huts gave any indication that they were occupied for any lengthened period. This confirmed the theory that Grimpound was never finished, and that the intention—if it ever existed—of making the place a kind of protected village, instead of a mere animal fold, was never completely carried out.¹

Sir Henry Howorth, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Burnard, referred to his paper as a masterpiece for the amount of information it contained in a brief space, and its clarity. He also paid a warm compliment to the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, whom he described as one of the most fertile and most picturesque antiquaries in the realm. He had never known a man so versatile, and who had done so much work which had been so excellent.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould and Mr. Burnard then accompanied some of the party around the "pound," answering questions and amplifying descriptions and conjectures.

After tea, which was provided at Headland Warren Cottage, the members of the Devonshire Association returned to Buckfastleigh, and thus the meeting of 1913, made memorable by this historic gathering, came to an end.

The success of the meeting was undoubted, and the gratitude of the members is due to all concerned for the kindness and hospitality of their reception, for the provision made for their comfort, and for the admirable

¹ For the Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee on Grimpound, see *Trans. D.A.*, XXVI, p. 101.

programme arranged for their entertainment. To Mr. William Hamlyn, the Chairman of the Urban District Council, to Mr. Edward Windeatt, the Clerk to the Council, and to Mr. George Windeatt, the Honorary Local Secretary, the best thanks of the Association are tendered for the care and thought with which the arrangements for the meeting were planned, and to Mr. George Windeatt particularly for his zeal and skill in carrying out all the details and for his invariable courtesy.

The thanks of the Members of the Association are also due to the Committees of the Town Hall, the Institute, and of the Young Men's Christian Association, for their courtesy in making them Honorary Members of their respective Institutions during the visit.

MAXWELL ADAMS,

Hon. General Secretary.

Obituary Notices.

ROBERT ALSOP. Mr. Alsop was born at Newton Abbot in 1834, and when quite a young man went to Teignmouth as manager of Watts, Whidborne and Co.'s Bank. When this business was taken over by the Capital and Counties Bank he remained as manager of the Teignmouth branch, retiring in 1905, after fifty years' service. In 1906 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the county. As Honorary Treasurer, he rendered valuable service to several charitable, religious, and political organizations, and was for some time Treasurer to the Urban District Council of Teignmouth, on which body he sat as a member for six years. Devoting a great portion of his life to elementary education, he was, at the time of his death, Chairman of School Managers and of the Higher Education Committee. He was also Governor of the Teignmouth Hospital and a Vice-President of the Mid-Devon Liberal Association. He joined the Devonshire Association in 1874, and acted as Local Treasurer when the Association met in Teignmouth in 1904. He died at his residence, Landscore Lodge, Teignmouth, on 7 July, 1913, at the age of seventy-nine.

JASPER JOHN AMERY. Mr. Amery, who was born at Ashburton in 1853, was the only son of Mr. Jasper Addems Amery, of Lustleigh and Bow Grange, Ipplepen, and his mother was the only daughter of Mr. Solomon Tozer, of Ashburton, a family for many generations connected with the woollen trade in that town. Owing to the early death of his father, and his mother marrying Mr. G. B. Lidstone, of Kingsbridge, he spent a large portion of his life at that place, and later lived for several years at Teignmouth. He was very fond of Natural History in all its branches, and was especially interested in birds and fishes. He also took a great interest in Photography, and in early days, before they were procurable locally, he made his own dry plates. More recently he employed coloured photography,

by the Lumière process, for the illustration of natural history subjects.

He joined the Devonshire Association in 1877 when it met at Kingsbridge, and took an active part in the meeting there. He was also a member of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, which he joined in 1888, though latterly, owing to indifferent health, he was seldom able to attend the Field Meetings. As a Freemason, he was for many years an active member of the Duncombe Lodge at Kingsbridge, of which he became Worshipful Master and afterwards Secretary.

During the last few years he spent the greater portion of the year with his cousin, Mr. John S. Amery, of Druid, Ashburton. He died from the rupture of an artery on 23 February, 1913, at Cannes, where he was spending the winter, and was buried in the beautiful Protestant Cemetery there.

THE REV. WICKHAM MONTGOMERY BIRCH. Mr. Birch, an M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, was curate of Abingall, Gloucester, 1854-7, and left to become a master at Radley College. After a year he gave up his scholastic appointment and accepted the curacy of Long Ashton, Somerset, where he remained until 1862, when he became the incumbent of Boyton, Cornwall. Four years afterwards he was preferred to the vicarage of Launceston, where during a period of thirteen years he gained the esteem of the townspeople. From Launceston he moved, in 1879, to Ashburton, as Vicar of Ashburton with Buckland-in-the-Moor, Devon, and while there acted as the chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter for twelve years, and subsequently was appointed Rural Dean of Moreton. He removed to Bampton Aston with Shifford, Oxford, in 1900, to the great regret of the inhabitants of Ashburton, where he was exceedingly popular. He was Chairman of the Parish and Urban District Councils during his residence at Ashburton. He joined the Association in 1880. He died on 29 July, 1912, and was buried at Ashburton.

JOHN DAVIES ENYS. Mr. Enys was the second son of Mr. John Samuel Enys, and was born in 1837. He was educated at Helston Grammar School, Whitchurch, and Dorchester. In 1861 he left England for New Zealand, where he remained for nearly thirty years. When he re-

turned to Cornwall he entered actively into the public life of the county. He was a Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the Falmouth Board of Guardians, a position he held for many years. He also served on the County Council, sitting for the Mylor Division. He took a very great interest in the Royal Institution of Cornwall, of which he was President from 1893-5, and again in 1911. He was a great authority on Cornish history and folklore, and possessed the finest library of Cornish history in existence. In the well-being of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society he took a keen interest, and was President in 1907-9. He was also a Fellow of the Geological Society. He joined the Devonshire Association in 1909, was a Vice-President for the Launceston meeting in the same year, and President for the Cullompton meeting in 1910. He was also Vice-Chairman of the Truro and Falmouth District Education Committee.

Mr. Enys was the head of a family who settled in Cornwall in 1154. Robert De Enys, who lived in the time of Edward I, is the first of the family recorded in the College of Arms, and succeeding generations allied themselves with some of the best families in the county—Robartes, Pendarves, Gregor, Godolphin, Bassett, and others. Samuel Enys was M.P. for Penryn in 1660, the first Parliament of Charles II.

Mr. John Enys succeeded to the family estate of Enys, near Penryn, on the death of his brother, Francis Gilbert Enys, in 1906. Enys is noted for its gardens, which are mentioned in Cox's *Magna Britannia*, 1709. He died unmarried on 7 November, 1912, and was buried at St. Gluvias, Penryn, Cornwall.

MAJOR GEORGE FREDERICK GRATWICKE. Major Gratwicke died on 3 September, 1912, and was buried with military honours in St. Thomas' churchyard, Exeter. He joined the Association in 1901, and was one of the Vice-Presidents for the Jubilee Meeting at Exeter in 1912.

Major Gratwicke was as distinguished in the newspaper world as he was famous for his skill with the rifle and encouragement of rifle-shooting. Joining the *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* in 1885 and becoming managing director, he made it one of the most successful journals in the provinces. He was one of the originators of the Institute of Journalists, the founder of the Orphan Fund, and

President of the Institute in 1905. He was also a member of the Committee of the Newspaper Society, and was one of the British delegates at the International Congress of the Press at Antwerp, Bordeaux, and Rome. In 1906 he was elected President of the British International Association of Journalists, holding office for three years. He was a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, and also of the Royal Society of Literature, besides occupying many local public offices. King Oscar of Sweden made him a Knight of the First Class of the Royal House of Wasa, and Major Gratwicke also wore the Volunteer officers' decoration.

In 1889 he was elected Sheriff of Exeter, and for a short time was a member of the City Council. As a Volunteer he won the St. George's Vase at Wimbledon in 1878, and for a quarter of a century competed as a member of the Devon team of riflemen. He represented England on seven occasions in matches for the National trophy. He was adjutant of the English team for thirteen years, captain of the English volley-firing team, and captain of the Devon Twenty. An active member of the National Rifle Association, Major Gratwicke was also President of the Exeter Rifle League, and vice-president of the English Twenty Club. He took a leading part in the efforts to secure a knighthood for Sir John Bucknill, the founder of the Volunteer movement, and in the erection of a monument to Sir John, which was unveiled at Exeter by the late Duke of Cambridge.

For some years Major Gratwicke was Provincial Grand Secretary for the Mark Degree of Freemasons and Provincial Grand Master of Devon. Many charitable organizations and other public institutions in Exeter enjoyed Major Gratwicke's interest and support.

THE REV. JAMES HENNING. Mr. Henning, who joined the Association in 1906, died at the age of sixty years on 12 June, 1913, at Midhurst in Sussex. He was ordained deacon in 1877, and priest in 1879. He was curate of St. Luke's, Plymouth, 1877-8; of Christ Church, Plymouth, 1879-80; St. Andrew's, Westminster, 1880-1; and St. Jude's, Chelsea, 1881-2. He was appointed Duncombe Lecturer at Kingsbridge, and chaplain to the Kingsbridge Union in 1882, and held these offices for thirteen years. He was then presented to the living of Cockington, in succession to Rev. T. S. Rundle, by the late Mr. Mallock.

During Mr. Henning's seventeen years' incumbency great improvements have been effected in the parish, including the erection of St. Matthew's Church, the provision of commodious parish rooms, and the restoration of and addition to the peal of bells in the old parish church. From 1906-10 he filled the office of Rural Dean of Ipplepen, and was a member of the Newton Abbot Board of Guardians to the time of his decease.

Mr. Henning was a man of most genial temperament, an earnest and popular preacher, and an ideal parish clergyman, broad-minded, and a sincere friend of the poor. He had a great love and veneration for the old parish church, and was keenly interested in promoting a fund for the restoration of the ancient rood screen as a memorial to the late Mr. R. Mallock, of Cockington Court.

HORACE FRANCIS LOVEJOY. Mr. Lovejoy was the youngest son of Mr. Samuel Lovejoy, of Chancery Lane, London, and resided at Totnes, where he took an active interest in church work, being sidesman and subsequently churchwarden during the vicariate of the late Rev. T. H. Elliott. He was also one of the managers of the Church Schools and a Dart Navigation Commissioner. He joined the Association in 1900, and for many years was the meteorological observer for the Association for the Northgate Station at Totnes. He died, after a painful illness, at the age of sixty-eight years, at his residence, Northgate House, Totnes, on 5 April, and was buried at Totnes on 9 April, 1913.

SIR EDMUND REGINALD TALBOT DE LA POLE. Sir Edmund de la Pole, who was lord of the manors of Shute and Colyton, joined the Association as a life member in 1898, and was one of the Vice-Presidents for the Axminster Meeting in 1907. He died at Shute House, Devon, on 26 August, 1912, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

The family of De la Pole is an ancient one. Its earliest known seat was at Tiverton, Devon, where the ancestors of the house had been in possession from the time of the Conquest. The baronetcy was created in 1628, and Sir Edmund was the tenth holder of the title. He succeeded his father in 1895. In 1877 he married a daughter of Captain Hastings Sands, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who died in 1878, and he married secondly, in 1884, Marion, daughter

of the late Mr. Charles Rhodes, of Lyndhurst, Kent, and she died on 28 May, 1912. There were no children, and the late baronet is succeeded by his brother Sir Frederick Arundell de la Pole.

JOHN DUNNING PRICKMAN. Mr. John Prickman was the second son of Mr. Richard Prickman, of Broadnymet, in the parishes of Bow and North Tawton, who belonged to a well-known family settled for many generations in Bath, by his wife, who was a member of the old Devonshire family of Cann. Mr. John Prickman was admitted as a solicitor in August, 1878, and settled in Okehampton in 1880, and was regarded in the profession as one of the ablest conveyancers in the county.

He was a very active man in the public life of the town, holding, among other offices, those of Coroner for the district, Clerk to the Okehampton and Hatherleigh Magistrates, Clerk to the Okehampton Non-Ecclesiastical Trustees, Director of the Okehampton Gas Company, and Director of the Okehampton Bathing Association. In the year 1890 he filled with honour the office of Mayor of the ancient borough.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Prickman was the last Recorder of Okehampton, to which office he was appointed by the late Mr. E. B. Saville, the son of Mr. Albany Saville who represented Okehampton for many years in Parliament, thus recalling the days when Okehampton returned two Members to Westminster.

He joined the Association in 1888 and was a member of its Council. When the Association met at Okehampton in 1895, under the presidency of Lord Halsbury, he acted as Local Secretary and contributed largely to the success of that meeting. As a reader and raconteur in the dialect of Devonshire he had few equals. He was an authority on all that concerned Dartmoor and knew every part of the Moor. The following is a list of the papers he contributed to the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association: *West Country Wit and Humour, with some Examples* (1898); *Deaths by Lightning* ("Scientific Memoranda," 1899); *A Chapter in the History of the Chapel of St. James in the Borough of Okehampton* (1901); *Fragmentary Notes on the French Prisoners in the West of England and other Places in the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century* (1901); *A Few Stories illustrative of Devonshire Wit and Humour* (1905);

Examples of West Country Wit and Humour (1906); *West Country Oddments* (1909).

An ardent sportsman, he was for many years Secretary of the Mid-Devon Hunt and a regular contributor to sporting journals. Mr. Prickman was a Churchman, a Conservative in politics, and a Freemason. He married firstly, in 1894, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hatton, of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, who died in 1900; and secondly, in 1904, Amy Beatrice, the daughter of Canon Shephard, of Appleby, Westmorland, who survives him. He died, aged fifty-eight, at his residence, West Hill, Okehampton, on 13 March, 1913, and was buried at Okehampton. Of an exceedingly genial temperament and a man of many parts and wide sympathies, his loss will be felt by a large circle of friends. By his death the Association has lost a valued member, and the Borough of Okehampton, to which town he rendered invaluable service and in whose welfare, development, and history he took an active interest, a personality and an influence it will be difficult to replace.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,

ASHLEY A. FROUDE, ESQ., C.M.G.

22ND JULY, 1913.

WHEN I was invited last year to become President of this Association, my first thought was that it was a great honour, my second that I was entirely unworthy of it. That I should ever be asked to occupy this position, a position held long ago by my father, and also by my god-father, Charles Kingsley, to say nothing of the many other distinguished Devonshire men who have been your Presidents in the past, I can honestly tell you never entered my head, and I am under no illusions as to my fitness for it. As a candid friend once observed to me, genius usually skips a generation.

But you have chosen me and I must do my best not to waste your time more than I can help. Being neither scientific nor literary, I cannot speak to you of the history of our county nor of its geological formation. I might indeed give you a *réchauffé* of my father's accounts of the deeds of Devonshire men in the past, but it would be more pleasing and profitable for you to read them in the original.

There is, however, a subject left, and this is what we are at present. Mr. Walter Shandy and his brother were satisfied with the knowledge that they existed. Far be it from me to invite you to speculate why we exist ; but the actual conditions under which we live are matter for thought and consideration. Devonshire is rightly envied for its numerous natural advantages, but among these we cannot number great mineral wealth. We have no coal, and with the exception of this town of Buckfastleigh and a few other places, no considerable manufactures. In consequence rich men are few and far between. The great castles and palaces of the Midlands are conspicuous by their absence ; in fact a fashionable young man once said to me that he did not believe there was a groom of the

chambers in the whole county. This was thirty years ago. I have no reason to suppose that the situation is altered, and yet we have managed to survive the calamity. Millionaires are not unmixed blessings, although, as the undergraduate remarked when questioned on the doctrine of good works, a few of them possibly would not do us any harm.

Our main assets are our people, our climate, and our soil. We have also many natural harbours, not perhaps very safe, but safe enough for the fishermen who use them, and know their ways.

Agriculture and seafaring are our principal industries, and on them the majority of our population depend for their living. A love of the sea is born in us all; the Western Ocean has an attraction for Devonshire men like the pole for the compass needle, and if there is truth in the theory of heredity, it is right that this should be so.

The only complaint of the farmers, for which I have no sympathy, is that all the best boys in the place go into the Navy. There are few more cheering sights in this depressing world than the crowd of liberty men and boys who leave Plymouth every week-end to go home to their families in the country districts, and when we contrast the farm boy of a few weeks ago with the smart and well set-up bluejacket of to-day, who can say that they are not fulfilling their destiny or wish them back to the land?

There is something about the sea that stimulates a man's good points and checks his vicious tendencies. As Mr. Midshipman Easy discovered, equality and the rights of man vanish as the land drops below the horizon, and when we are out of soundings, votes and the wishes of the majority have no place. Individual responsibility to a despotism, benevolent or otherwise according to circumstances, is the rule of the sea. On deck and in the engine-room men deal with large forces, and there is no time for petty differences of opinion. It is a healthy form of existence to which the somewhat complex character of our people, tinged it may be with a latent predatory instinct, seems peculiarly adapted.

Devonshire seamen fill many pages of the world's history, and there are few of our big vessels to-day that have not a large proportion of West-countrymen in the ship's company.

Our fishing industry is important not only from the

number of men it employs and the food it produces, but from the sea training it affords. It is a hard and dangerous life in which the kicks are many and the halfpence few, and we should endeavour by every means in our power to further the efforts now being made to better its conditions.

But the staple industry of the county is agriculture, and the question of land tenure is therefore one of especial interest to most of us. I feel justified in speaking to you to-night mainly on this question, because my father once chose the same subject for an address to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, an association somewhat similar to our own.

He called it "The Uses of a Landed Gentry." It was written nearly forty years ago, but among the many changes with which we are surrounded the land is one of the things that change least, and the same conditions that applied then apply to a large extent to-day.

In that address my father treated landownership as a philosophic rather than a practical question, for he held that in a free country like ours the distribution of land depended upon economic laws as absolute as the laws of gravity or the solar system, and that as long as the British nation continued, landed gentry would remain a part of it, provided they fulfilled their responsibilities.

The events of the last few years somewhat tend to shake our faith in this belief. It seems possible, if not probable, that the old race of landlords may be taxed out of existence by modern legislation, and what I wish to do to-day is to consider as impartially as we can whether the agricultural industry is likely to suffer or benefit by the change.

Landownership is such a complicated problem, presenting so many difficulties, and involving so many widely divergent interests, that it is not surprising that turbulent elements are aroused whenever the subject is mentioned. The Haves, by the mere force of reflex action, have produced a vast army of the Have-nots, who decline to be satisfied with existing conditions; and for this we can scarcely blame them when we consider the whole trend of modern education and legislation. There are virtues and vices in our system of land tenure, but the Haves will not realize the latter any more than the former are appreciated by the Have-nots.

"Down with 'the Tyranny of the Countryside,' and the

landlords who monopolize the land!" shouts the Radical orator on his tub, while the old-fashioned Tory in his arm-chair says that there always have been hewers of wood and drawers of water, and there always will be. He is perfectly right, but there is no reason why these tasks should not be performed under conditions of moderate comfort to the workers. And to say, when they object to their present conditions of labour, that a firm hand is all that is needed, that strikes must stop, and that if they don't the Government should call out troops and shoot the strikers, is about as effective as the assertion of the patriotic American that the people of the United States would never tolerate eternal punishment.

Some tell us that the land belongs to the people, some to the State, while a few are still sufficiently out of date to believe that it is the property of those who hold the title-deeds. But there is one point on which all disputants are agreed, whether they be land value taxers, land nationalizers, or members of the Land Union, and this is the importance to the country of the agricultural industry and the agricultural worker, and the acknowledged fact that the condition of both is capable of improvement.

If this object can be kept steadily in view and party considerations eliminated, there is surely enough common sense in the British nation to enable us to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion.

Rural England has many attractions, but to a certain class of people the most fascinating is the rural vote. To obtain this coveted prize, men, otherwise honourable, stoop to the basest methods. The agricultural labourer is not a politician; he has seldom a chance of reading a newspaper; his only club is the village inn if there happens to be one, and his opportunities of acquiring political knowledge are extremely limited. He thus falls an easy prey to fables about black bread, horseflesh, or Chinese slavery. Some try to raise his hopes by promises of high wages under Tariff Reform, others to excite his fears by trading on his genuine terror of a dear loaf.

If you talk to him it is difficult to get below the surface of things. Some old men will tell you how they remember big crops of wheat from fields now no longer in arable cultivation, others speak vaguely of the hungry forties, but the general attitude of the rural worker is one of terribly patient resignation. His wants are very modest,

and to raise his hopes by lying promises in order to gain his vote is one of the most contemptible practices of political warfare.

The case of the advocates for taxing land values appears to be, that owing to land being held up by the big owners for their personal gratification, there is a large amount of land in the country capable of remunerative cultivation, which is not cultivated, and that a large area of land which is now cultivated, is not cultivated to the best advantage. And they say that by taxing the site value (whatever that may be) of all land at its full productive capacity, these evils will be remedied and a large revenue earned besides. Denouncing our existing system of land tenure does not prove that these theories are facts. Before destroying our present system, let us know what we propose to put in its place.

Mr. Lloyd George, in one of his speeches, when discussing the land question, was advised by a member of his audience to improve landlords by taxing them out of existence. He replied, "Well, I have made a beginning anyhow." He spoke the truth. The People's Budget has had the effect of breaking up a number of large estates. The land sold has been purchased in many instances by the former tenants of the farms, who were compelled to do so or run the risk of being turned out of their homes.

It would be valuable evidence if these tenants would tell us whether they find themselves better or worse off than they were before, and whether the production of their farms has increased or diminished. The one thing of which there is no doubt is that the landlords who sold these farms have largely increased their incomes.

If we wish to discover how the production of an industry can be increased, the usual method is to consult those who are engaged in and responsible for that industry. These persons, in the case of agricultural production, are the farmers, the men who have conducted the business for generations, and whose livelihood depends upon its success. And yet they are the very last people whose views on the subject are invited or receive attention by the land taxers, who, when they visit country villages, confine their remarks mainly to the low wages of agricultural labourers, and to the bad houses in which many of them have to live ; matters on which we are all agreed and which we all want to remedy, but which, when used as political capital, only

intensify the rural labour difficulty. Profitable production in agriculture, as in other industries, must depend largely on the amount of working capital the farmer has to put into his business. The amount of capital a farmer owns is, as a rule, limited. If he has to sink a portion of it in the purchase of land, for which he formerly paid less in rent than the profit this capital when used as working capital returned, it follows that he was better off as a tenant than he is as an owner-cultivator.

The land taxers seem to regard British farmers as an idle race of men with antiquated ideas of cultivation, who won't produce as much out of their land as they ought unless they are forced to do so by high rents and heavy taxation. A more wicked libel has never been uttered. Considering the number of enemies a farmer has to contend with, Free Trade, vermin, the weather, rent, rates, taxes, and high railway charges, the wonder is that he produces as much as he does.

At the same time the melancholy fact remains that the amount of food grown in this country is steadily declining. The average annual acreage of wheat-growing land is less than half of what it was forty years ago ; and while there is a considerable increase in permanent pasture and grass, a large portion of the latter is little better than waste, and of insignificant food-producing value. The question is not, can this land be cultivated ? We know from the experience of our fathers that it can. But can it be cultivated at a profit under existing conditions ? To ask for a return to Protection is like crying for the moon, but there is surely room for improvement in other directions.

The agricultural industry is composed of a number of units working each according to its individual and often limited lights. The fault does not lie with the units, but with their lack of coherence for a common object. If a portion of the energy, both mental and monetary, now devoted to the distribution of our food supply were encouraged to turn its attention to its production at home, there is no doubt that this could be largely increased. But it is not reasonable to expect that brains and capital will be attracted to agriculture while this industry is used as a football by party politicians, and a sponge to be squeezed dry by land speculators, tax collectors, and railway companies.

By whatever methods the land is cultivated, the question

of its ownership remains one of prime importance to the cultivator. Scientific theories answer admirably when dealing with forces that science can control. A man invests his capital in machinery for making pins, with a sense of security that the output of pins will be a constant quantity governed by the capacity of his machinery.

The profits of capital invested in agricultural production depend largely on the uncontrollable forces of Nature. And although the doctrine of averages in time asserts itself in agriculture as in other matters, a wet summer like that of 1912 spells ruin to many struggling farmers in low-lying districts, however well they work their land. For them to have behind them a spring buffer in the form of a rich landlord who can give and take according to the exigencies of the moment, is an advantage for which no amount of science can compensate.

A bank which has advanced money to a farmer to enable him to buy his land demands the interest on its loan irrespective of climatic conditions, and the State or County Councils cannot remit taxes or rents without robbing the rest of the community. To start curing the ailments of agriculture by taxing rich landlords out of existence is, in the words of Lord Rosebery, trying to "heal a wound by means of a blister."

I am not supposing for a moment that all rich landlords are good and all poor landlords bad. There is many a landlord who is worse off than his tenants, and who stints himself in order to keep his farms and cottages in repair. And there are also a considerable number of rich men who screw every halfpenny they can out of their land with little or no regard to their tenants' welfare.

What then is to be done? The main difficulty we encounter in all the suggested remedies for the ills that agricultural flesh is heir to is that any form of State assistance by bounties, protective duties, remission of rates or taxation, would add to the value of land and thus put money into the pockets of the wealthy landowners. And to this we cannot expect the democracy to assent.

My own idea is this: I give it to you for what it is worth, which is probably very little. But the proposal which I am about to put before you appears to me to be a step in the right direction and, whatever its other defects may be, has this advantage, that the rich owners would not be affected by it provided they did their duty.

A shipowner is not allowed to send his vessel to sea unless it is certified to be in sound condition. And if he does not carry out the orders of the Board of Trade surveyor he is liable to heavy penalties.

Could not somewhat the same system be applied to landlords? The landlord or his agent sees that the tenant does not neglect his farm. Some authority is wanted to see that the careless and indifferent landlord does not neglect his tenants.

A good landlord would have nothing to fear. The existence of some form of portable Land Courts working under the control of a central department in London, to which a tenant with a grievance could have the right of appeal, would have a wholesome effect on those landlords who neglected their duty, especially if the reports of the proceedings were published. The members of these Courts must be experts and men of the highest character and ability. They would have to be paid well, but need not be numerous, for on most of the large and many of the small estates they would find as little to criticize as the Board of Trade surveyors on the big liners.

It would be found that of the estates that would require the attention of the Courts a very large proportion were encumbered by mortgages raised for various purposes by their past or present owners. The mortgage interest, being a fixed charge on the property, has to take precedence of repairs to farm buildings and cottages, and the tenants and labourers suffer in consequence.

If the State could assume the monopoly of lending money on the security of landed property, loans could be granted on the most favourable terms to farmers wanting to buy their farms, and to landlords wishing to build labourers' cottages. For ordinary improvements which would add to the value of a property and thus increase the security, the market rate of interest could be charged. If, on the other hand, a landowner wanted to raise money for unremunerative expenditure, such as yachts or motor-cars, to meet debts of honour, or afford financial aid to female friends, he would be told that land must not be encumbered for such purposes, and that if he wanted money he must sell his land and not borrow on its security.

This would go a long way to meet future difficulties. The question of properties already encumbered is a far more intricate problem. But if the State had the power

to take over any existing mortgages on landed property that seemed, in the opinion of the Land Courts, desirable, it would thus *ipso facto* acquire the control and powers of foreclosure over these estates now possessed by private mortgagees, who are only concerned to see that their interest is regularly paid, and care nothing for the welfare of the tenants. The risk to the taxpayer would be practically nothing, as the land would be the security. The mortgagees could not complain if they were paid off in full or received an equivalent amount of State-guaranteed land stock.

The State, having the monopoly of all future loans, could make its own conditions, and would at the same time be in a position to rescue deserving owners of encumbered property from the clutches of the money-lenders, who had acquired a hold over them often by unfair means.

The proposal would be fiercely opposed by those who, by taking undue advantage of the borrower's misfortunes, had advanced money on land at a high rate of interest. It would be opposed by members of the legal profession who make large fees by negotiating mortgages, and by those owners who regard land merely as a means of providing ready money for their selfish pleasures.

It would not injure those who had placed their money in mortgages as safe and legitimate investments, as they would either be paid off or receive an equally sound security in exchange. They might possibly have to be content with slightly lower interest in return for greater security, but if the policy of the land taxers eventuates, the security of both their capital and interest will rapidly reach the vanishing point.

It would be of immense advantage to the owner-cultivator who, through no fault of his own, was in difficulties, as, if the security of his land were sufficient, the rate of interest on his mortgages could be reduced. And the sliding scale of interest charged on loans, according to the purpose for which they were intended, would enable the State to benefit the agricultural worker without putting money into the pockets of the rich or inconsiderate landlords, or taking it out of those of the taxpayers.

It is a proposal that should appeal to those who approve of the nationalization of land without confiscation, as only those who were unable to afford the luxury of owning land for others to cultivate, or who had shown themselves un-

fitted for the responsibilities of landownership would be deprived of it.

Although, like other schemes, this one may be far from perfect, it is at least less crude and brutal than the alternative suggested by the land value taxers.

It is open to the obvious objection that by it yet more Government officials would be inflicted on the country. But their number and cost would be infinitely less than that of the swarm of District Valuers now engaged in the hopeless pursuit of that elusive and unknown quantity, the Assessable Site Value of agricultural land.

If the land of Great Britain were equally divided among its inhabitants there would be rather more than an acre and a quarter for each individual. Those who received their share in Bond Street or the City would have little to complain of, but the lot of those who had to support themselves from the produce of an acre and a quarter of Ben Nevis or Dartmoor would not be enviable.

Small owner-cultivators are the backbone of a nation, and should receive every encouragement. But for ethical as well as economic reasons it is improbable that they will ever be very numerous in this country.

In France the small owners abound and, in some districts, prosper, but the home of the French peasant is France, and he will thrive nowhere else. The home of an Englishman is that quarter of the globe where he can turn his talents to best advantage. A small owner with ambition will sell his land and invest the proceeds where he has a wider scope for his abilities.

It is therefore a practical certainty that the larger part of the land of this country will always be cultivated by men who are tenants of other owners, and the point we have to consider is the class of owner most advantageous to production and the producer.

The Agricultural Holdings Act has not been long enough in force to speak with certainty as to its working, but there are some amendments to it which already seem fairly obvious. If a tenant wishes to purchase his holding the one-fifth of the purchase money, which the Act requires to be paid, should be considerably reduced, while if tenancy is desired, the State and not the tenant should pay for the sinking fund, as the State and not the tenant becomes the ultimate owner of the holding. Some provision should also be made to enable the small holder to borrow at low

interest the capital necessary for the successful stocking and working of his land.

Of the land under crops and grass now in cultivation in England, about seven-eighths are occupied by tenants and one-eighth by owners.

The average net income the landlords receive is roughly about 2 per cent on the market value of their land, cottages, and farm buildings. Assuming 4 per cent to be a fair interest for capital, the other 2 per cent is represented by the sentimental advantages derived from land.

Public Authorities cannot afford to be sentimental, and if the State or County Councils own the land it is obvious that it cannot be let to tenants on such favourable conditions.

The land taxers get over this difficulty by accusing these favourable conditions of being responsible for low production. They say the better a landlord is from the point of view of his tenants, the worse he is from that of the community, and that if the agricultural worker were rented or taxed at the full economic value of his land he would have to produce more food or go bankrupt.

Every one agrees with the doctrine that we ought to produce as much home-grown food as possible. It is an aspiration shared equally by the land taxers and the extreme protectionists, but the latter seek to make the donkey move by a carrot in front of his nose, the former by a stick behind.

Both schemes are equally inequitable. The land taxer would make the agricultural worker a slave to the rest of the community, the ultra-protectionist would starve the community until the land produced enough to support them.

Free Trade denies to British agriculture the protection this industry receives in other countries. A system of rich landlords contented with a low return on their capital is the only compensation our agricultural workers are given, and this, if the land taxers have their way, will be entirely destroyed.

On the question of land tenure the interests of landlords and farmers are closely connected. Landlords have always been regarded as fair game by Radicals in pursuit of votes, but farmers are a necessary element in the working community, and the most virulent Socialist cannot accuse them of leading a useless life.

If the British farmers would only realize the situation, assert themselves, and show plainly that they intend to protect their henroosts, they might yet avert the destruction of the large estates which to them is a matter of such vital importance.

These estates are not all accidents of birth or circumstance. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest applies often to landlords as to other natural products. With few exceptions, our landed gentry are enduring witnesses of past worth and good work done, and until they forfeit our esteem by demerits of their own they deserve to be treated with consideration.

A few hours' work with an axe and a saw will fell an oak which has taken many centuries to grow, and which all the resources of science cannot replace. A nation, it is said, which does not respect its past, will have no future that will deserve respect.

The majority of landlords have a full sense of their responsibilities, there is a small minority who have not, and who regard land and tenants merely as a means of providing luxuries and amusements. People of this kind are the cause of the trouble, and for them legislation is urgently required.

We may differ on matters of land tenure, but there is another aspect of rural life on which there can be no two opinions.

Many of the houses in which agricultural labourers live are a disgrace to a civilized community, and until these conditions are changed it is hopeless to look for any improvement in the standard of labour available in country districts.

The thatched and creeper-covered cottages of our Devonshire villages are a delight to visitors with artistic souls, but are often the worst offenders as regards sanitary requirements. The older and more lichen-covered the thatch, the more the roof will leak, and roses and jasmine on the walls mean damp and rheumatism for the inhabitants. It is horrible to think that they must go, and that their place must be taken by slate and rough-cast. Where money is no object, æsthetic tastes can yet be regarded, but to the conscientious cottage owner with limited means, the health of his tenants must be the first consideration.

Mr. John Burns, in his speech at Yeovil last November, said that 2s. 6d. a week was the lowest rent for which any

agricultural labourer ought to be housed ; and that if he could not afford to pay this rent it was an argument not for lowering it, but for increasing his wages to enable him to do so.

That is to say, all cottages must be decently habitable, but at the same time let at economic and not charitable rents. In theory no one can quarrel with this proposition, but what would be the effect if such a custom were enforced ?

In the case of cottages which reach the minimum standard, but which are now let at charitable rents, it would, if they were owned by the labourer's employer, be merely a question of book-keeping. The matter could be adjusted by an equal increase of the labourer's wages, and of the rents of the cottages. In the same way if owned by the employer's landlord, as is more often the case, the adjustment could be made by reducing the rent of the farm and increasing that of the cottages. If this were done the labourers would be paying an economic rent, but they would be no richer and no poorer than they were before.

If, however, the cottages do not reach this standard, or if their owner is not connected directly or indirectly with the employer of the labourers who live in them, the situation becomes more complicated. The cottage owner may be a poor man who has not the means to rebuild it, or a rich man who, from philanthropic or other motives, likes to have good cottages and keep them in good repair. The tenants of these cottages may be employed by a struggling farmer, who cannot afford to raise their wages, or may be men working on their own account, and not earning sufficient to enable them to pay 2s. 6d. a week in rent.

Are these men to be deprived of the advantage which they now gain from the landlord's sentimental desire to provide good housing accommodation in his village at less than economic rents ?

Human nature cannot be entirely wiped off the slate, and it is as well to take advantage of it when we can. From the tenant's point of view, the landlord's sentiment is a valuable commercial asset. It is possibly economically unsound, but so perhaps is the system which has been adopted with such great success in Ireland.

There is a valuable but not often quoted clause in the National Insurance Act which places responsibility for

abnormal sickness on the owners of insanitary dwellings, and in regard to such dwellings the District Councils have also considerable powers. But any one who is acquainted with country villages knows that these powers are seldom exercised.

The impoverished owner of cottage property is one of the most hopeless people to deal with. A Public Authority cannot order a house to be rebuilt, they have only power to close it. The members of the District Councils are mostly farmers, and they would be more than human if they condemned the only available accommodation for their labourers. On the other hand, where the cottage owner is a rich and well-known man, he is obliged for his own credit, if for no other motive, to keep his property in repair, and a damp wall or a leaking roof, which might pass unnoticed if the owner were a man of small position, would be publicly denounced if he happened to occupy a more prominent one.

There are many small owners of cottage property who do their best to keep it in order, but the mere fact of their doing so necessitates higher rents than labourers can afford to pay.

Until the profits of agriculture, and the consequent demand for agricultural labour, raise wages to Mr. Burns' standard, many labourers must either have good cottages at charitable rents, no cottages at all, or bad ones at their economic value.

The Irish labourer is, under the provisions of Mr. Wyndham's and other Land Acts, more favourably treated than any other labourer in Europe. Since 1891, nearly 43,000 labourers' cottages have been built in Ireland, at an average cost, including land and road making, of a little under £185 each. The cottages are what we should call in this country extremely good ones, they have from a half to an acre of enclosed land for a garden, and the average rent throughout Ireland is 1s. 1d. a week. Rates are additional, and are paid by the tenant.

A committee of those interested in the housing question recently visited Ireland. Their report on what they saw ends with an appeal for a similar measure of State aid for the agricultural labourers in this country. "No other practical remedy," they say, "has yet been suggested by which British local authorities may be adequately assisted to perform the difficult task of clearing away unfit houses

and providing homes in which the poorest families can be reared in decency and comfort."

If the question be impartially considered, it is obvious that the intrinsic or market value of land is composed of two elements, the economic and the sentimental. The latter is the *bête noire* of the land value taxer, but so long as human nature remains what it is cannot be ignored.

In all animals the love of home is strongly developed. A king has it for his palace, a wasp for its nest. And for this reason alone land will always possess a value entirely distinct from its productive worth. The other causes which create this sentimental value are numerous and of almost infinite variety. The social position which ownership of land confers, scenery, association, climate, facilities for sport or amusement, are perhaps the most important, and different individuals attach greater or less importance to each.

So long as there are those who, in return for these sundry advantages, find themselves rich enough, kind enough, or fools enough to let their land for agricultural purposes at rents far lower than could obtain under any system of communal ownership, and at the same time fulfil obligations to their agricultural tenants far in excess of what the law imposes or ever could impose, it seems in the interests of that industry to be rather flying in the face of Providence to interfere with them.

The ardent politicians who are out for the destruction of landlords, good, bad, and indifferent, in order, as they say, to free the land from the shackles of feudalism, do not seem to realize that this much-abused form of government was the nearest approach to socialism to which we are ever likely to attain. During the reign of Henry VII the feudal system was still the organizing principle of the nation, its aim being that every man in England should have his definite place and duty assigned to him, and that no one should be at liberty to lead an idle or useless existence.

Land was not personal property in the sense that the owner could do what he pleased with it. It involved heavy military and other obligations to the State. Rates of wages and the price of food were fixed by statute, and the general condition of the working classes was on the whole considerably better than it is now. "What comyn folke in all this world," says a State paper in 1515, "may

compare with the comyns of England in riches, freedom, liberty, welfare, and all prosperity?" Can we, under the boasted emancipation of the twentieth century, say as much to-day?

A distinguished American once said to my father, "Hold fast to such institutions as you have left. We have none and must do as we can without them. But do not flatter yourselves that by destroying yours you can make England like America. We are young and growing. You are in your maturity, or past it. We shall rise through our difficulties. If a time comes when the English Parliament is filled with men who go there to push their own fortunes, you will perhaps not rise through yours."

Country landlords are not in the habit of blazoning abroad their kind actions to their tenants, and but few people are aware of them. Their faults, on the other hand, are public property, and though rare in comparison with their virtues, attract far more attention.

Should not our aim be to preserve what is good in our existing system of landownership, but at the same time not to shut our eyes to the fact that there are defects in that system which do need drastic amendment? In this, as in other social legislation, the trouble is, as Lord Selborne wisely remarked, that the Unionists never know when to start, the Radicals where to stop. Vested interests in land are very sacred things, but nevertheless must not be allowed to become either a burden on an industry so vital to the nation as that of the agricultural community, or a weapon in the hands of those whose object is to tax out of existence a class of men honestly endeavouring to do their duty.

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA COMMITTEE.

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. John S. Amery, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, Rev. William Harpley, Mr. George M. Doe, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse—for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance to form the subjects of separate papers.*

Edited by **GEORGE M. DOE**, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

THE last Report of this Committee was made by the late distinguished member of the Association, Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, at the Axminster Meeting in 1907. He had been the Secretary for over a quarter of a century, during which time he had made twenty Reports, the preceding five having been prepared and contributed by the late Mr. William Pengelly, the "Father of the Devonshire Association."

I trust, however, that the present Report will not be altogether lacking in interest after so long an interval of silence, and I would urge on all the members to "when seen make a note of" such facts as may come under their cognizance which are in any way suitable for record in these Reports, even though they may appear somewhat unimportant in themselves. Very frequently, as I can testify from my own personal experience, an inquiry at the fountain-head respecting a fact recorded in a brief newspaper report has revealed matters which would otherwise have remained *perdu* for good and all.

In the present case, however, there is no dearth of

material, the greater part consisting of newspaper cuttings on various subjects, many of which have been collected from time to time and kindly sent in by Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse.

Following the plan adopted in previous Reports, I have arranged the memoranda under these three general heads with their appropriate sub-headings :—

- I. Meteorology.
- II. Archæology.
- III. Zoology.

I.—METEOROLOGY.

Thunderstorms in 1910–1911–1912.

The following reports are from the *Western Morning News* of the dates appended to them :—

A terrific thunderstorm broke over Black Torrington on Sunday night.

The full force of the storm was felt at Sheepwash, and a “thunderbolt” did great damage to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dufty in the Square. Striking a large chimney-top, it knocked a portion of it into the street. The ball of fire continued through the roof to the bedroom, tearing its way through the ceiling and ploughing off laths and plaster, before striking down on a child’s cot. Then scattering everything, it did much damage in its course through the lower ceiling to the front room on the ground floor. Tearing a hole through the ceiling, it travelled down by the wall close to the chimney, throwing a large mirror and some pictures from the wall, and came in contact with the chimney-piece, which was lifted clean out from the wall, and everything on it thrown into the middle of the room. Still further down, the fender was lifted out of position, chairs knocked over, carpets rolled up, as it travelled back to the middle of the room, where it burst and filled the room with smoke and dust. Miss Dufty saw the ball of fire burst in the room, but escaped injury, although, with the other members of the family, terribly frightened with the rumble of falling things and the report of the bursting ball. The plaster on the ceiling where it came through shows a blackened and burnt appearance for some little way around, and the same is to be distinctly seen on the mount of one of the broken pictures and other things it struck. The floor showed plainly the trail of the ball similar in width to a snake’s trail. The floor is of limeash, and the linoleum was torn up and the mark on the

limeash was similar to burning with sulphur. The bedroom was the one used by Mr. and Mrs. Dufty, who fortunately had not retired to rest; while the usual little occupant of the cot was away from home on a visit. (16 August, 1910.)

The most serious damage in the Barnstaple district caused by the thunderstorm on Sunday night and Monday morning was at High Down, Filleigh, in the house occupied by Mr. Barrett. The lightning appears to have struck the chimney, and passing down the room below forced out the fireplace, cracked the wall, and shifted the mantelpiece. A clock was thrown across the room and smashed, and a mark on the wall seemed to point to the clock spring itself having been struck by the lightning. The gilt frame of a picture and the brass bed rail were found streaked with electric blue. Mr. Barrett was in the house at the time and heard the noise, but did not know the house had been struck until he entered the room in which the damage was done. (18 August, 1910.)

A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid lightning and torrents of rain, took place at Plymouth on Saturday afternoon. There had been an absence of rain in the district for twenty-eight days, and the ground was excessively dry, causing the water to run in great volumes off the high lands. Prior to the storm the atmosphere was oppressive. Rain commenced to fall about 3.15, and continued for upwards of two hours. Although the sun then shone, almost with as much warmth as in the morning, thunder could be occasionally heard in the distance.

The lightning struck a house in Lincoln Avenue, Plymouth, doing considerable damage to the roof. A large quantity of the slates were torn off.

Mr. H. Victor Prigg, Plymouth borough meteorologist, said he could not give any reason for the storm, which, however, had been predicted by the Meteorological Office on Saturday morning. The rainfall during the storm was 1.34 inches, and this represented half the average rainfall for July, and meant a fall of 135 tons per acre. On Friday the maximum temperature was 72 degrees, while on Saturday it rose to 82 degrees. By 6 p.m., however, the storm had lowered the temperature to 65 degrees. July, said Mr. Prigg, is usually the wettest summer month, and the rainfall was only less in 1900, when .95 inch fell on eleven days, and in 1899, when 1.33 fell on eight days. But these months would have appeared wetter as the rain fell on several days. The wettest July since the Plymouth authorities commenced their meteorological records was 1893, when over a period of twenty days there were 5.03 inches of rain. In the following year rain fell on twenty-five days, but the total fall did not exceed 4.51 inches. Mr. Prigg said the weather at present was very unsettled, and it was impossible to say with

any certainty whether there would be a resumption of the hot weather, or whether the wet would continue. If the south-west wind at present blowing continued, it might very probably bring up a good deal of moisture from the Atlantic.

The most noteworthy incidents at Devonport were those in connection with the Nautilus Sailing Club, who were holding their seventh race for the season off Mount Wise. The race, which began at 3 o'clock, had been in progress about half an hour, when the *Syd*, belonging to Mr. W. Bailey, landlord of the Orlando Inn, Stonehouse, the leading boat, was struck by lightning. The metal spindle, which carried the distinguishing flag, at the yard-arm, came down in an almost red-hot condition into the boat, and had to be picked up with a piece of cloth and thrown into the water. The bamboo yard-arm was split into three parts, while the distinguishing flag must have been burnt to a cinder, for it was not seen again after the lightning had struck the boat. Almost immediately a second flash of light followed. This struck the mast of the *Syd*, and travelled down it, the masthead being split. Mr. T. Chadburn, one of the occupants of the boat, was at the time setting the spinnaker, and he was hurled into the after part of the craft, his head disappearing in under the stern sheets. After travelling down the mast the lightning must have gone round the boat, as the woodwork was burnt black as though, it is stated, a painter's brazier had been at work. With the second flash of lightning the wind turned round again to the east-south-east, where it had been when the race began, and a squall striking the craft, before she had time to recover from the shock of the lightning, capsized her, and she immediately filled with water and sank. The occupants of the boat—Messrs. W. Bailey (owner), C. Richards (coxswain), T. Chadburn, and Arthur Bailey, jun.—were thrown into the water.

During the half-hour that the race was in progress, it is stated that the wind changed no less than five times. In the *Celestina* was a main-sheet horse made of brass, and this was also struck, rendering Mr. J. Olver's arm, with which he was grasping the tiller, for the time almost useless, so that he had to use the other hand. The accident caused some anxiety among the officials on the quay at Bullock Dock.

Another incident which marked the race was while coming down the Hamoaze in the face of the severe gale the *Saucy* had her main boom carried away by a squall, and was forced to retire. The *Syd* is an open boat 15 feet 6 inches long, with a beam of 5 feet.

In the Tiverton district the storm was preceded by a whirlwind which did considerable damage. The trees in numerous orchards were absolutely stripped of their fruit, hay ricks were

overturned, and many unthatched ricks were torn to pieces, and large quantities of hay were bodily carried considerable distances. Wheat sheaves standing in the fields were tossed about, beehives were lifted right off the ground, and many temporary wooden buildings demolished like houses of cards, whilst numerous trees were uprooted. In the town of Tiverton it was like a sandstorm, the dust being raised in such clouds that it was impossible to see more than a yard or two ahead. A motor-car ran into a luggage cart owing to the clouds of dust hiding both vehicles until they were actually in collision, but there was fortunately no casualty. At a fire at Ash Thomas great tufts of burning thatch were whirled up in the air and scattered in all directions, and but for the forethought of the Tiverton Fire Brigade in well damping down all adjacent buildings, several other houses would certainly have become involved. Mr. A. J. Mildon, Tiverton District Council surveyor, had a narrow escape, for standing beneath a tree watching the fire, a big limb of the tree was torn off and fell within a foot of him. The wind, the like of which nobody in the district could recollect, dropped almost as suddenly as it rose.

During the height of the storm at Salcombe, the tide, which was about two hours' flood, suddenly receded, and boats on the foreshore previously afloat were left high and dry. Vessels in the harbour tailed down as though the tide were ebbing. At the Pier the water sank about $3\frac{1}{2}$ steps. Suddenly the water rushed in again like a miniature tidal wave. This happened about three times.

At Denzell farm-house, about two miles from St. Columb, a thunderbolt buried itself in the ground within a few feet of the building, and the inmates, including Mr. A. V. Gatley, of St. Columb, who was seeking shelter, experienced a narrow escape as the slate stones were splintered and the house filled with sulphurous fumes. At Trebudannon, a hamlet two miles distant in an opposite direction from the town, another thunderbolt exploded, fortunately without damage. A support of the flagstaff on the tower of the Parish Church was severed, it is conjectured by lightning; and at Trewince farm four valuable bullocks, the property of Mr. Marshall, were killed by lightning.

During the storm a strange phenomenon was witnessed in Teignmouth harbour. The tide was coming in at the time, and had been flowing for quite two or three hours when suddenly the water receded as much as 8 to 10 feet, and commenced to run wildly out of the harbour, as though there had been an earthquake or something of the kind further out at sea. The motor-ferry, which plies between Teignmouth and Shaldon, had just landed at the latter place with a party of passengers, but almost before those in charge of her could understand what was

taking place, the strange occurrence had suddenly left her high and dry on the harbour beach, and before she was able to make the return journey to Teignmouth it took the efforts of no fewer than seventeen men to haul her down to meet the water, although at the time the tide, under ordinary circumstances, was flowing in. Numerous other boats were also left dry on the beach. At one time there was weird quietude and a comparative stillness in the water, whilst at another a sudden and tremendous rush of water came rolling in on the Shaldon beach, completely swinging round those boats which still lay at their moorings. Thus, within a brief space of time, the tide, which had suddenly receded to an extraordinary extent, was again brought up to its normal height. No damage was done.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday, with a flowing tide, an as yet inexplicable phenomenon was witnessed at Shaldon. The motor-ferry, with a complement of passengers, was about to leave when Skipper Ward, to his dismay, found his boat was firmly aground. He noticed the tide was swiftly receding; so suddenly and to such an extent did it go that Mr. Ward asserts that quite 20 feet of beach was promptly exposed, many boats floating just before being left high and dry. He had to disembark his passengers, and the services of a dozen men were requisitioned to push the motor off. This condition of things did not last long, however, and in a few minutes the tide began to resume the normal course.

At 3.30 a particularly vivid electric discharge caused damage to the electrical instruments and wires in the signal-box at the Great Western Railway station, Liskeard. One of the block instruments was partially destroyed, two telegraph instruments were put completely out of order, and a number of wires were fused. Fortunately the telephonic communication was only slightly affected, so that no delay occurred in working the trains, which were especially full all day owing to the commencement of holiday traffic. The damage was speedily repaired. (31 July, 1911.)

During a severe thunderstorm which burst over North Devon yesterday, four drivers working near Eggesford for Bartlett and Son, timber merchants, of Barnstaple and Bideford, were struck by lightning whilst sheltering under a tree.

The men have been engaged since October drawing timber from Chawleigh Barton, and were at work with eight horses yesterday morning, when a heavy hailstorm came on. They took shelter under a silver fir tree just beside the road. A blinding flash of lightning struck them, and threw all four men unconscious to the ground. As there is little traffic on the road,

which is some distance from Eggesford railway station, they lay undiscovered for two hours. Then Martin recovered sufficiently to crawl to the horses, which were still standing by within four or five feet, and were quite uninjured. Mounting one of them, he rode to Chawleigh Barton for assistance. On arriving at the farm-yard he fell off the horse, but was able to give some account of what had happened.

At Southmolton yesterday about midday the lightning struck a chimney at the Workhouse, demolishing it. The room underneath was occupied at the time, but no one was injured. The roof was badly injured by the fall of the chimney, and the side of the building was cracked from top to bottom. The lightning apparently struck the chimney, and running into the earth cracked the wall the whole of the way down to the ground. Some of the debris was picked up 50 feet away. (11 June, 1912.)

The flagstaff on Whitchurch Church tower, Tavistock, was struck by lightning on Monday evening and shivered in pieces. The electric current ran down a zinc stay, tore out some slating under the S.E. pinnacle, hurled it against the north side, and spent itself in an iron dowel. Fortunately no serious damage was done beyond the destruction of the flagstaff.

The Plymouth trawler *Coronet*, of which Thos. W. Harrad, of Finewell Street, is the managing owner, reported heavy squalls when running into the Sound on Monday night from the fishing grounds. Off Rame Head the trawler had her main boom, gaff, and cross-trees snapped, and the mainsail split. She arrived in harbour without further mishap. The *Coronet* has been a particularly unfortunate vessel. Only a year or two ago she was sunk in Sutton Pool, and quite recently she lost the whole of her trawl gear.

At 11.43 on Monday night the Salcombe lifeboat was launched and went into the Channel in response to flares noticed by the coastguard at the Greystones, also at Prawle Point. At 4.30 a.m. yesterday the boat returned to Salcombe and reported that, although having seen a couple of flares when at the mouth of the harbour, which appeared to be about three miles seaward and eastward of the Mewstone, no vessel in distress was seen. There was a very heavy sea in the Channel, and a lot of water was shipped. The crew, however, were delighted with the weatherly qualities of the lifeboat. It is stated that during the time the flares were being burnt a large steamer was near, and she appeared to alter her course towards the craft displaying them.

Mr. T. Haines was cycling from Torpoint to SheviocK during the thunderstorm on Monday evening when his machine

was struck by lightning, the lamp bracket being split and several spokes knocked out of a wheel. Mr. Haimes escaped with a severe shock. (23 October, 1912.)

Tidal Waves.—From the *Western Morning News* of 13 May, 1912 :—

A very unusual sight at Bideford on Saturday was attributed to some seismic disturbance. The tide had been flowing about half an hour, when a foam-topped wave came up the river at a great speed. On the Bideford side of the river its height was about 2 feet 6 inches, but on the East-the-Water side the tidal wave or bore swept along at a height of between 4 and 6 feet. Many boats at their moorings were swamped and damaged, and barges, which were high and dry on the sands, were floated off in an instant. When the wave met the Bideford Bridge it curled back, raising the level of the water still higher. A little more than half an hour later there was a similar wave, but not so large. In this one the Bristol steamer *Corbiel*, at the quayside, broke her hawser, and but for the fact that she had steam up, intending to go out on this tide, and put her screw working, she would have been carried violently against the bridge. Two men in a boat had a narrow escape from the second wave. Being warned of its approach, they pulled for the shore, and had just reached shallow water when the wave overtook them, the spray going clean over them as they stood up in the boat, which was filled. The sight of the wave coming up the river with its crest of white was a very fine one, and old inhabitants do not remember having seen such a thing in this river before. Inward-bound steamers and other vessels were carried in over the Bar from Bideford Bay at an unusual speed, and reached Bideford long before there was water enough for them to take up their usual berths. The tide all the afternoon was so extraordinary as to give rise to anxiety to shipping. The tide started to flow again several times after it had begun to ebb, grounding and refloating vessels. The *Alwyn* had her mooring chains snapped.

At Hayle Harbour on Saturday morning those watching the incoming tide noticed a succession of seven or eight large waves flow in suddenly, raising the tide to a height of 4 or 5 feet. A retired sea captain suggested that it was due to an earthquake.

In connection with this, the following phenomenon was recorded in the next day's issue of the same paper :—

Several gentlemen awaiting the Cremyll ferry at Admiral's Hard yesterday, about an hour before high water, saw the tide

recede gradually for some 10 feet, and then recommence to flow again.

Waterspout.—In the *North Devon Herald* of 15 August, 1912, the following account appeared of a waterspout in Croyde Bay :—

A phenomenal occurrence took place about 10.30 on Friday morning in the vicinity of Croyde Bay in the form of a huge waterspout. The singular incident was witnessed by a lot of people, and could be seen for miles around. The attention of some visitors was first attracted to a long black cloud-like object, which seemed to be moving from Hartland Point in the direction of Lundy Island. Eventually it was seen to rise to a higher level and come towards Baggy Point. About six miles from the shore—between Putsborough and Baggy—the huge column of water was discharged, the sight of the cascade being very impressive. Simultaneously water from the sea shot up into the air to a distance of considerably over 100 feet. When the spout reached Baggy the water ceased, and the cloud gradually drifted to the hills, a terrific downpour of rain following. Much anxiety was felt at first as to the fate of a coasting vessel which was in the vicinity when the incident occurred, and which for a time was completely hidden by the huge column of water. Several visitors at Putsborough were drenched with the heavy fall of rain. In some places the downpour made an impression in the sands over a foot in depth. At No-Man's-Land, however, not a great distance from Putsborough, no rain was experienced. A retired sea captain at Croyde, who relates that he has seen many waterspouts in various parts of the world, declares that that of Friday last was the largest he has ever witnessed. It was extremely fortunate that the cloud burst before reaching the land. The strange phenomenon was plainly seen from Heanton Hill, and at Horsey Bank the navvies suspended work in order to watch the waterspout.

This was followed the next week by a note in the same paper to the effect that a portion of the waterspout descended at Woolacombe, washing away quite 200 tons of material from the golf course there. In order to verify this report I wrote to Mr. R. N. Kivell, of Station Road, Woolacombe, who very kindly gave me these further particulars. A series of waterspouts occurred in the bay on the Friday referred to, but the damage to the golf links was done on the following day (Saturday, 10 August). On that morning a terrific thunderstorm was experienced from

6.30 to 8 with a rainfall during that period of over an inch and a half.

II.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Bronze Celt.—In the summer of 1911 a workman in making a drain on some land at Binworthy, in the parish of Shebbear, discovered in some clay a bronze celt in a splendid state of preservation, thanks doubtless to the clay in which it was embedded. The late Mrs. Tucker, the owner of Binworthy, very kindly, at my suggestion, presented it to the Royal Albert Museum, Exeter, where it forms an addition to the collection of these bronze implements, of which the Museum possesses a varied collection.

Its weight is 10 oz. 7 dwt. 21 grs. (troy), and its exact length is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There are several "blow-holes," doubtless made in the casting. (See illustration.)

Clocks.—From the *Western Morning News* of 30 June, 1910 :—

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

EXETER CATHEDRAL RELIC RESTORED.

On the occasion of the patronal festival of St. Peter, the Mayor of Exeter (Mr. H. H. Wippell), accompanied by members of the Corporation, attended a special service at the Cathedral in state last evening, to set going in the Sylke Chantry an ancient astronomical clock, which has kindly been restored by Mr. J. J. Hall. The clock has generally been regarded as the gift of Bishop Courtenay (1478–87), but the *Calendar of Archives*, and extracts from the *Fabric Rolls*, together with an examination of the works, all go to show that it is, in parts, of much greater antiquity. Indeed, there is little doubt but that portions of it are those referred to in the *Patent Rolls* of 1317 (10 Edward II), and that portions of the clock must have been doing duty some 265 years before Galileo—then a youth of eighteen—first discovered the synchronous vibrations of a pendulum while watching the swinging of a chandelier in the Cathedral of Pisa, in Italy, and some 304 years before the introduction of the pendulum into church clocks in England.

The dial is arranged on the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, long since exploded, which regarded the earth (represented by the central hemisphere) as the centre of the solar system, the sun (represented by a fleur-de-lis) revolving round it. The



BRONZE CELT FOUND AT BINWORTHY, IN THE PARISH OF SHEBBEAR.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA REPORT.—*To face p. 72.*

inner and outer figured circles are divided—the former from 1 to 30 ($29\frac{1}{2}$ days—the moon's synodic period, approximately) in Arabic figures, representing the moon's age, and the latter, or outermost circle, into twenty-four hours, or two XII's, of which the uppermost represents midday and the lower mid-night. The moon (half white and half black), by its axial and orbital movement on the inner field, shows its varying phases (new, full, first and last quarters, etc.) from day to day, while the fleur-de-lis (the sun) points, outwardly, on the Roman numerals, to the hour of day or night, and, by its central stem, inwardly to the moon's age on the inner circle of figures. Prior to 1760 the main dial was only surmounted by cresting, but at this date the clock was entirely overhauled, and the minute dial above added. The quarters 1, 2, 3 only were struck during the later days of the old clock, though there is evidence of the fourth having been struck in earlier days. The fourth has been added to the new clock, and is struck, as before, on a small basin bell within the transept and just over the dial, while the hours are struck, as formerly, and by a separate movement, on the Great Peter bell in the tower above. The motto upon the dial is: "Pereunt et imputantur"—"They" (the hours) "pass and are placed to our account."

One remarkable characteristic of the old clock, but little known and in all probability nowhere else to be found, is the quaint but ingenious arrangement for maintaining power during winding, a fact which places the device (of any form) centuries, it may be, before the date usually ascribed to its introduction. The hour-striking arrangements, too (of which Ottery St. Mary evidently once possessed an example), are of a type also probably nowhere else to be found. With the foregoing exceptions, there are three other examples of a similar character, and they are peculiar to the West of England, viz. at Wimborne Minster (*circa* 1320); Wells Cathedral (Peter Lightfoot's clock, formerly, according to William of Worcester, in the south transept of Glastonbury Abbey, *circa* 1325); and St. Mary of Ottery (*circa* 1340); Wimborne and Ottery (the latter restored 1906–7) being the only dials now worked by what are believed to be the original movements. Exeter Cathedral may now justly claim the possession of the earliest or oldest astro-horological example in England.

The Mayor and Corporation proceeded with the Cathedral body to the north transept for the ceremony of restarting the clock. Psalm xix. having been chanted, the Mayor set the clock going, and said: "I hereby declare this ancient clock to be restarted on its former task of numbering the precious moments as they pass. May they pass in peace and in prosperity to the well-being of our city, and the honour of our God, to whose service it is rededicated in the Name of the Father,

and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." It was a coincidence that immediately his Worship set the clock going Great Peter struck out the hour of nine in the tower above. The Mayor and others returned to their seats during the singing of the hymn "Brief life is here our portion." After the prayer for the Church militant and the Benediction, the hymn "All people that on earth do dwell" was sung as a recessional.

(30 June, 1910.)

An illustration of this clock, with a reprint of the Notices of Exeter Clocks from Mr. F. J. Britton's work, *Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers*, is given in Vol. I of *Devon Notes and Queries*. There is also a description of the wonderful clock made in the eighteenth century by Jacob Lovelace of Exeter, which is now in the Liverpool Museum, as well as the clock in the tower of the church of St. Mary Steps, Exeter, with the figures of "Matthew the Miller and his two Sons," and an old clock in the tower of St. Petrock's Church in the High Street, Exeter.

III.—ZOOLOGY.

From the *Western Morning News* of 14 February, 1912:—

A starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) was shot near Buckfastleigh on 26 December, 1911, by Mr. W. H. Rogers, and was found to bear a ring inscribed with a number and the name of the "Vogelwarte" (Bird Observatory, of Rossitten), Kurische Nehrung, Germany.

Mr. Walter Weeks, of Buckfastleigh, to whom the ring was given, communicated with the "Vogelwarte," and has received from Dr. J. Thienemann, the director of the institution, a letter stating that the starling described was marked on 10 June last year on a farm in the neighbourhood of Wolmar, in the province of Livonia, in Russia. When birds are traced the facts are recorded in two German publications, the "*Ornithologischen Monatsberichten*" and the journal for "*Ornithologie*," and in order to make their investigations known in this country the director of the "Vogelwarte" wishes to have the facts of any tracing of the birds also published in the local papers of the district where they are found. Dr. Thienemann says that this is the second starling which has been found in England, and he is anxious to obtain news of any others. The birds which are marked by

the institution for identification of their winter habitat include storks (*Ciconia*), crows (*Corvus cornix*), sea-gulls of different kinds, the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*), the common gull or sea-mew (*Larus canus*), and the lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*), as well as birds of prey, shore birds, and swallows of various species.

From the same paper of 17 September, 1912 :—

A few days ago John Edmonds and his son, of Noss Mayo, were out crabbing. When about three miles off Gun Row, in Bigbury Bay, their boat ran on to something just below the surface. Beyond a severe bump no damage was done. In a few moments, however, an animal, called by local fishermen a "blower," rose up under the boat, very nearly capsizing it. After diving again, the animal again rose under the boat, damaging it so much that water began pouring in at the sides. So great was the danger that the father said to his son, "It's all over with us, Joe. We shall never see home again." After great exertions, however, and good luck the boat was righted and baled, and the two fishermen safely reached shore.

From the *Western Weekly News* of 16 May, 1913 :—

One of the most remarkable of the inhabitants of the tanks at the Aquarium on the eastern side of Plymouth Hoe has the additional distinction of being the only specimen of its kind ever caught on the English coast. It is a deep-water spider-crab, whose natural home is the Mediterranean Sea, and by comparison with it English crabs are mere dwarfs. Like all spider-crabs—and as would be expected from the name—it has a small body and exceedingly long legs, its body being only 6 or 7 inches across, whereas its legs are 15 or 18 inches long. When standing in a natural position this crab would require a circular box about 9 inches deep and a foot and a half in diameter to cover it. Of the ten limbs with which it is provided, the rearmost pair are very small, and are carried clear of the ground, which, in fact, they could not reach in an ordinary way. Then there are the six long legs and the two nippers. These latter bear no resemblance to the formidable pincers of the common English crab. The forearm, as it were, has none of the bulk and weight associated with the idea of a crab's claw, but, beginning at the joint with a width of an inch or so, it gradually widens along a length of 6 inches to the nippers themselves, at which point the width is not more than an inch and a half.

The crab was landed at Gorran Haven, Cornwall, on 16 December last, and, coming into the possession of Mr. T. Dunn,

of Mevagissey, it was presented by him to the Marine Biological Association. Dr. E. J. Allen, the director of the laboratory at Plymouth, considers the specimen is now fully grown. The question is, of course, asked how this creature came to be near the English coast, a thousand miles from its natural waters. Dr. Allen's opinion is that the journey was probably made while the crab was in its early larva stage, when it may have become attached to some ship, or have been swept along by wind and ocean currents. Even in Mediterranean waters this species of crab is rarely caught, owing to its deep-water habits, and no record exists of one having been caught in English waters. It is described in scientific terms as *Homola (Paramolo) cuvieri*, but no visitors to the Aquarium can mistake it, as it stands like a great bridge, with the fishes darting underneath it.

Since preparing this Report I have seen the following in the *Western Morning News* of 16 June of this year, and I think it may suitably be added to the foregoing.

SIR,—The homing instinct of the crab is well known. Through observation it has been discovered that 100 miles are no obstacle to its return to its own particular domicile. Is it so well known that this wonderful little creature meets with a most horrible death? Boiled alive, not plunged into boiling water as is the case with the more fortunate lobster, but placed in a pan of tepid water, which is gradually brought to the boiling-point.

"Why are they not killed in the same way as a lobster?" I asked of a man who was bringing them round for sale in a small seaside village. "Because if crabs are thrown into boiling water they at once shoot out their claws and shed them, and no one will buy them like that. But what's to be done? I've got to earn my living," said the man, who seemed thoroughly to dislike this inhumane method of slaughter. What is to be done? Cannot this cruel practice be stopped?

F. A. H.

Merstham, Surrey, 12 June.

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE VERBAL PROVINCIALISMS.

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Rev. J. F. Chanter, Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Miss C. E. Larter, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mrs. Rose-Troup; Mr. C. H. Laycock and Rev. O. J. Reichel being Joint Secretaries—for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language, not included in the lists already published in the Transactions of the Association.

Edited by CHARLES H. LAYCOCK.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1912.)

IN presenting their Twenty-sixth Report, your Committee desire to express their deep regret at the loss they have sustained by the death of one of their members. Though Mr. J. D. Prickman only joined the Provincialisms Committee last year, he had for many years taken a very keen interest in the Devonshire dialect, and his interesting and amusing papers on *Devonshire Wit and Humour* will long be remembered with pleasure by all who had the good fortune to hear them.

The Editor would like to draw the attention of contributors, and members generally, to the interesting paper on *A Devonshire Dialect Letter*, edited by Mr. R. Pearse Chope, and printed in this volume, which contains a good many dialect words not previously recorded in the Reports on Provincialisms. As these words have been fully treated in this paper, it would be mere repetition to include them also in future Reports, unless used in a different sense. Your Committee have therefore decided, when they again bring their Index up to date, to include these words in it.

The Rules and Regulations of the Committee were reprinted with the Twenty-second Report in 1909, Vol. XLI ; but should any member not have a copy, the Editor will be glad to supply him with one on his application.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Each provincialism is placed within inverted commas, and the whole contribution ends with the initials of the observer. All remarks following the initials are Editorial.

The full address of each contributor is given below, and it must be understood that he or she only is responsible for the statements bearing his or her initials.

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M. A.	=Maxwell Adams, 13 South Parade, Southsea, Hants.
E. J. B.	=Edwin J. Ball, 5 Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock.
A. C.	=Sir Alfred Croft, Rumleigh, Bere Alston.
J. F. C.	=Rev. J. F. Chanter, Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
R. P. C.	=R. Pearse Chope, 30, Blythwood Road, Crouch Hill, N.
G. M. D.	=George M. Doe, Enfield, Great Torrington.
A. R. H.	=A. R. Hunt, Southwood, Torquay.
T. J. J.	=T. J. Joce, 3 Manor Crescent, Newton Abbot.
H. K.	=Miss H. Kitson, Bradley, St. Marychurch.
C. E. L.	=Miss C. E. Larter, 2 Summerland Terrace, St. Marychurch.
C. H. L.	=Charles H. Laycock, Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
H. J. L.	=Harford J. Lowe, Barne House, Christow.
G. D. M.	=Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Ashwater Rectory, Beaworthy.
O. J. R.	=Rev. O. J. Reichel, À la Ronde, Lympstone.
E. S.	=Edwin Stanbury, North Wyke, North Tawton.
E. L.-W.	=Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes, Sunny Nook, Rugby Mansions, Addison Bridge, London, W.
H. B. S. W.	=H. B. S. Woodhouse, 7 St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.

"ARRANT=errand. 'They'd all come 'pon the same arrant.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 27 Feb., 1909. R. P. C."

Always so pronounced.

Final "d" is changed to "t" in several words in the dialect; orchard becomes "*orchet*," coward "*cowart*," tankard "*tanket*," salad "*salet*," ballad "*ballet*."

"Goe, soul, the bodyes gieste,
Upon a thankless *arrante*,
Fear not to touche the beste,
The truth shall be thy warrante."

Poems of 17th cent. (Nares).

"BLINKS=sparks. Servant, middle-aged. 'That holder's avire.' A moment after, 'No, he idd'n, I thought I saw blinks on en.'

"I think I have heard 'blinks o' snow' used for snowflakes. C. E. L."

A variant of the word *Blunk*. See 23rd Report, Vol. XLII. Short *u* and short *i* seem almost interchangeable in the dialect.

"BOARDEN=wooden. A domestic servant, native of North Devon, said: 'There's a boarden box up there.' Torrington, 1911. G. M. D."

The adjectival termination *-en* is very commonly applied to many words in the dialect which have not got it in the literary language. It implies "made of" or "belonging to" or "of the quality of"; e.g. *boughten* bread=bread which has the quality of being bought, as opposed to home-made bread. So we have *hornen* lanterns, *brassen* can'le-sticks, *tinnen* cans, and so on.

(A well-known landmark at Exmouth is known as Boarden Barn. O. J. R.)

"BROWSE (rhymes with 'house')=brushwood. A gardener, aged forty, said: 'I was cuttin' vuzz an' browse up-along.'

"*Browsing* (pron. *s*, not *z*) is given in a previous volume with the meaning of 'trimming hedges.' According to the above authority, the word means not only that, but cutting brushwood or undergrowth generally; and is used also by an old moorman of his acquaintance, named Reep, in the sense of 'swaling.' Bere Alston, 26 March, 1913. A. C."

See 11th Report, Vol. XXI, p. 87.

“CHIEL (pronounced *cheel*) = child ; applied to a grown-up girl. ‘Wat dü the cheel main?’ Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 6 March, 1909. R. P. C.”

Very common in Devon and Cornwall, and often used as a term of endearment even to old people. See 3rd Report, Vol. XI, p. 130.

In the case of a newly born infant, the word is used to distinguish a female from a male child. “Is ’er a bwoy or a cheel?” is the almost invariable question when the interrogator is unaware of the sex of the infant. There is little doubt that long *i* was originally sounded as long *e* in most words in our dialect.

In the *Exmoor Scolding*, written nearly 200 years ago, and even in Mrs. Palmer’s *Devonshire Dialogue*, written about 100 years ago, these words are almost invariably written with long *e*, e.g. *weeld* for wild, *meend* for mind, etc.

In the dialect of the present day most of these are now sounded *aai*, e.g. *laaight* for light, no doubt due to literary influence ; a few, like the above *cheel*, however, still survive with the long *e* sound. I have heard “all reet” for all right occasionally.

(In Dr. Johnson’s day *oblige* was sounded *obleege*, and gentlemen of the old school still continued so to pronounce it as late as 1860–70. O. J. R.)

“COOCHIE or CÜCHIE = left-handed. To one who was tying a bow with the wrong hand: ‘Yü’m a proper cüchie.’ Then again: ‘That bow’s cüchie,’ meaning twisted the wrong way. C. E. L.”

“Coochy-handed” or “coochy-paw’d” are very commonly heard, meaning literally left-handed, and so clumsy, awkward. “Thee gurt cüchy-anded twoad, thee’s been an’ knack’d the spout off o’ my best tay-pot!” Said by a farmer’s wife on Dartmoor to a maid, in my hearing.

Probably connected with the French *gauche*.

“DOAN = damp, wet. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R.”

It implies fustiness or mouldiness. It is frequently used of hay, when in a damp or mouldy condition from not having been thoroughly dried before being ricked. It is also used of sheets when not properly aired ; also of bread when in a wet, damp condition.

“FACKET = faggot. Always so pronounced in Devon. Ten fackets go to a *seam* of wood.

"A facket is a bundle of 'spray-wood,' and a heap of 'hard-wood' (of about the same weight and same value, according to time and trouble in cutting it). We now reckon by the 'hundred,' i.e. 100 fackets or their equivalent. E. S."

This seems contrary to the general tendency of the dialect, which is rather to replace hard consonants by soft ones, e.g. "f" and "s" usually becoming "v" and "z" respectively, "th" frequently becoming "dh," and so on. Nevertheless it is a fact that "g" is sounded as "k," not only in "facket," but also in "spicket" = spigot, a pin or peg to stop a faucet or a small hole in a cask of liquor, called also a "spile." While hogshead is usually pronounced "'ocksead." Not long ago a youth, native of Moretonhampstead, wrote in a letter to me that he had got fresh *dickens* [*sic*]; thus unconsciously applying this rule to the slang term "diggings" = lodgings, and showing that it is still a living feature of our dialect.

"FISH-JOLTER = one who hawks and sells fish. Term in common use. Newton Abbot. T. J. J."

More commonly Fish-jowder. Jowler is the form in N.E. Devon. Jouser in Cornwall.

"GEMMYS = hinges. Braunton Churchwardens' Accounts. J. F. C.

See *Gimms*, 23rd Report, Vol. XLII, p. 75.

"GLUE = to glare, or 'glower.' A man, describing a savage bull which he had met, said: 'That there bull glued at me.' Torrington, 1911. G. M. D."

Very common. Also pronounced *glou*. "Wat be glouin' to me vor?" i.e. Why are you staring so hard at me? A.-S. *glōwan*. Icel. *gloa*, to stare.

"GREEP = a trench beside a hedge. Supplied by W. P. O. J. R."

The dialectal pronunciation of "Grip." It implies not only a narrow ditch by the side of the road, but any small watercourse or trench, particularly for draining a field. "Gripping" is cutting "grips," i.e. draining a field by means of small trenches. A.S. *grep*, a furrow.

"GROVE = a groove, or rebate in stone or wood. E. L. W." Always pronounced thus.

Dutch *groef*, a pit.

"HUFFLING=howling. 'The wind's huffin' in the chimley.' Servant, middle-aged, at Kingskerswell, 1912. J. J. A."

See 16th Report, Vol. XXIX, p. 57, where, however, the word is used in a different sense, though the primary meaning, that of blowing up in sudden gusts, is there in both cases.

"Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus huffling."
Stonyhurst Æneis (1583), l. 75.

Hal. has *Huffle*, to blow unsteadily, or rough.

"JIBBED. 'That cask was jibbed this morning.' Said of a cask of liquid that was being sold from in small quantities at different times, when it was at last completely emptied and ready for return. I find this a common expression among workmen who have to handle empty barrels, e.g. '2 returned from Brown, 5 from Jones, 3 from Robinson, and 1 *jibbed*,' referring to a day's business. Should it be spelt *Jibbed* or *Gibbed*? H. B. S. W."

Jib, as a subst., is the invariable term in the West of England for the wooden stand on which casks of beer, cider, or other liquor are placed, before being tapped.

"Slat tha keeve and tha *jibb*."

Exm. Scold., l. 249.

So, as a verb, to *jib* means to place a cask upon its stand or jib.

The expression is more usually "*jib up*," e.g. "I want 'e to come an' 'elp me *jib up* they cider caskès 's mornin'." If, as is usually the case in country inns, not more than two are employed in the operation of *jibbing*, a certain amount of jerking up of the cask on end is necessary, in order to get it on to the jib; from which I am inclined to connect the word with the verb "to jib," used of a restive horse, to kick and struggle and refuse to go.

O.F. *giber*, to struggle with the hands and feet.

Our dialect word is always spelt and pronounced *jib*, not *gib*; the latter may perhaps be the more correct spelling, but, in any case, the "g" would be soft, as in *gibbet*, not hard, as in *giddy*.

"JOWDERED, or *all of a jowder*. Used of a piece of meat that was roughly hacked and broken into small pieces. Also used of a wound, where the flesh was jagged and torn. G. D. M."

This is evidently a variant of the common word "jouds," meaning small pieces, bits, atoms, rags; and most frequently of all used to express over-boiled meat. See 14th Report, Vol. XXVII, p. 48.

Hal. has *Jouds*, rags. Devon.

Possibly connected with *jot* and *iota*.

"KNOWSY (rhymes with *posy*) = knowing, intelligent. 'He's very knowsy.' Said by a woman, middle-aged, native of Newton Abbot. T. J. J."

"LAGGATE. I have heard old men use this term for a bar or gate across a stream to keep cattle from straying; a water-gate or flood-gate. North Tawton. See *Spanging-gate*.

"A 'lag' of wood is a bar that is cleft out or split off, the way of the grain, like the spars for thatching, or the bars to a gate; or bars used in hurdles, which are not made of wicker or 'flake' here, but of wood. E. S."

The above may be a corruption of *lar-gate*, *lar* or *larra* being the common name for a bar of a gate. See 6th Report, Vol. XV, p. 87. Or it may be from *Lag*, to crack, or split (of wood). See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

"LETTEN = the same statement, phrase, or remark, constantly repeated. J. J. A."

More usually *Lidden*. Literally a song or burden, monotonous refrain. "There 'e goes, keepin' on, the same old lidden day arter day," i.e. he keeps harping on the same topic day after day.

"The larke . . . is loneloker of *lydene*."

Piers Plowman, xv., 186.

Hal. has *Lidden*, saying, song, or story. Devon.

Connected with German *Lied*.

"LIMPETSCRIMPS = Cow-parsnip or Hogweed (*Hera-cleum sphondylium*). So called at Parracombe. J. F. C."

One of the commonest of the many and various names given to this plant in Devonshire. More commonly "Lim-perscrimp." The plant is also called, in different parts of the county, "Caddle," "Kex" or "Kexies," "Scouter," the two latter names referring more particularly to the hollow stalk, which, when dried, is used by children as a whistle.

"LOPLOLLY. A woman, aged thirty, native of Whitstone, near Exeter, describing a young fellow who thought

a good deal of himself, but was not given to arduous exertion, said : ' He's a proper loplolly.' Is this a corruption of ' lollipop ' ? O. J. R."

No, it is more usually written and pronounced *Loblolly*, or *Lablolly*, and it means a lazy, clumsy, hulking fellow. A " Loblolly-boy " is a common term for an errand boy ; it rather implies that he is not much good for anything else. " Oh, he's jist a loblolly-bwoy, that's all."

" Loblolly " is also used for any thick spoon-meat, such as porridge, gruel, etc.

" An' nif it be *loblolly*, tha wut slop et oll up."

Exm. Scold., l. 189.

Hal. gives *Loplolly*, a lazy fellow, and *Loblolly*, thick spoon-meat. But there is little doubt that they are one and the same word.

" MEGGED. On Valentine's Day a girl who was asked if she had received a valentine, replied : ' They never zends no valentines to me, 'cüz if they did, they'd be megged.' In regard to what was meant by the word ' megged ' I could get only the statement that ' they ' would have ' something in return,' a ' puzzler wat they did'n expect.' That is, the receiver of the valentine would not be taken in, as though she did not know from whom the missive came. So there would be no interest to send it anonymously, the main motive apparently in valentine-despatching, that its sender should be unknown or un conjectured. C. E. L."

This is no doubt the dialectal pronunciation of the verb " to mug," i.e. to deceive, make a fool of, make fun of, expose to ridicule. " He was properly mugg'd auver that job," i.e. he was quite taken in over it. So we get the subst. " Mug," a fool, or simpleton.

With regard to the pronunciation *Meg*. As the late Mr. Elworthy justly remarks, certain people, especially servant-girls and others, who try to " talk fine," frequently change short " u " into short " e," and as instances of this he gives *dell* for dull, *velgar* for vulgar, *metichude* for multitude.

" MUMP = the root of a felled tree. ' I shall get this gurt mump out bim-bye.' A word in common use in East Devon. M. A."

In this sense, " mump " literally means a lump, protuberance, or swelling. It is often used for a lump of turf.

It is not so common in most parts of the county for the stump of a tree as "moot" or "moat."

"-N (old termination of plural). The following letter was written by an old Dartmoor farm-labourer, over seventy. It is particularly interesting as showing in the word 'repairn' that the old plural termination is still used in the Devonshire dialect. I give the letter verbatim, merely suppressing the name of the writer :—

" 'Sir, the agreed on for the cart was 8/- without lades he don some *repairn* to the old cart and binding the will of the market cart an new will for the barrer we are haveving verry sharp frost, im Sir, your obedent servant, Z.'

A. R. H."

This is most interesting, as it shows that the old plural in *-en* or *-n* is still a living feature of our dialect. Besides the literary children, brethren, kine, oxen, chicken (never chickens in the dialect) we have "primrosen," "Lentrosen" (Lent lilies), "rexen" (rushes), "sloan" (sloes), and probably others (? shoen) which I have not met with. "Houzen" (for houses) is said by some writers on West-country dialect to be still heard, and I believe it *is* met with in Dorset, but I have never heard it in Devonshire. I have seen the original of the above letter, and there is no doubt that the word is "repairn."¹ The whole letter, in fact, is full of Devonshire provincialisms. The omission of the subst. in "the agreed on," i.e. the sum agreed on, is common. "Lades" is the invariable term for the framework which is hooked on to the front and back of a cart, wagon, or wain, by means of which straw, hay, faggots of wood, or other light material may be piled up. "He *don* some repairn," this is now the almost invariable form of the past tense of the verb "to do." "'Twas he done it, not me," is frequently said by a boy who has been accused of doing something wrong, but who wishes to pass the blame on to another boy. This form is no doubt due to the spread of elementary education; old people still say "he *dued* it," not "he *done* it," and the former is the true old dialectal form. Notice the word "will" used twice for wheel; it is still pronounced thus by the true dialect speaker, long *e* or *ee* frequently becoming short *i* in the dialect; cp. "ship" for sheep, "vit" for feet, etc. "Barrer" is still the invariable pronunciation of barrow,

¹ It has been suggested, not without reason, that "repairn" may be intended for the present participle "repairing," pronounced *repairin'*.

cp. "winder" for window, "zwaller" for swallow (bird). Lastly, notice "servient." Though I have never heard this word so pronounced in the dialect, nevertheless this additional short *i* syllable is common in many words, such as "livier" for liver=inhabitant, "luvier" for lover, "barriel" for barrel, "lauriel" for laurel, "boryer"=borer, i.e. an augur, "termendious" (pronounced *ter-menjus*) for tremendous, "fammious" for famous, etc.

"ONE-BEAM-BARREL. A stout woman, loosely dressed, was said to be like a 'one-beam-barrel.' Newton Abbot. What is the origin of 'beam'? T. J. J."

Beam is a common variant of the still more common word *bean*, perhaps better written *been*. It is simply the dialectal pronunciation of the literary *bind*. It is only found so pronounced as a subst., never as a verb. It means a "binder" or band, usually of withy, as in this case. So that a "one-beam-barrel" would mean a barrel bound round with one withy-band only. A "straw-been" means a rope made of straw, used in thatching, or for binding hay, etc.

Another instance of long *i* becoming long *e* in the dialect. See *Chiel*.

"PUGS=balls of clay. A fruit-grower at Whitford, in the parish of Shute, near Axminster, informed me that grafting-wax was much better to use than to make *pugs* in the usual way when grafting. O. J. R."

Eng. Dial. Dict. has *Pug*=loam, clay, brick-earth prepared for moulding; well-pounded mud.

"RAB. 'Missis, your collar's all of a rab!' Spoken by a Plymouth man, over sixty-five years of age, who remembers the word and its use for the last fifty-nine years at least, hearing it so employed by his father and mother in his childhood. The meaning is that the attire was folded thickly and clumsily, instead of being spread smoothly, without folds or doubling of the substance. H. B. S. W."

Probably short for *Rabble*, a dialect form of ravel, a tangle. "B" and "v" are frequently interchangeable in our dialect; e.g. savage is often pronounced *sabbidge*, and curb-stone *curve-stwoan*; on the other hand, the literary curve becomes *curb* in the dialect, and valve becomes *valb*.

"REMAINS. Used peculiarly. An elderly villager said of his grandchild: 'I love him because he's my son's remains.' His son being still alive, but residing at a distance. E. L.-W."

“ROO-BUTT=a swing. I suppose ‘Row’-butt is the idea. It means the common swing on which children *roo* or *row* themselves. I suppose the ‘rowing’ is somehow connected with the idea of the body swinging in a boat. G. D. M.”

Yes, *roo* or *rew* (as it is more usually written) is no doubt a dialectal pronunciation of the literary *row*, A.-S. *rowan*, to propel with oars. So it comes to mean to swing. *Rew-butt* is new to me, but *rew-tauter*=a swing, is not uncommon in parts of North Devon familiar to me; it is also used for a baby’s cradle.

The word *rew* is also a well-known term in hay-making. It is used for the ridge into which the hay is gathered with the rake after it is cut, and to “rew up” hay means to rake it up into these ridges or “rews.” In this case it is no doubt the literary *row*, a line or rank. A.-S. *rowe*.

“RORY-TORY=showy. ‘That-there hat’s too rory-tory for me.’ Servant, middle-aged, St. Marychurch. C. E. L.”

A very common term, but heard only in the West-country. It is usually applied to colour in dress; it means gaudy, over-loud, tawdry.

It is also used of music, to imply a loud, showy, stirring tune or song. Not long ago I was asked at a smoking-concert at Moretonhampstead to play “a gude ole rory-tory tune”; it meant that they wanted a brisk and lively piece with plenty of “fireworks.”

I am therefore inclined to think the first part of the expression is a corruption of the literary *roar*, roaring, M.E. *roren*. Cp. the slang “having a *roaring* time.” The second part of the expression is simply alliterative.

“RUSING (rhymes with *bruising*)=falling out of ear, shedding grains. Remarking upon wheat grains scattered along the road when leading corn, a labourer said to me: ‘That corn’s proper fit, ’tis rusin’ brave.’ Christow, 1911. H. J. L.”

“Ruse” is a common word applied to earth; it means to slip or fall in. Hence “Rusement,” the common term for a landslip.

A.-S. *Hrysan*, to move, shake. *Hréosan*, to rush, fall or tumble down.

“SAVAGE, used as a transitive verb =to attack savagely. John Brake, a dairyman, was taken to the hospital, suffering from severe injuries caused through his being ‘ortched’ (i.e. gored) by a bull.

"A witness, in giving evidence, said the bull *savaged* Brake considerably before it could be enticed away. *Western Weekly News*, 16 Sept., 1911. C. H. L."

This is yet another instance of the fondness of the West-countryman for coining verbs out of adjectives or nouns.

See *Jewel*, 10th Report, Vol. XIX, p. 72.

"SMALL FEW=few. Domestic servant, native of North Devon, said: 'There's only a small few o' they plates.' Torrington, 1911. G. M. D."

Redundancy of expression is a common feature of our dialect. We should always speak of a "gurt big man" or a "leed'l zmall bwoy."

"SOCK=cider. North Devon. J. J. A."

"Soak" is a slang term implying to drink hard, to tippie. A "proper soaker" is a regular drunkard. No doubt the above is a variant of the same word, transferred from the drinker to the liquor drunk.

"SPANGING the division between fields carried across a stream by poles. Ashwater, 1912. G. D. M."

"SPANGING-GATE, same as *Laggate* (q.v.). E. S."

Eng. Dial. Dict. gives this word, with the above meaning, as an old Devon word, but now obsolete; so it is interesting to find it still survives.

The idea of the poles laid across the stream is to prevent cattle straying from one pasture to another. This is more usually effected by means of a "flood-gate," i.e. a swinging hurdle, which rises when the water is high after a flood, and falls again when it goes down.

See *Rave*, 12th Report, Vol. XXIII, p. 136.

The word "spanging" is probably really *spanning*, that which spans the stream.

"TAFFETY=particular. 'Our cat's that taffety, 'er waan't ate wat us offers un.' Tavistock, 1912. J. J. A."

Common. Especially applied to food, it means dainty, nice, over-fastidious. It is also used to imply general effeminacy or affectation.

Possibly derived from Taffeta, thin silk stuff. Ital. *taffetà*.

"TITTERING. A local tradesman, of Tavistock, told me that he had heard this word used in a different sense from that recorded in the 25th Report, Vol. XLIV, p. 80. 'The stars are tittering,' being here equivalent to 'twinkle,' he said.

"I have also heard this word used in connection with a rash on a child, the rash being called a 'Titter.'

"Looked at side by side with the other renderings, it will be seen that there is the same sort of general idea underlying the whole of them. The stars 'titter,' and their uncertain irregular movement is much like the workman's grumble in Vol. XLIV, p. 80; while clearly the 'Titter' on the child has the same effect. E. J. B."

"TROLLOPSE = to tramp. 'An' there they vower'll trollopse all in droo, wi' their muddy bütēs.' Jan Stewer in *Western Weekly News*, 8 Jan., 1910. R. P. C."

Literally to walk like a "trollop" or slattern.

See *Trapes*, 25th Report, Vol. XLIV, p. 81.

"VINEYARDS. See 22nd Report, Vol. XLI, p. 85. In the parish of Shute, as in Colyton, allotments are spoken of as the *vineyards*. The last verse of a Rogation hymn in use here runs:—

'Look in mercy on our labours
In the *vineyard** and the field.'

With a note added that *'the allotments in East Devon are called Vineyards.' O. J. R."

"WANey = thin, frail. 'I always thought en a waney sort o' man.' Asked what he meant by 'waney,' the speaker, an old man, said he meant frail. I asked another native what he meant by 'waney,' and he said 'thin.' Is it connected with the verb, to wane, e.g. 'the moon wanes'? Ashwater, 1912. G. D. M."

Yes, no doubt it is.

A.-S. *Wanian*, to decrease.

"WIDDY-WADDY = changeable. 'Er'll never keep a maid, 'er's that widdy-waddy.' Said by a servant, middle-aged, of Kingskerswell, in reference to a lady who frequently parts with her domestic servants. J. J. A."

Common; implies a weak, vacillating character, not to be relied on.

Hal. has *Widdy-waddy*, trifling, insignificant. But the above is rather its meaning in Devonshire.

"YARK = sharp, knowing. Said of a young jackdaw able to fend for himself. Used by a native of Newton Abbot, aged fifty. T. J. J."

See 6th Report, Vol. XV, p. 97.

"Look yark!" for look sharp, make haste, is a common expression.

"He's lookin' yark 's mornin'," i.e. brisk, lively. Often said of horses.

Hal. has *Yark*, acute, quick. Devon.

"ZOG, or ZUG = a nap, doze. 'He was just catchin' a zug,' i.e. taking a nap. H. K."

Sog or *Zog* is not uncommon in many parts of the county. "I wad'n properly aslape, I wiz only just zoggin'," i.e. taking a nap.

Hal. has *Zog*, to doze. Devon.

"SAYINGS. The following were used or related by a domestic servant, middle-aged, at St. Marychurch :—

(1) "'Yü can't 'ave better beer 'n wat's putt in the barrow' (barrel). Used to express the fact that one must not expect people to act differently from their known characters, or above their recognized capacities. C. E. L."

(2) "'There's his old telly-traps gwain twelve knats an hour.' Of a man who was speaking with great rapidity. 'Telly-traps' = tongue. C. E. L."

A very common expression in Devonshire is "Shet thee tatie-trap!" which means "Hold your tongue."

(3) "'I started rinnin' vor the prize o' my life.' Said by a farmer, middle-aged; where one would ordinarily say, 'I started running for my life.' C. E. L."

"*Prize*" is the dialectal pronunciation of "price."

(4) "'Pity without relief is like pudding without suet.' C. E. L."

I have usually heard, "like mustard without beef."

(5) "Of some cakes: 'If the oven isn't very hot when you puts 'em in to 'aive [heave] up the [baking] powder, they goes quiet.' That is, they will not rise. C. E. L."

To "go quiet" is a very common periphrasis for "to die."

(6) "'If yü've a-got a gurt pan an' little to cook, the pan aits the lot, as the zayin' is.' C. E. L."

(7) "'The old woman is still pickin' her geese.' Said of snow continuing to fall. C. E. L."

(8) "An ideal of marital bliss: 'We wish you had a good husband and a good home of your own. We got three pigs fattening and it makes such a lot of work.'

"The above paragraph is transcribed *verbatim et literatim* from a letter received by a woman from a pair of her friends, which letter was shown to me. It was written by the husband at the dictation of the wife. C. E. L."

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT of the Committee—consisting of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Burnard, the Rev. J. F. Chanter and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

YOUR Committee is indebted to its member the Rev. J. F. Chanter for the whole material of its Thirty-second Report.

The account of the opening of a barrow near Lynton gives a further instance of the disappointment that so frequently attends investigation of this class of antiquity, but the discovery of an inscribed stone in the Exmoor District is sufficient compensation in itself, and our colleague can be congratulated on a fruitful year of investigation.

BARROW AT LYNTON.

In May, 1913, finding that the field in which it was situated was being ploughed, the opportunity was taken for examining the barrow situated in Lynton Parish in lat. $51^{\circ} 13' N.$, and long. $3^{\circ} 50' 30'' W.$ It lies inland just above Lynton Town, at an elevation of about 1040 feet. It had evidently been ploughed over once or twice before, and was almost brought down to the level of the field. The original cairn proved to have consisted almost entirely of acre-stones with a small overlying stratum of soil. It had evidently been opened at a previous period by an excavation from the top down to the surrounding ground level. Nothing whatever could be discovered, not even a

flint-chip or a bit of charcoal, though the surface all around was carefully examined.

INSCRIBED STONE NEAR PARRACOMBE.

The Rev. J. F. Chanter has found an inscribed stone near Parracombe, of which a description appears in a separate paper. It is obviously of a sepulchral character, and the inscription may probably be correctly deciphered as *Cavudi Filius Civili*. Mention of it is made in this Report in order that an early sepulchral monument of Devon may find record with its fellows.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PLATE.

FIFTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Rev. G. Goldney Baker, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and Mr. Harbottle Reed and Rev. J. F. Chanter (Secretaries).

Edited by Rev. J. F. CHANTER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

THE RURAL DEANERY OF TOTNES.

AT the meeting of this Association, held at Totnes in 1900, a Committee, with Mr. T. Cann Hughes as Secretary, was appointed for the purpose of reporting as to the feasibility of preparing a detailed account of the Church Plate of the Rural Deanery of Totnes. And in 1901 the Secretary circulated among the Committee a paper of instructions for the examination of its plate. Returns for Dartington and Staverton were sent in by Rev. C. Martin, for Totnes by Rev. T. H. Elliott, for Broadhempston and Landscore by Mr. Maxwell Adams, for Dean Prior, Holne and Buckfast by Mr. J. S. Amery, and for Dittisham and Stoke Gabriel by Rev. O. J. Reichel. The Secretary having left the county, nothing further was done till 1904, when the scope of the Committee was enlarged to the County of Devon, and Rev. J. F. Chanter and Mr. Harbottle Reed were appointed Joint Secretaries. Since then reports of the Plate of the Rural Deaneries of Sherwell, Barnstaple, South Molton, and Exeter; or Christianity, have been given by Rev. J. F. Chanter. And meeting as the Association does this year for the first time since the appointment of the Committee in the Rural Deanery of Totnes, it seemed desirable that the original purpose of its appointment

should be carried out. And for this purpose the returns mentioned above have been placed at the disposal of the editor by Mr. Harbottle Reed.

The instructions originally issued have been found by experience to be somewhat insufficient, as they took no notice of chalice covers, alms basins or dishes, or domestic plate given to parishes—articles of the greatest interest—and consequently many of the returns sent in were incomplete. Marks on chalice covers, which are frequently of different make from chalice, are not given. In some cases the alms dishes were returned as patens; in other cases they have been ignored, and experience has shown that returns are generally useless. Further examination or inquiries have therefore been necessary, and in this report the only reports that have been used without further examination and inquiries are those of Staverton by Rev. C. Martin, Broadhempston and Landscrope by Mr. Maxwell Adams, and Holne by Mr. J. S. Amery. All the rest is based on personal examination and inquiries of the editor.

The Rural Deanery of Totnes at present consists of twenty-two parishes and three district churches; of these twenty-one are ancient parishes or chapelries, and all the churches, except Morleigh, where there is only a chalice and a small Georgian salver used as a paten, are well furnished with plate, most parishes having two or more chalices and patens; but many important parishes, such as Berry Pomeroy, Harberton, Rattery, Staverton, and South Brent, possess nothing whatever that is really ancient. It frequently happens that in parishes where there were wealthy resident squires tasteless modern plate has been substituted for the ancient vessels; thus, Berry Pomeroy has nothing before 1799, most of its present plate being the gift of the Duke of Somerset, and Rattery nothing older than the gift of Walter Palk, Esq., in 1823. There are also fewer articles of domestic plate than in other deaneries, in fact, little at all except the fluted porringer at Buckfast, used as an alms bowl, and a few Georgian salvers.

But the deanery is to be congratulated on possessing two chalices of exceptional interest on which I must dwell with some detail. First and foremost the beautiful thirteenth-century chalice at Ashprington. Its existence as such had hitherto been unknown, for though it was

recently sent to a Plymouth goldsmith to be repaired and regilt, having become split and worn by use, its true character and age were not recognized, being confounded with that of its cover, which is an addition of the Elizabethan age, by a goldsmith named Steven More, who worked mainly in the Totnes district, and of whom I gave some particulars last year in my paper on the Exeter Goldsmiths' Guild.

The repairs and heavy regilding, mentioned before, have given the Ashprington chalice a somewhat new appearance, which, while evidence of the great care shown for it by the Rev. R. M. Carwithen, the present Rector, is from an archaeological point of view a matter of regret; but it has all the characteristics of thirteenth-century work, and may well be compared with the Berwick St. James chalice, the only other existing thirteenth-century parochial chalice in England to which in many respects it bears a great resemblance. The bowl is hemispherical, with the turned-over lip characteristic of most early chalices, but it varies from the Berwick chalice in being somewhat deeper in proportion to its diameter. This is partly caused by its deeper lip, but it is not a shallow bowl, like other thirteenth-century examples, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope suggested that the bowl might have been refashioned; both the Ashprington and Berwick chalices have plain rounded knops and circular feet with broad outward spread and plain vertical edge, but the octagonal stem of the Ashprington chalice shows more of Gothic influence than the round stem of the Berwick one, for which reason I should be inclined to place it as of a somewhat later date, probably about 1275. Mr. H. D. Ellis places it as 1250-1275. The dimensions of the Ashprington chalice are, height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; bowl, diameter, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in., depth, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.; foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter. It is perfectly plain, except for hammer marks and gilt.

Chalices of this age being of such extreme rarity, I sent photographs to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. H. D. Ellis, and the South Kensington Museum, and found my views fully confirmed. Mr. Ellis wrote, "The photographs represent a very good example of a thirteenth-century chalice; all the characteristic features are quite correct and in harmony." He also stated that he did not attach any importance to the depth of the bowl, to which I had called his attention. The South Kensington authorities were of a similar opinion, and a desire was expressed that

it might be sent on loan for exhibition. Mr. St. John Hope considered it thirteenth-century, but considered that the bowl might have been refashioned, and hoped to see it in person in July. The discovery of such an early chalice gives hope that other unknown pre-Reformation chalices may yet be discovered in the county. An illustration of the Ashprington chalice is given. (See also postscript.)

The Totnes chalice is an Edwardian cup of the date 1551, and the only one of that period we have met with in the county. It is somewhat similar in design to the cup at St. James, Garlickhithe, 1549, but approximates slightly more to the Elizabethan style, having a larger knob with dot-and-miss ornamentation, and slight line ornamentation on the foot; otherwise it is perfectly plain. The bowl is well shaped; it is by a London maker whose mark was **AK** in a shield, the A being half the size of the K and midway. It is silver-gilt. Its occurrence at Totnes would seem to show that what are commonly called Protestant views were earlier and more marked at Totnes than elsewhere in the county. An illustration of it is given.

Elizabethan chalices are found at Dartington, Dean Prior, Dittisham, Halwell, Holne, and North Huish. The Holne chalice is by a London maker; all the others are by Devonshire goldsmiths, Jones and More, and all have covers except Dartington. At Dittisham the chalice is by Jones, cover by More. The Diptford chalice was originally Elizabethan, but the bowl and stem have been remade and fixed on the old Elizabethan foot. Stoke Gabriel has a chalice of very rough workmanship of late Elizabethan or early Stuart. At Broadhempston there is a chalice of the unusual date of 1659.

The chalice covers are as a whole better than the chalices. The best is at Ashprington, by Steven More, one of an unusual type, quite dome-shaped. Stoke Gabriel has a very good cover by Steven More. It is curious to find in this deanery that while nearly all the covers are by More, only one of the chalices has his mark—they are in two instances found with chalices that have the mark **T** or **oTo**, possibly meant for Totnes. At Dartington, on the other hand, there is simply the Exeter town-mark and no maker's mark.

The oldest patens, apart from chalice covers, are at Totnes, 1689, and Dartington, 1701.

Nearly every church has a flagon, often a pair; the oldest is at Totnes, 1629.



ASHPRINGTON. ST. DAVID'S.
PRE-REFORMATION CHALICE. Circ. A.D. 1270.

Alms dishes are found in sixteen parishes, the oldest being at North Huish, of the date 1684.

Generally the Church Plate of the deanery may be summed up as being, apart from the Ashprington chalice and the Totnes cup, of little interest, and inscriptions and armorials are below the average of the county. The domestic plate is also small in quantity and uninteresting in detail. In fact, there is little at all beyond the fluted porringer with its cover at Buckfast, and a few Georgian salvers. The work of Devonshire goldsmiths after Elizabethan times is also not so often found as might be expected.

I regret to add that in one parish, Rattery, the incumbent, the Rev. B. Packer, would neither furnish any particulars nor answer any letters, and was absent when I called, and I was not permitted to see the plate. The Rural Dean of Totnes, the Rev. H. J. Coachefer, has most kindly supplied the deficiency in this parish, as far as he was able, by furnishing me with a list of the plate there and the inscriptions, and I wish also to acknowledge the extreme kindness and courtesy of all the other clergy in the deanery in giving every possible assistance.

A detailed list and description of the several parishes follows.

DETAILED INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH PLATE.

ASHPRINGTON.

Chalice.—A description of this beautiful piece has been given in the Introduction. It is thirteenth-century, and has been recently regilt. Its dimensions are, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. high; bowl hemispherical, with addition of a lip, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. deep; stem octagonal, with large rounded boss or knop; foot circular, outward spreading with plain vertical edge, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

With the exception of having an octagonal stem instead of a circular and deeper bowl, it is almost exactly similar to the Berwick St. James chalice. It is perfectly plain, with no ornamentation or marks. Having been cracked, it was recently sent to a Plymouth firm to be repaired, when it was also regilt, which gives it a somewhat new appearance, though it is the oldest parochial chalice in use in England.

Chalice Cover.—The paten belonging to this most interesting chalice has been remade into a cover of Elizabethan date and style by Steven More. It is more dome-shaped than the usual Elizabethan cover, plain, except for a band of egg-and-tongue ornamentation round the rim. Its diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. On the foot are the letters **IMS** with fleur-de-lis above and below, the lower one upside down; it has also been recently regilt, and has the three marks of Steven More: (i.) S in angular shield; (ii.) MORE in oblong; (iii.) an ornament of four lobes with an annulet, in centre is a shield-shaped device; this is considered by Mr. H. D. Ellis to be a Dartmouth mark. Total height, chalice with cover, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Patens.—1. Chalice cover, see above and illustration.

2. Plain, on stand, with cable rim. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; foot circular, with cable rim, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, quite worn off; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) Exeter Castle; (v.) date-letter F (Exeter, 1705-6).

Inscription: "The gift of John Bidlake of Ashprington."

Flagon.—Tankard with flat lid, to which a spout has been added somewhat recently. Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid.

Inscription: "Of thine ounne I give thee. 1 Chron. 29 verse 14. Tho Cleland Rector of Ashprington 1702."

Marks: (i.) **Sy**, bird above and fleur-de-lis below (Richard Syngin); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter, 1701-2 (London).

Alms Bowl.—A plain basin on foot. $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

Marks: (i.) TB in oval (Thomas Blake); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Exeter Castle; (v.) date-letter, 1725-6 (Exeter).

BERRY POMEROY.

Chalices.—1. Georgian style. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep; stem rounded, no knop; foot circular, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Inscription: "The gift of Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, to the parish of Berry Pomeroy, 1799."

Marks: (i.) maker, **I M** (John Moore, ent. 1778);



ASHPRINGTON. ST. DAVID'S.
PRE-REFORMATION CHALICE.
WITH ELIZABETHAN COVER BY STEVEN MORE.

(ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1799 (London).

2. Same style. Height, 6 in. ; bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep ; foot, circular, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Inscription : "Presented by the Communicants of Berry Pomeroy, 1846."

Marks : (i.) maker, W.R.S. in oblong (W. R. Smily) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) Queen's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1846 (London).

Paten.—Plain, on foot. 6 in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks : (i.) maker, J. H. & Co. ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) Queen's head ; (iv.) anchor ; (v.) date-letter, 1878 (Birmingham).

Flagon.—Ewer shape on square foot. $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; ornamental band round.

Inscription : "Berry Pomeroy 1799."

Marks : as on chalice No. 1.

Alms Dish.—Plain. $9\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

Inscription : as on chalice No. 1.

Marks : (i.) maker, W. F. D. P. (William Fountain and Daniel Pontifex) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1792 (London).

BRIDGETOWN.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval shape. 8 in. diameter ; bowl conical, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep ; stem with knop ; foot hexagonal, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, G. & S. Co. Lt. ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) date-letter, 1900 (London).

Inscription : "Presented by M. T., in memory of M. N. All Saints, 1900."

Paten.—1. Plain plate with cross. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, C. F. H. (Messrs. Hancock) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) date-letter, 1885 (London).

2. On stand, with gadroon border. 8 in. diameter, 3 in. high ; hexagonal foot, $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, six-lobed.

Marks : (i.) maker, J. & I. A. ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1831 (London).

Inscription : " Bridge Town Chapel, 1832."

Alms Dishes.—Two electro-plated plates inscribed :
" Bridgetown, 1832."

BROADHEMPSTON.

Chalice.—Somewhat uncommon style and age, being of year before the Restoration ; bell-shaped bowl, with flat bottom and marked lip ; hammered workmanship ; the bowl has at some time been broken off stem and repaired. Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; bowl, 4 in. diameter ; circular stem with knob ; foot round, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, E. T., with crescent under in shield ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1659 (London).

Inscription (pricked) : " Broadhempston " under the lip. Weight, 14 oz. 11 dwt.

Patens.—1. Forms cover to chalice. 5 in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 4 oz. 16 dwt.

2. Plain, on foot. 6 in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, P. B., W. B. (Peter and William Bateman) ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1807 (London). Weight, 5 oz. 18 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, SY, crown under (Pentecost Symons) ; (ii.) Britannia ; (iii.) lion's head erased ; (iv.) Exeter Castle ; (v.) date-letter, 1711 (Exeter). Weight, 8 oz. 4 dwt.

Inscription : " Donum Samuelis Whaley Ecclesiae Parochiale de Broadhempston Vicarii Ejusdem Anno D^{omi} 1712."

Pewter.—Flagon 10 in. high. Diameter of lid, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. at foot, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.

Chalice.—Late Georgian style. Height, 7 in. ; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; stem circular, no knob ; foot circular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, S. A. (Stephen Adams, Jr.) ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1812 (London). Weight, 10 oz. 18 dwt.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1811-12 there is an entry : "Pd. in exchange for a silver cup for the Sacrament £3 5s. 9d." This is the cup mentioned above, and from this it would seem that the "Communion Cuppe of Silver with a cover of ye same," mentioned in an inventory of the Church goods in 1714 (probably an Elizabethan one) were exchanged for the present chalice, and a further sum of £3 5s. 9d. paid.

Patens.—1. Plain, on foot. Height, 3 in.; diameter, 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Marks : (i.) maker, TS. in two-lobed shield (Thomas Salter); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Exeter Castle; (v.) date-letter, 1723 (Exeter). Weight, 15 oz. 5 dwt.

Inscription : "M. B. Buckfastleigh."

2. Plain with cross in circle. Diameter, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks : (i.) J. W. & Co., Lt. (J. Wippell & Co.); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter, 1908 (London). Weight, 5 oz. 14 dwt.

Inscription : "To the glory of God and in memory of W. H. Browse Tucker, Priest, for 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years Vicar of Buckfastleigh. Died 20 Dec., 1907."

Flagon.—Tankard shape, domed lid. Height, 14 in.; diameter at lid, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; at foot 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Weight, 72 oz. 18 dwt.

Marks : (i.) maker, —. P. (first letter indistinct, probably Joseph Peirce or Moses Pelet); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Exeter Castle; (v.) date-letter, 1755 (Exeter).

Inscription : "The gift of Mrs. Joan Gould to the Church at Buckfastleigh, 1756."

Alms Dish.—A beautiful two-handled fluted and gad-rooned porringer, with domed cover. Height with cover, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; to top of bowl, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; diameter of bowl, 5 in. Weight, 12 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : (i.) maker, *Ri.* (Edmond Richards); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) Exeter Castle; (v.) date-letter, 1709 (Exeter).

Inscription : "R. B., Buckfastleigh, 1763." (Robert Bradford, Vicar, 1718-1777.)

ST. LUKE'S, BUCKFASTLEIGH.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style. Height, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.;

bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; stem with knop, foot circular, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks ; (i.) maker, WK ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) date-letter, 1892 (London). Weight, 8 oz. 4 dwt.

Paten.—Plain plate, with cross in circle. Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 3 oz. 4 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Brass, presented in 1908.

The pewter vessels belonging to Buckfastleigh : "One great stoope or Tinning Pottle mentioned in 1714, and a basin bought for the Alms in 1725, at a cost of 1s. 6d., were sold in 1758 for 4s."

CORNWORTHY.

Chalice.—Georgian. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; bowl, 4 in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

Marks : (i.) maker, H. B. ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1788 (London).

Paten.—Octagonal. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, **DU N. H.** ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1810 (London.)

Inscription : "Deo Triuni. In usum altaris ecclesiae de Cornworthy, Gulielmus Brudenell Barter. Hoc munusculum D.D.D."

Flagon.—Ewer shape. Height, 14 in.

Marks : same as on chalice.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate. 9 in. diameter.

Marks : same as on chalice.

There are two cruets, with silver stoppers.

DARTINGTON.

Chalices.—1. Elizabethan, which has no mark except the Exeter town-mark in centre of bowl. It has a marked lip of usual Exeter type, on which is a band of leaf ornamentation, but no interlacing strapwork. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep, conical, with flat bottom ; stem circular, with round knop ; foot circular with egg-and-tongue ornamentation, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Mark : Exeter town-mark ; crowned X with stars in angles in circle of dashes and outer ring. No cover. Weight, 8 oz. 4 dwt.

2. Late seventeenth-century. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; bowl conical, with rounded bottom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; small ring for knop ; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, Co. crown over (John Cory) ; (ii.) Britannia ; (iii.) lion's head erased ; (iv.) date-letter, 1701 (London).

Inscription : "The gift of Arthur Champernowne of Dartington, Esq., 1797." Weight, 7 oz. 15 dwt.

Patens.—1. Plain, on stand, with cable ornamentation on rim and foot, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Weight, 10 oz. 5 dwt.

Marks and Inscription : as on chalice No. 2.

2. Plain plate. 6 in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, J. W. T. C. W. ; (ii.) leopard's head ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1894 (London). Weight, 5 oz.

Inscription : "Ex dono C. M. Rectoris MDCCCXCIV."

Flagons.—A pair, flat-lidded, tankard-shaped, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

Marks and Inscription : as on chalice No. 2.

Weight, (a) 36 oz. 7 dwt ; (b) 37 oz. 3 dwt.

Alms Dishes.—1. Plain bowl. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, R. C. (Robert Cox) ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1754 (London). Weight, 17 oz. 10 dwt.

Inscription : "The gift of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., 1751."

2. Large latten dish, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Spies carrying grapes.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, BROOKING.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style ; silver-gilt. Height, 8 in. ; bowl, 4 in. diameter ; stem and knop hexagonal ; foot, 6 in. diameter, with crucifix engraved on it ; six-lobed.

Marks : (i.) maker, IK (John Keith) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) Queen's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1854 (London). Weight, 14 oz. 11 dwt.

Inscription : "Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo."

Paten.—Modern mediæval gilt with six-lobed centre. 6½ in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalice. Weight, 5 oz.

Inscription : "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis."

Alms Dishes.—1. Brass. 10¼ in. diameter.

Inscription : "He that soweth little shall reap little."

2. Plain brass plate.

Spoon.—Silver-gilt, with twisted stem and cross on top.

Marks : as on chalice and paten. Weight, 7 dwt.

DEAN PRIOR.

Chalice.—A good example of an Elizabethan cup, with Exeter lip and cover by J. Jones—chiefly remarkable for the initial I usually found with Jones' mark being missing. Bowl has narrow band of strapwork and conventional foliage round centre. Height, 6¼ in.; bowl, conical, with lip ½ in. deep; diameter, 3½ in.; depth, 3½ in.; circular stem with rounded knop; foot circular, with egg-and-tongue ornamentation, 3¼ in. diameter. Weight with cover, 9 oz. 16 dwt.

Marks : (i.) **IOWS** (J. Jones); (ii.) Exeter town-mark, with rays and ring and two estoiles; (iii.) B in shield shaped to letter.

Cover.—3¼ in. diameter, with strapwork - and - foliage ornamentation, and date 1576 on button, and same marks as on chalice.

Patens.—1. Chalice cover; see above.

2. Plain, on stand. Height, 2¾ in.; diameter, 8 in.; foot, 3 in. diameter; I.H.S. and cross rayed in centre.

Marks : (i.) maker, **LE**, with roses and stars (Timothy Ley); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter, 1719 (London). Weight, 9 oz. 2½ dwt.

Flagon.—Victorian tankard with spout; imitation Elizabethan ornamentation of foliation and strapwork band, and egg-and-tongue work round base. Height, 10½ in.

Marks : (i.) maker, I. K. (John Keith); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1858 (London).

Pewter Vessels.—Paten on stand, 10 in. diameter, 2½ in.

high. Flagon, tankard-shaped, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. at base. Alms bowl, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter ; $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. No marks on any of them.

DIPTFORD.

Chalice.—Is the remains of an Elizabethan cup. The stem and bowl have been remade, probably locally, as there are no marks ; the foot is Elizabethan, with good egg-and-fillet moulding. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; bowl, with lip, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; stem with knop ; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Chalice Cover.—Elizabethan, ornamented with strapwork and hit-and-miss work. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter ; 1 in. high. Button has I.H.S.

Marks : (i.) **S** in shield ; (ii.) **MORE** in oblong ; (iii.) four roundels and circle in quatrefoil shield (Steven More, *circ.* 1575).

Paten.—A Georgian salver on three legs, with good scroll border. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. high.

Marks : (i.) maker, R. B. (Richard Beale) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) date-letter, 1741 (London).

Inscription : " Given by Mrs. Mary Nosworthy, Febr'y. 8, 1740, of Holsome."

Flagon.—Tankard shape with dome lid. Height, 10 in., $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to lid, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter at lid, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. at base.

Marks : (i.) maker, S. W., with crown over (an unknown mark not recorded in Exeter Book) ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) Exeter Castle ; (iv.) lion passant ; (v.) date-letter, prob. 1721 (Exeter).

Inscription : " Deptford, 1721." Weight, 41 oz. 17 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Inscription : " The gift of Charles Taylor, 1764."

DITTISHAM.

Chalices.—1. Elizabethan, by John Jones. Height, 7 in. Bowl with lip and two ornamental bands of strapwork and foliation, one at lip, other in centre, 4 in. diameter ; stem with knop and foot, with usual ornamentation, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Weight, 10 oz. 23 dwt.

Marks : (i.) **I** ; (ii.) **IOWS** (John Jones, of Exeter).

Chalice Cover.—Similar ornamentation, but marks : (i.) S ; (ii.) MORE (Steven More). Weight, 2 oz. 17 dwt.

2. Plain Sheffield plate. No marks.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Weight, 6 oz. 10 dwt.

Marks : (i.) maker, **EL**, crown over (John Elston) ; (ii.) Britannia ; (iii.) lion's head erased ; (iv.) Exeter Castle ; (v.) date-letter, 1708 (Exeter).

Inscription : "Philipus Place Rect^r anno Dni 1709 Deo et Ecclesiae de Dittisham in Comit Devon^{on} sacravit."

Flagon.—Plain tankard. Height, 13 in., 11 in. to lid.

Marks : (i.) maker, C. W. T. W. (Thomas Whipham, Charles Wright) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) date-letter, 1765 (London). Weight, 53 oz. 15 dwt.

Inscription : "I.H.S", cross and nails.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate. Weight, 17 oz. 8 dwt.

Marks : as on flagon.

HALWELL.

Chalices.—1. Elizabethan, with marked Exeter lip, hammered silver ; somewhat more conical than usual Devonshire style. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; bowl conical, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep, and narrow band of interlacing strapwork ; stem with usual knop ; foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, with egg-and-tongue ornamentation.

Marks : (i.) S in shield shaped to letter ; (ii.) MORE in oblong ; (iii.) four-lobed shield with roundels and circle. Steven More, *circ.* 1575. An illustration of this chalice with description was given in the *Antiquary* for 1895, pp. 270, 271. Weight, 12 oz. 15 dwt.

Chalice Covers.—1. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; button, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. with **MS** ; this ornamentation is found on most of Steven More's chalice covers.

Marks : as on chalice.

2. Plain, bell-shaped. $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. high ; bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter ; foot circular, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter. Weight, 7 oz. 1 dwt.

Marks : (i.) maker, P. B., A. B. (Peter and Ann Bateman) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1796 (London).

Patens.—1. Chalice cover ; see above.

2. Plain. $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Weight, 9 oz. 6 dwt.

Marks: (i.) **EF** (Edward Fennel); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) King's head; (v.) date-letter, 1817 (London).

Inscription: "I.H.S."

Flagon.—10½ in. high. Weight, 30 oz. 10 dwt.

Marks: (i.) maker, M. L. (Moses Levy); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) King's head; (v.) date-letter, 1802 (London).

HARBERTON.

In this important parish there is a large quantity of plate, but nothing older than 1709.

Chalices.—1. Plain silver-gilt with baluster stem. 10½ in. high; bowl, 4½ in. diameter, 5 in. deep; no knop; foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) **Ho**, crown over (Thomas Holland); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter, 1714 (London).

Inscription: "St. Andrews Harberton in Devon. Communion Plate 1714."

2. A copy of No. 1.

Marks: (i.) **WRS** in three-lobed shield (W. R. Smily); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1854 (London).

Inscription: "St. Andrews Harberton 1854."

3. Electro-plated. 6½ in. high; bowl, 3 in. diameter.

Inscription: "St. Andrew's Church, Harberton, Oct., 1887. R. Bartholomew, Vicar."

Patens.—1. Plain, on stand. 1½ in. high, 6½ in. diameter; silver-gilt.

Marks and Inscription: as on chalice No. 1.

2. Plain, on stand; silver-gilt. 2 in. high, 9½ in. diameter; foot, 3½ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker, R. B. (Richard Bayley); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter, 1749 (London).

Inscription: "Ex obla Ricardi Wotton Arm. 1749."

Arms: Arg. a saltire engrailed, sable, between 4 mullets of the second.

Flagon.—Tankard shape, domed lid; silver-gilt. 11½ in. high, 10 in. to lid; 4 in. diameter at lid, 7 in. diameter at base.

Inscription : "Ex dono Samuelis Wotton Armigeri, 1713."

Arms : as on paten No. 2, and crest a Moor's head pierced by an arrow.

Marks : (i.) maker, **W1**, with stars above and ornament below (David Willaume) ; (ii.) Britannia ; (iii.) lion's head erased ; (iv.) date-letter, 1709 (London).

Alms Dishes.—1. Plain plate, silver-gilt. 10 in. diameter.

Marks, Inscription, and Arms : as on paten No. 2.

2. Plain plate, gilt. 10½ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) M. & W. (Mappin & Webb) ; (ii.) crown ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1898 (Sheffield).

Inscription : "Saint Andrew's, Harberton. Presented by Robert Harvey, Whitsunday, 21 May, 1899, the fourth anniversary of the decease of his son Tito. Rev. W. G. Mallet, Vicar. Rob. Harvey, Walter French, Churchwardens."

3. Duplicate in all respects, except date-letter is 1897.

4. Silver-gilt. 18 in. diameter.

Marks as No. 2, except date-letter is 1900.

Inscription : "St. Andrew's, Harberton. A. M. D. G., a thank-offering from Robert Harvey, J.P. D.L., High Sheriff of Cornwall, for mercies vouchsafed to his son, Samuel Emile, at Eton College in Feb. last. 9 Aug., 1900. Rev. W. G. Mallet, Vicar. R. Harvey, R. E. Blackler, Churchwardens."

HARBERTONFORD.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style, shallow bowl. 8 in. high ; bowl, 4 in. diameter ; foot circular, 5 in. diameter, ornamented.

Marks : (i.) T. T. & Co. ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) anchor ; (iv.) Queen's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1859 (Birmingham).

Paten.—Plain. 7 in. diameter ; hexagonal centre.

Marks : as on chalice.

Inscription : "I.H.S. Deo et Ecclesiae Donum Caroli Anthony MDCCCLIX."

The same inscription is also under foot of chalice.

Flagon.—Ewer shape, with ornamental band round neck.

Marks : as on chalice and paten.

Inscription : as on chalice and paten.

HOLNE.

Chalice.—An Elizabethan cup with its cover ; it is of London make, and its proportions are not so graceful as those of West-country make of the period. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in high ; bowl, well-shaped, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, with two ornamental bands, upper strapwork and foliated, lower dot-and-miss ; stem with rounded knop smaller than in West-country cups ; foot circular, with egg-and-tongue ornamentation, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, A (Lombardic) ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1575 (London).

Inscription on foot : "Holne Church." Weight with cover, 9 oz. 11 dwt.

Chalice Cover.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; foliated and strapwork band on rim and button.

Marks : as chalice.

Paten.—Plain, on foot, with gadroon rim. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks illegible. Weight, 8 oz. 17 dwt.

Flagon.—Slender tankard with dome lid. $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. high.

Marks : (i.) maker, P. B., W. B. (Peter and Wm. Bateman) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1805 (London).

Inscription : "The gift of John Worth, Holne, July 8th, 1803." Weight, 33 oz. 15 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate with gadroon edge. 10 in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, R.B., E.B. (Rebecca Eames and Edw. Barnard) ; (ii.) leopard's head ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) King's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1805 (London).

Inscription : "The gift of E. and M. Lane, 1828." Weight, 14 oz. 10 dwt.

LANDSCORE.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style. 8 in. high ; bowl, hemispherical ; around centre, engraved "✠ Calicem Salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo," in old English characters ; stem hexagonal, with hexagonal knop ; foot, six-lobed, 5 in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, E. J. & W. B. in four-lobed shield (E. J. & W. Barnard); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1850 (London).

Patens.—1. Plain, on stand. 7 in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalice, but date-letter is 1848 (London).

Inscription : "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis tuam pacem."

2. Six-lobed modern mediæval. $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, C. T. F., G. F. (C. T. Fox, Geo. Fox); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1851 (London).

Inscription : "Benedic anima mea Domino et noli oblivisci omnes retributiones ejus."

Flagon.—Modern mediæval style, with two engraved bands; on the lower band : "Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus," in old English letters. 11 in. high.

Marks : as on chalice, but date-letter 1851 (London).

LITTLE HEMPSTON.

Chalice.—Poor shape Georgian. 9 in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; circular stem, no knop; foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, IK (John Kidder); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) King's head to left; (v.) date-letter, 1784 (London).

Inscription : "Per Christum salus Hempston Parva in Comitatu Devonienſi 1786."

Patens.—1. Cover to chalice. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

Marks : as on chalice.

2. Plate. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, PE in oval (Philip Elston, ent. 1723); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Exeter Castle; (v.) date-letter, 1735 (Exeter).

Inscription : "Hemston Parva Geo Westlake hujus parochiæ Rector Deo Omnipotenti DDD 1 Jan. 1735."

Alms Dish.—Plain plate. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, A. S. (Alexander Saunders, ent. 1760); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter indecipherable.

MORLEIGH.

All the plate here is a chalice and a small Georgian salver on three feet, in a very quaint octagonal box tapering to the top.

Chalice.—Georgian, with chasing round top and foot of bowl. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep ; no knop ; foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, I. S. (Joseph Smith) ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1729 (London).

Paten.—Small salver on three feet. 6 in. diameter, scroll pattern border.

Marks : (i.) maker, J. S. (Joseph Sanders) ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1737 (London).

NORTH HUISH.

Chalice.—The remains probably of an Elizabethan chalice of local make. At some time in the seventeenth century it was broken off half-way down stem ; over the broken stem a new stem and foot have been roughly pinned on. 7 in. high ; bowl very conical, with slight lip, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; later foot is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Mark : oTo in shield. ? if a Totnes mark.

Chalice Cover.—Elizabethan. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, with egg-and-tongue ornamentation. Button has date 1576, with fleur-de-lis ; this date is useful for determining date of Steven More's work in this deanery.

Marks : (i.) S. ; (ii.) MORE ; (iii.) four roundels and annulet in four-lobed shield.

Patens.—1. Chalice cover ; see above.

2. Plain plate. $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, with no rim.

Marks : (i.) maker, IF in two-lobed shield ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) Queen's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1879 (London).

3. Replica of No. 2.

Marks : same.

Flagon.—Modern electro-plate.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, C. T. or T. C. in monogram in shield

indented on top ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) date-letter, 1683 (London).

Inscription : " Edmond Steere, Esq., John Phillips, Churchwardens of the Parish of North Huish, 1684."

RATTERY.

Chalices.—A pair, with inscription : " Rattery Church, the gift of Walter Palk, Esq., 1823."

Weights, 14 oz. 10 dwt., and 14 oz.

Paten.—Inscription : " Rattery Church. Ex dono Samuelis Cory vic hujus parochiae."

Flagon.—12 in. high, 10½ in. to lid.

Inscription : " Rattery Church, the gift of Walter Palk, Esq., 1823." Weight, 40 oz.

Alms Dish.—10 in. diameter. Weight, 22 oz. 10 dwt. Inscription, as on flagon. From particulars supplied by Rev. H. J. Coachefer, Rural Dean. The Vicar, Rev. B. Packer, would supply nothing, nor allow inspection of plate nor answer any letters. As there appears to be nothing except the paten, which is not 1823, it can be of little interest.

SOUTH BRENT.

Chalices.—1. Georgian style. 8½ in. high ; bowl, 4½ in. diameter, 4½ in. deep ; stem circular, with slight knop ; foot circular, 3½ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) maker, C. L. in heart-shaped shield, pellet under (Joseph Clare, ent. 1713) ; (ii.) Britannia ; (iii.) lion's head erased ; (iv.) date-letter, 1729 (London).

2. Modern mediæval. 7 in. high ; bowl, 3½ in. diameter ; 3½ in. deep ; foot circular, 3½ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) w B J. (Messrs. Barnard) ; (ii.) leopard's head ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1890 (London).

Inscription : " Irene da calicera. Agape mirce mi. Given by Mary F. S. Parker as a thank-offering, Easter Day, Mar. 27th, 1910."

Paten.—Plain, on foot. 7 in. diameter, 1½ in. high ; foot, 2½ in. diameter.

Marks : as on chalice No. 1.

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, domed lid. 16 in. high, 13 in. to lid ; 5 in. diameter at lid, 8½ in. diameter at foot.

Marks : (i.) maker, **Wa** (Richard Watts) ; (ii.) Britannia ; (iii.) lion's head erased ; (iv.) date-letter, 1717 (London).

Inscription : "Given by Mrs. Eliz Lee daughter of ye Rev^d Mr. John Wilcocks, late Vicar of this Church, 1717."

Arms : Impaled, on a lozenge *Dexter*. Arg. on a fesse az. three leopards' heads. *Sinister* arg. (?) a chief vair, a lion rampant between three crescents.

STAVERTON.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval style. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high ; bowl conical, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep ; stem hexagonal ; knop with three bosses ; foot, three lobes and three angles, with three bosses opposite angles, ornamented with crucifix, gilt. Weight, 10 oz. 18 dwt.

Marks : (i.) Keith & Co., London ; (i.) I. K. ; (ii.) Queen's head ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) lion passant ; (v.) date-letter, 1881 (London).

Paten.—Modern mediæval. 7 in., engraved.

Marks : (i.) E. B., J. B. (E. & J. Barnard) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) Queen's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1860 (London).

Inscription : "Semper da nobis istum Domine. I.H.S." Weight, 5 oz. 7 dwt.

Flagon.—Mediæval shape, with band round, with inscription : "Gloria in excelsis Deo Alleluia." 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high. Weight, 17 oz. 4 dwt.

Marks : (i.) maker, E. B., J. B. (E. & J. Barnard) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) Queen's head ; (v.) date-letter, 1858 (London).

Alms Dish.—Latten, 23 in. diameter, with Crucifixion ; S. Mary and S. John in centre, surrounded by inscription in Greek.

Pewter Vessels.—Flagon, with domed lid. 15 in. high. Paten, on stand. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, with gadroon border round rim and foot.

STOKE GABRIEL.

Chalice.—A very rudely made piece, probably of local work of late Elizabethan period. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; bowl bell-shaped, with flat bottom, 5 in. diameter ; stem possibly

later addition, a broad, circular funnel with no knop on a flat foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Mark: one only, apparently T in shield. Weight, 16 oz. 8 dwt.

Chalice Cover.—Elizabethan, with good ornamentation of egg-and-tongue work round foot, and trellis-work on edge.

Marks: (i.) S in shield; (ii.) doubtful; (iii.) MORE in oblong; ii. and iii. are both worn and a little uncertain.

Patens.—1. Chalice cover; see above. Weight, 3 oz. 17 dwt.

2. Plain, on stand, with gadroon border. 8 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker, **Ho**, crown over (Thomas Holland); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter, 1707 (London). Weight, 8 oz. 13 dwt.

3. Plain plate, given by Rev. J. H. N. Neville, *circ.* 1891. Weight, 3 oz. 17 dwt.

Flagon.—Plain, tankard shape. 10 in. high, 9 in. to lid.

Marks: (i.) maker, **Lo**, key over (Nathaniel Locke); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter, 1708 (London).

Inscription: "The gift of Roger Pomeroy, Esq., of Sandridge, A.D. 1708." Weight, 46 oz. 5 dwt.

TOTNES.

Chalices.—1. This has been referred to before in the Introduction. Plain, silver-gilt Edwardian cup. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl conical, with lip, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep; circular stem, rounded knop, with dotted ornamentation; foot circular, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker, **AK** (A is smaller than K and midway up it); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1551 (London). Weight, 16 oz. 18 dwt. See illustration.

2. A very large gilt cup. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; stem irregular, with slight knop; foot circular, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Weight, 31 oz. 10 dwt.

Marks: (i.) maker, R. L., fleur-de-lis below (Ralph Leeke); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1689 (London).



TOTNES, ST. MARY.
EDWARDIAN CHALICE, A.D. 1551.

Inscription : "This chalice was given to S. Mary's Church in Totnefs by Richard Langdon, Esq., Anno Dōm. 1689."

Arms : In mantled border, az. a chevron gules, between three hounds' heads erased or. Crest, a hound courant.

3. Plain gilt. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high ; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 3 in. deep ; stem circular, with small knop ; foot circular, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks : (i.) J. N. M. (J. N. Mappin) ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head ; (iv.) date-letter, 1897 (London).

Inscription : "St. Mary's, Totnes, 1903."

Paten.—Plain, on stand, gilt. 9 in. diameter, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. high ; foot circular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Weight, 17 oz. 10 dwt.

Mark : R. L. with fleur-de-lis (Ralph Leeke).

Inscription and Arms : as on chalice No. 2, except "paten" instead of "chalice."

Flacons.—1. Tankard shape, domed lid, gilt. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. high to lid, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. to top ; $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter at lid, $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter at foot.

Marks : (i.) maker, E. G. with key under in shield ; (ii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iii.) lion passant ; (iv.) date-letter, 1660 (London). Weight, 57 oz. 10 dwt.

Inscription : "Ex dono Christopheri Maynard."

Arms : Arg., three sinister hands ; gules, a crescent for difference, and arms of Borough of Totnes.

2. Tankard with domed lid, gilt. 13 in. high ; $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at lid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at foot. Weight, 58 oz.

Marks : (i.) maker, CC, a tree between ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) date-letter, 1629 (London).

Inscription : "Ex dono Christ. Wyse oppidi Tottonensis bis Praetoris," and a merchant's mark.

Alms Dishes.—1. On stand, gilt, with gadroon rim. $14\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter ; $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. high. Weight, 37 oz.

Marks : (i.) maker, EC, crescent above, mallet below ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) date-letter, 1690 (London).

Inscription : "This salver was given to St. Mary's Church, Totnefs, by Richard Langdon, Esq., Anno Dom. 1689."

Arms : as on chalice.

2. Plain, on stand, with gadroon edge. $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Weight, 41 oz. 15 dwt.

Marks : (i.) maker, T. H. R. M. ; (ii.) lion passant ; (iii.) leopard's head crowned ; (iv.) date-letter, 1764 (London).

Inscription : "At the pious request of an affectionate father this salver was presented by Benjamin Kennicott, D.D., to St. Mary's Church in Totnes, the place of his nativity."

Arms : Vert, three escalops.

I have classed these two vessels as alms dishes, as they are described in the inscriptions as salvers, but they look like large patens, and are used, I believe, as such.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Ashprington chalice, with its cover, was exhibited to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute at their visit to Totnes in 1913, and was examined by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and other experts, who confirmed the dates and views given by Mr. J. F. Chanter in this Report.

Pieces of the thirteenth century being of such extreme rarity, the editor thought it desirable to have a further opinion.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE BOTANY COMMITTEE.

FIFTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Miss Rose E. Carr-Smith, the Honble. Mrs. Colborne, Sir Alfred Croft, Miss C. E. Larter, Mr. C. H. Laycock, Dr. H. G. Peacock, Miss C. L. Peck, Dr. A. B. Prowse, Miss Helen Saunders, Mr. A. Sharland, Mr. T. Wainwright, and Mr. W. P. Hiern (Secretary), with power to add to their number—for the purpose of investigating matters connected with the Flora and Botany of Devonshire.

Edited by W. P. HIERN.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 28rd July, 1913.)

RECORDS.

1. BARNSTAPLE BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Helleborus viridis L. Stoke Rivers.

Hesperis matronalis L. Stoke Rivers ; perhaps not native.

Dianthus Armeria L. Morte-hoe (increasing, Mr. T. Wainwright).

Lotus corniculatus L., a state with white flowers. Morte-hoe (Miss Larter). A cyanophoric plant. Northam. It contributes very largely to the keep of sheep, which graze and thrive excellently on the stunted pastures of sandy maritime golf-links ; as, for instance, on the sward of the burrows by the river Torridge (H. E. Armstrong, E. F. Armstrong, and E. Horton, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Series B, Vol. LXXXIV, p. 482 : 1912). Morte-hoe (strongly cyanophoric : *loc. cit.*, Vol. LXXXVI, p. 263 : 1913).

Lotus corniculatus L., var. β . *villosus* Ser. Northam (strongly cyanophoric : *loc. cit.*, Vol. LXXXVI, p. 263 : 1913).

Lathyrus Aphaca L. Braunton (casual, Mr. T. Wainwright).

Rubus vulgaris Weihe & Nees. High Bray ; probably a hybrid of this species with another.

- R. pubescens* Schott f., var. *subinermis* Rogers. Atherington.
Probably should be placed under this variety as a form.
- R. uncinatus* P. J. Müller, var. *Griffithianus* Focke. High
Bray.
- R. corylifolius* Sm., var. *sublustris* Leight. Bratton Fleming.
- Anthemis arvensis* L. Braunton and Bishop's Tawton (Mr.
F. A. Brokenshire).
- Artemisia biennis* Willd. Morte-hoe (casual, Dr. T. Young).
- Centaureum pulchellum* Druce. Braunton (Mr. J. Hicking).
- Melissa officinalis* L. Morte-hoe (Dr. T. Young).
- Leonurus Cardiaca* L. Morte-hoe (Dr. T. Young).
- Chroolepus aureum* Kütz. Challacombe. Pilton, East. Barn-
staple. Atherington.
- Lecanora irrubata* Nyl. Berry Narbor (Miss Larter).

2. TORRINGTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Helleborus viridis* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Radicula sylvestris* Druce. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Geranium versicolor* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Euonymus europæus* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Ornithopus perpusillus* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Comarum palustre* L. Peter's Marland.
- Saxifraga umbrosa* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Tragopogon minor* Mill. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Vinca minor* L. Ashwater or Halwill (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Anchusa sempervirens* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Hyoscyamus niger* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Veronica scutellata* L. Merton.
- Primula veris* L. Tetcott (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Listera ovata* R. Br. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).
- Scirpus fluitans* L. Peter's Marland.
- Carex pallescens* L. Peter's Marland.
- C. Hornschuchiana* Hoppe. Peter's Marland.
- Osmunda regalis* L. Clawton (Rev. H. H. Harvey).

3. SOUTH MOLTON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Hesperis matronalis* L. West Buckland ; perhaps not native.
- Rubus leucostachys* Schleich. $\times$ *R. ulmifolius* Schott f. Newton
St. Cyres.
- R. Radula* Weihe, var. *anglicanus* Rogers. Newton St. Cyres.

- R. hirtus* Waldst. & Kit., var. *Kaltenbachii* Rogers. Bishop's Nympton.
R. ferox Weihe. Chulmleigh; apparently this species.
R. nemorosus Hayne. Chulmleigh.
R. corylifolius Sm., var. *sublustris* Leight. Burrington. Down St. Mary.
R. corylifolius Sm., var. *conjungens* Bab. Newton St. Cyres.
Pyrus acerba DC. Wembworthy.
Saxifraga tridactylites L. Newton St. Cyres.
Centaurea Cyanus L. Chawleigh.
Alectorolophus hirsutus All. North Molton.
Ajuga reptans L., state with remarkably pale corolla. Newton St. Cyres.
Orchis Morio L. Newton St. Cyres.
Chroolepus aureum Kütz. Filleigh. West Buckland. North Molton. North Tawton.
Usnea florida Ach. On dead sticks in a wood near South Molton (Miss H. Saunders).

Miss H. Saunders has contributed the following notes on plants growing wild in the neighbourhood of South Molton from July, 1912, to May, 1913 :—

The continued mildness of the weather during the months of November and December of the year 1912 was no doubt the cause of a large number of plants remaining in flower till the end of the year. Late in the year were gathered *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, *leptoclados*, and var. *viscidula*. Some of the plants found in flower in January and February of 1913 were: *Lamium album*, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, *Chærophyllum Anthriscus*, *C. temulum*, *Cardamine hirsuta*, *Silene diurna*, *Veronica agrestis*, *Bellis perennis*, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, etc.

The Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew has named the curious *Narcissus*, which was discovered near Umberleigh in 1910, *N. minor*, var. *flore pleno*. The small daffodil, which is double in the centre of a cup or tube, has been recognized as the Tenby daffodil (*N. obvallaris*), also from the same neighbourhood. The *N. eystettensis*, which usually appears in the parish of Charles in the first week of April, was this year in flower there at the beginning of March. Specimens of *Veronica serpyllifolia*, var. *humifusa*, were gathered near South Molton on 8 May,

1913; also *V. montana* on Hatch Moor, South Molton, on 17 May, 1913.

4. EXETER BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Ranunculus parviflorus* L. Whitestone.
Fumaria muralis Sond. Cullompton (Mr. A. Sharland).
Barbarea verna Aschers. Brampford Speke.
Sisymbrium Thalianum Gay. Brampford Speke.
Rubus uncinatus P. J. Müller, var. *Griffithianus* Focke. Huxham; apparently this variety.
R. ferox Weihe. Cadbury; apparently this species.
R. nemorosus Hayne. Heavitree.
Galium Cruciatum Scop. Brampford Speke.
Helminthia echinoides Gärtner. Brampford Speke.
Chenopodium glaucum L. Cullompton (Mr. A. Sharland).
Agrostis setacea Curt. Payhembury.
Deschampsia flexuosa Trin., var. *montana*. Payhembury.
Catabrosa aquatica Beauv. Exminster.
Polystichum aculeatum Roth. Tiverton (F. Mackenzie).
Chroolepus aureum Kütz. Mamhead. Kenton.
Coniophora umbrina Kerst. Kenn (Mr. H. G. Peacock).

5. HONITON BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Silene anglica* L. Budleigh Salterton (Miss Peck).
Hypericum maculatum Crantz. Honiton (Mr. A. Sharland).
Impatiens glandulifera Royle. Awliscombe.
Linum bienne Mill. Awliscombe.
Lotus corniculatus L. Half a dozen localities in the Sidmouth neighbourhood; all the plants cyanophoric (H. E. Armstrong, E. F. Armstrong, and E. Horton, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Series B, Vol. LXXXIV, p. 474: 1912).
Epilobium montanum L. $\times$ *E. obscurum* Schreb. Honiton (Mr. A. Sharland).
Bidens tripartita L. Awliscombe.
B. cernuus L. Axe valley (Pulman).
Serratula tinctoria L. Awliscombe.
Lysimachia vulgaris L. Awliscombe.
Epipactis latifolia All. Honiton (Mr. A. Sharland).
Juncus diffusus Hoppe. Awliscombe (Mr. A. Sharland).
Agrostis canina L. Honiton (Mr. A. Sharland).

Trisetum pratense Pers. Awliscombe
Glyceria plicata Fries. Awliscombe.
Polystichum aculeatum Roth. Awliscombe.

6. TORQUAY BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

- Ranunculus Lenormandi* F. Schultz. Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Miss Carr-Smith).
Helianthemum Chamæcistus Mill. $\times$ *M. polifolium* Mill. Brixham (a first record of this hybrid for Devon ; Miss Larter).
Sagina maritima D. Don. Dawlish, West (Miss Larter). Teignmouth.
Cerastium vulgatum L., var. *pentandrum* (Syme). St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
Geranium rotundifolium L. Churston Ferrers (Miss Larter).
G. dissectum L., state with flesh-coloured flowers. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
G. lucidum L., galled with the mite, *Eriophyes geranii* Canestr. and *E. dolichosoma* Canestr. Many spots near Newton Abbot (E. W. Swanton in *Journ. Bot.*, 1912, p. 283).
G. Robertianum L., state with white flowers. Paignton (Miss Larter).
Euonymus europæus L., galled with the mite, *Eriophyes convolvens* Nelepa. Neighbourhood of Newton Abbot (E. W. Swanton, *loc. cit.*, p. 284).
Lotus tenuis W. & K. Newton Abbot (Miss Larter).
Lathyrus Nissolia L. Wolborough (in remarkable abundance ; Miss Carr-Smith).
Rubus leucostachys Schleich. Kingsteignton.
Rosa arvensis Sm., var. *R. ovata* Lej. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
Sedum reflexum L., var. *S. albescens* Haw. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
Oenanthe crocata L., galled with the fungus, *Protomyces macrosporus* Unger. Banks of the canal at Newton Abbot (E. W. Swanton, *loc. cit.*, p. 284).
Rubia peregrina L., galled with the mite, *Eriophyes rubiæ* Canestr. St. Mary Church (E. W. Swanton, *loc. cit.*, p. 283).
Galium Mollugo L., var. with stiff stems, 20 to 45 cm. high, and leaves 6 to 9, mostly 8, in a whorl. St. Mary Church ; found only in grassy or rocky places, not in hedges (Miss Larter).

- G. Mollugo* L. $\times$ *G. verum* L. = *G. ochroleucum* Kit. St. Mary Church (a very small patch on a hill-side, with both parents within eighteen metres; Miss Larter).
- Valeriana dioica* L. Wolborough (Miss Carr-Smith, 6 May, 1910; and Mrs. Bell-Irvine, 15 May, 1913).
- Anthemis arvensis* L. Bovey Tracey.
- Matricaria suaveolens* Buchen. Newton Abbot (Miss Larter).
- Senecio Cineraria* DC. Teignmouth.
- Centaurea Scabiosa* L. St. Mary Church (a form with thick fleshy shining leaves; perhaps var. *coriacea* Koch; Miss Larter).
- Carduus nutans* L., var. *simplex* Coste. St. Mary Church (Miss Larter).
- Jasione montana* L., var. Tormoham (Miss Larter).
- Convolvulus arvensis* L., galled with the mite, *Eriophyes convolvuli* Nalepa. Brixham (E. W. Swanton, in *Journ. Bot.*, 1912, p. 284).
- C. Soldanella* L. Dawlish, West (Miss Carr-Smith).
- Verbascum virgatum* Stokes. St. Nicholas (R. Stenton).
- Euphrasia curta* Wettst., var. *glabrescens* Wettst. Newton Abbot; probably this plant (Miss Larter).
- Pedicularis palustris* L., state with white flowers. Paignton (Miss Larter).
- Mentha alopecuroides* Hull. Churston Ferrers (Miss Larter).
- Salvia virgata* Ait. Near Newton Abbot (M. M. Scott; "S.T.D." in Report Watson Exch. Club for 1911-12, p. 355).
- Origanum vulgare* L., state with white flowers. St. Mary Church (after observation during three seasons the patch showed no tendency towards hybridization, although growing with a mass of the ordinary rose-coloured form, over which many of the white flowers leaned. In neither set was there any approach to a lilac bloom. So these particular growths furnished no confirmation of Mr. Druce's note on the subject in *Journ. Bot.*, 1910, p. 282. From their position side by side, in a secluded corner under a limestone rock, exposed to fullest sunlight, it might perhaps have been expected that the two sets would hybridize, and the offspring show colour-modifications. But of this there was no trace; Miss Larter).
- Glaux maritima* L. Dawlish, West (Miss Carr-Smith).
- Salicornia dolichostachya* Moss. Dawlish, West (Mr. T. Lea and Rev. C. F. Benthall).
- Scirpus fluitans* L. Wolborough.
- Lastrea Thelypteris* Bory. Wolborough.

The following Peat-mosses have been determined by Mr. W. H. Ingham :—

- Sphagnum subnitens* Russ. & Warnst., var. *virescens* Warnst. (= *S. acutifolium* Ehrh., var. *subnitens* Dixon). Newton Abbot. A new record for South Devon (Miss Larter).
S. cymbifolium Warnst., var. *glaucescens* Warnst. (= *S. acutifolium* Ehrh., var. *rubellum* Russ.). Newton Abbot. A new record for Devon (Miss Larter).
S. rubellum Wils., var. *violaceum* Warnst. Throwleigh (Mrs. Bell-Irvine).
S. papillosum Lindb. Throwleigh (Mrs. Bell-Irvine).
S. recurvum Warnst. (= *S. intermedium* Hoffm. Throwleigh (Mrs. Bell-Irvine).
S. recurvum Warnst., var. *mucronatum* Warnst. Throwleigh ; the variety is a new record for Devon (Mrs. Bell-Irvine).

The last four were collected on the confines of the parish of Throwleigh (in this botanical district) and of those of Lydford (in the N. 8 Tavistock botanical district).

Mr. H. G. Peacock has contributed the following list of Fungi :—

- Psathyrella disseminata* Quél. Bishop's Teignton.
Lactarius quietus Fr. Bishop's Teignton.
Boletus granulatus L. Chudleigh (Miss Larter).
Trameles gibbosa Fr. Dawlish, West.
Lachnea umbrata Phil. Bishop's Teignton.
Mitrophora gigas Lés. Bishop's Teignton.
Phytophthora syringæ Kleb. Near Bishop's Teignton, on hollies, causing considerable injury ; the shoots and leaves of the host becoming blackened, shrivelled, and killed, and the lower branches gradually dying. The best treatment appears to be to cut away and burn the diseased parts and to spray the trees with a diluted copper compound, such as Bordeaux mixture.

Miss Larter has contributed the following notes :—
 The peculiarity of the season 1912-13 was the very late persistence of the 1912 flowers, and the early florescence of others. Instances of the former fact were : *Daucus gummifer* All., still in full flower on the cliffs about Torquay on 5 November, other flowers of the same having

at that date ripe fruit-heads. Both sets were leafless, the leaves evidently having died off, whilst flowers and fruit-heads remained. At St. Mary Church, *Vicia hirsuta* S. F. Gray was on 30 November still in fine flower, and also with fruit, both ripe and just forming. *Lychnis Githago* Scop. was on 13 December still in full flower in fields by the railway embankment between Torquay and Paignton; and on 31 December *Sison Amomum* L. showed freshly budding flowers as well as both ripe and immature fruit on the same plant. Then, as to early florescence: on 30 November at St. Mary Church three plants of *Fragaria vesca* L. were in full flower. On 10 January, 1913, a good-sized bunch of *Viola odorata* L., var. *dumetorum* Rouy & Fouc., and one of *Primula vulgaris* Huds., were sent from Marwood, in the N. 1 Barnstaple botanical district, the flowers having been gathered wild in the lanes there. On 13 January *Ranunculus Ficaria* L. was in flower-bud at St. Mary Church, and on the 14th, in the same parish, one head of *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* L. was fully open. On 26 January *Chærophyllum temulum* L. was flowering, and *Arabis hirsuta* Scop. was already in fruit. On 10 February one plant of *Linum bienne* Mill. bore a flower, and on the 13th *Hieracium Pilosella* L. also showed a single bloom. On 5 March, *Prunus spinosa* L. was flowering; on 10 March, *Primula veris* L.; on 17 March *Anthyllis Vulneraria* L. had fully opened corymbs, and on the 18th, on Dawlish Warren, *Erica cinerea* L. was even showing a spike of purple bells. On 3 April, *Erodium cicutarium* L'Her. was in flower, and from that date onwards the rush of opening buds and bells was so rapid that no attempt was made to note the day of the appearance of each.

7. PLYMOUTH BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Castalia alba Wood. Stokenham.

Glaucium flavum Crantz. Stokenham.

Cardamine impatiens L. Stoke Fleming (Miss Tulk).

Raphanus maritimus Sm. Stokenham.

Adoxa Moschatellina L. Aveton Gifford.

Rubia peregrina L., galled with the mite, *Eriophyes rubiae* Canestr. Slapton (E. W. Swanton, in *Journ. Bot.*, 1912, p. 283).

Artemisia Absinthium L. Stokenham.

Centaurea Scabiosa L., state with the ray-flowers pinkish white and the centre lilac. Bigbury (E. S. Marshall, 1894: see F. N. Williams, *Prodr. Fl. Brit.*, part 2, p. 63; November, 1911).

Echium vulgare L. Stokenham.

Verbascum Thapsus L. Stokenham.

V. virgatum Stokes. Slapton.

Origanum vulgare L. Stokenham.

Verbena officinalis L. Stokenham.

Littorella uniflora Aschers. Stokenham.

Polygonum amphibium L. Stokenham.

Zostera marina L. Stokenham ("The bed of the 'lake' was filled with the *Zostera marina* waving about like long grass on a windy day. This flowering grass, for such it is, forms the stuffing of mattresses sold by upholsterers under the name of *Alva marinæ*, and comfortable and elastic bedding it makes." Ellen Luscombe, *Myrtles and Aloes*, p. 61; 1861).

Scirpus Tabernæmontani Gm. Stokenham.

Ceterach officinarum DC. Aveton Gifford.

Chroolepus aureum Kütz. Aveton Gifford.

8. TAVISTOCK BOTANICAL DISTRICT.

Clematis Vitalba L. Buckland Monachorum.

Corydalis claviculata DC. Lydford.

Teesdalia nudicaulis R. Br. Walkhampton.

Saponaria Vaccaria L. Bere Ferrers (casual, Sir A. Croft).

Alsine rubra Crantz. Walkhampton.

Geranium macrorrhizum L. "A native of the mountains of Southern Europe, which has been introduced into English gardens, and grows in a perfectly naturalized state on and near old walls in two places on Dartmoor in Devonshire." S. T. Dunn, *Alien Flora of Britain*, p. 50 (1905). The parish or parishes where this plant is naturalized on Dartmoor are not stated, and therefore it is doubtful whether they belong to this botanical district or to that of Plymouth or Torquay or even Torrington.

Rubus plinthostylus Genev. in *Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine-et-Loire*, XXIV (1868), p. 108; Rogers, *Handb. Brit. Rubi*, p. 83, n. 85 (1900); a form with white petals and tri-

partite terminal leaflets ; otherwise very characteristic. Lydford. A new record for Devon ; it, as well as the other brambles recorded in this Report, has been determined by Mr. Rogers.

Geum rivale L. Lydford.

Vaccinium Vitis-idaea L. Lydford (Furtor ; Francis Brent in Rowe, *Peramb. Dartmoor*, ed. 3, p. 366, 1896).

Mentha rotundifolia Huds. Shaugh Prior (Brent).

Cystopteris fragilis Bernh. Bickleigh (Brent.).

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE OF DEVON.

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth (Secretary)—appointed to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable Observations on the Climate of Devon.

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1918.)

THE year 1912 constituted a distinctly wet and cold period, more especially cold in the alleged summer and autumn, but without any striking minima of temperature in the winter months.

As regarding rainfall, the year exceeded the average of forty-seven years at Ashburton by over 28 per cent. The wettest month at this station was August with 10·34 inches, and for the first time in forty-seven years the month of April was the driest of the twelve, the rainfall being only 0·26 inches, 0·23 of which fell on one day.

At every station of which we publish records August was the wettest and April the driest month, and at most stations each approached a record in its own particular direction.

From Rousden, one of our driest localities, Mr. C. Grover, the observer in charge, sends the following notes :—

“ This year (1912) was remarkable as having the heaviest rainfall and the smallest amount of bright sunshine since observations commenced here in 1883. April was the brightest month of the year, with nearly 85 hours more sunshine than were recorded in June, a striking proof of how largely weather conditions control the amount of sunshine independently of the lengthening days.

August was a remarkably dull and cheerless month, not only that rain fell nearly every day, but there were barely 85 hours of bright sunshine.

The maximum in the shade never reached seventy degrees, except during a sudden heat wave from July 14 to 17, when the maxima were 76°, 82°, 80° and 77° respectively, and these were the only four summerlike days of the year.

April was the driest and August the wettest month of the year, and also these were the driest April and wettest August during the long series of observations here."

Your Committee is glad to be able to report that Salcombe once more appears among the stations from which returns are received.

Mr. R. Burnard, having ceased to reside at Huccaby, no longer appears among the list of observers, but happily the record which he originated, and for which we have been indebted to him for some years, is being continued by Capt. H. H. Joll.

The best thanks of the Association are due to observers and authorities who co-operate in the production of this Report.

The stations are as follows :—

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Abbotskerswell (Court Grange)	150 ...	Mrs. Marcus Hare.
Ashburton (Druid)	. . . 584 ...	J. S. Amery.
Barnstaple	. . . 25 ...	Thomas Wainwright.
Bere Alston (Rumleigh).	. 124 ...	Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Brandis Corner	. . . 400 ...	G. V. Corbet.
Cullompton	. . . 202 ...	Murray T. Foster, F.R.Met.Soc.
Devonport Watershed :—		
Cowsic Valley (weekly)	1352	} F. W. Lillicrap.
Devil's Tor (near Bear-down Man) (monthly)	1785	
Exeter (Devon and Exeter Institution)	. . . 155 ...	John E. Coombes, Librarian.
Holne (Vicarage)	. . . 650 ...	The Rev. John Gill, M.A.
Huccaby	. . . 900 ...	Capt. H. H. Joll.
Ilfracombe	. . . 20 ...	M. W. Tattam.
Kingsbridge (Westcombe)	. 100 ...	T. W. Latham.
Lynmouth (Rock House)	. 22 ...	T. H. Mead-Briggs.
Newton Abbot (The Chestnuts)	. . . 100 ...	E. D. Wylie.
Okehampton (Oaklands)	. 505 ...	Maj.-Gen. E. H. Holley, R.A., J.P.
Plymouth Observatory	. 116 ...	H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.Met.Soc.
Plymouth Watershed :—		
Head Weir (Plymouth Reservoir)	. . . 720 ...	Frank Howarth, M.INST.C.E.
Postbridge (Archerton)	. 1200 ...	E. A. Bennett.

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet) O.D.	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Princetown (H.M. Prison)	1359 ...	George Parry.
Roborough Reservoir . . .	548	} Frank Howarth, M.I.C.E.
Siward's Cross (monthly)	1200	
Rousdon (The Observatory)	516 ...	C. Grover, observer for Lady Peek.
Salcombe	...	J. Partridge.
Sidmouth (Sidmount) . . .	186 ...	Miss Constance M. Radford.
Simonsbath	1080 ...	Rev. H. F. Ramsay.
South Brent (Great Aish) .	500 ...	Miss C. M. Kingwell.
Tavistock (L. and S.W. Rly. Station)	375 ...	W. J. Monk.
Teignmouth Observatory . .	20 ...	G. Rossiter.
Teignmouth (Benton) . . .	320 ...	W. C. Lake, M.D.
Torquay Observatory	12 ...	Frederick March, F.R.Met.Soc.
Torquay Watershed :—		
Kennick	836	} S. C. Chapman, M.I.C.E.
Laployd	1041	
Mardon	836	
Torrington, Great (Enfield) .	336 ...	George M. Doe.
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy) . . .	185 ...	Charles Barran, J.P.
Totnes (Northgate)	...	H. Lovejoy.
Woolacombe (N. Devon) . . .	60 ...	R. N. Kivell, for Miss Chichester.

JANUARY, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.							Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
Abbotskerswell .	ins. 5.72	ins. .68	5	19	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% ...	0-10 ...	hours. ...	...	...
Ashburton .	7.45	1.07	1 st	21	41.2	37.7	45.5	41.6	27.5	54.5	94	8.3	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.45	.62	5	19	40.0	35.4	47.7	41.6	17.0	53.0	92	8.4	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	4.65	.82	5	18	41.8	37.3	47.5	42.4	20.0	52.0	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	5.27	1.17	6	19	40.0	35.0	45.0	40.0	14.0	51.0	...	...	57.3	13	...
Cowsic Valley .	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	4.95	.80	6	24	...	34.5	46.0	40.3	21.0	53.0	...	...	47.1	...	...
Devil's Tor .	4.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	4.05	.59	15	21	41.4	36.7	45.9	41.3	24.5	53.5	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	8.47	1.19	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	8.31	1.55	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	3.41	.86	6	16	43.5	39.9	47.7	43.8	29.5	53.2	83	7.4	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	4.89	.90	5	20	...	39.1	45.3	42.2	24.0	52.0	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	4.57	.66	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	3.83	.83	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	3.86	.72	5	16	44.0	39.3	48.3	43.8	22.0	54.0	88	8.5	56.4	15	...
Plymouth Wtshd.															
Head Weir .	4.98	.73	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	7.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	7.92	1.24	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	9.91	1.40	15	20	...	34.9	42.4	38.7	23.0	49.0	...	...	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	5.33	.95	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	4.46	.60	5	19	...	36.3	45.0	40.7	25.0	51.6	...	...	61.0	15	...
Salcombe .	4.18	.65	5	16	...	39.7	48.2	43.9	...	...	...	...	52.9	14	...
Sidmouth .	3.94	.50	6	21	41.8	37.4	46.6	42.0	25.3	52.8	92	8.3	56.8	16	...
Simonsbath .	7.51	1.33	5	22	...	...	...	...	18.0	48.0	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	8.06	1.29	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	4.46	.88	5	20	43.2	36.8	47.1	42.0	20.0	52.0	87	7.1	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	4.63	.70	8	20	39.2	38.4	48.1	43.2	27.0	53.5	88	8.0	47.1	15	...
Teignmouth (Benton)	4.20	.77	23	22	42.4	37.6	46.9	42.2	26.4	54.7	88	8.3	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	4.13	.76	15	18	43.7	39.6	48.7	44.2	27.1	53.6	90	8.0	50.8	15	...
Torquay Wtshd.															
Kennick .	5.60	1.11	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	6.42	1.35	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	5.73	1.22	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.90	.75	5	17	...	...	...	...	13.0	48.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	5.34	.83	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	5.47	.77	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.76	.81	5	20	43.5	39.1	47.3	43.2	27.0	52.2	84	6.8	59.0	14	...

FEBRUARY, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotskerswell	4.57	.96	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	6.23	.92	7	24	42.7	38.3	47.6	42.9	19.8	58.0	91	7.5	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.10	.38	7	21	44.0	40.7	52.9	46.8	17.0	59.0	84	8.4	...	...
Bere Alston	4.86	.95	7	23	43.4	38.6	49.2	43.9	18.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	3.73	.62	23	20	41.5	36.0	48.0	42.0	9.0	56.0	...	...	67.6	7
Cowsic Valley	7.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	3.72	.66	7	24	...	37.1	49.1	43.1	16.0	58.0	...	...	40.0	...
Devil's Tor	6.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.95	.91	7	21	43.8	40.0	48.6	44.3	20.0	58.0	...	...	...	...
Holne	7.37	1.11	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	11.15	1.30	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	2.14	.55	23	18	45.5	40.7	50.2	45.4	23.2	59.2	82	7.5	...	...
Lynmouth .	3.25	.57	23	21	...	41.1	47.2	42.2	25.0	60.0	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	4.21	.75	7	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	4.04	.76	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	4.55	.82	7	22	44.7	40.2	49.4	44.8	19.8	55.9	91	8.2	67.0	9
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir	6.25	.91	7	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross.	8.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	7.57	1.44	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown.	11.29	1.75	22	25	...	35.0	44.8	39.9	14.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	6.37	.82	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bousdon	3.62	.60	7	21	...	37.3	46.0	41.7	17.0	52.0	...	...	68.7	10
Salcombe	3.94	.53	7	21	...	40.8	49.0	44.9	...	...	...	...	72.9	8
Sidmouth	3.47	.65	7	21	43.0	38.8	47.9	43.4	19.4	55.8	92	7.9	72.3	8
Simonsbath	4.66	.59	22	25	...	...	...	...	14.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
South Brent	8.17	1.09	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	5.21	.97	7	25	44.1	38.2	48.7	43.5	15.0	57.0	85	7.5	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	3.79	.85	7	21	40.3	40.8	49.5	45.2	22.5	58.1	87	7.4	66.0	7
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	3.44	.70	7	23	43.3	38.4	49.2	43.8	18.8	57.9	89	8.2	...	...
Torquay Obs.	3.40	.83	7	22	44.8	40.6	50.3	45.5	21.6	56.8	88	7.0	81.8	7
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	4.62	.95	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	5.64	1.22	7	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	4.77	1.10	7	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.60	.39	23	22	...	...	...	...	11.0	54.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	4.71	.76	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	5.48	.87	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	1.90	.54	23	19	45.3	42.1	50.5	46.3	23.2	58.8	85	7.6	59.3	9

MARCH, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunny Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell	ins. 7.73	ins. .67	14	26	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% ...	0-10 ...	hours. ...	...
Ashburton	8.62	1.26	4	26	46.2	41.0	51.0	46.0	32.2	59.7	86	7.2	...	...
Barnstaple	5.37	.68	4	25	46.4	41.5	51.0	46.4	35.0	58.0	84	7.9	...	...
Bere Alston	7.43	.74	20	28	46.6	41.4	51.8	46.6	32.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	7.13	1.20	27	27	45.0	40.0	50.0	45.0	28.0	56.0	...	...	89.5	4
Cowsic Valley	12.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	7.38	1.32	4	27	...	40.5	52.6	46.6	31.0	60.0	...	...	72.5	...
Devil's Tor	8.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	4.93	.70	4	25	48.1	41.6	53.6	47.6	32.0	61.0	...	...	...	...
Holne	10.46	1.34	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	11.21	1.03	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	6.96	.77	14	26	48.0	43.5	51.4	47.4	37.8	58.3	82	8.1	...	...
Lynmouth	7.00	1.25	4	29	...	43.2	53.3	48.3	37.0	60.0	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	5.48	.78	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	7.24	1.57	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	5.58	.70	14	26	47.4	42.5	52.2	47.4	34.0	57.5	87	8.1	99.7	4
Plymouth Wtrshd.														
Head Weir	9.12	.90	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	10.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	12.98	1.76	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	13.89	1.44	4	29	...	37.1	46.2	41.7	29.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	7.74	.94	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	5.21	.74	4	23	...	40.3	50.0	45.2	32.0	56.6	...	...	82.1	2
Salcombe	5.27	.78	14	23	...	43.2	52.8	48.0	...	...	...	...	108.7	8
Sidmouth	4.62	.63	4	24	47.1	42.2	52.0	47.1	32.8	57.9	86	8.1	118.2	1
Simonsbath	11.35	1.34	4	31	...	...	...	...	30.0	53.0	...	...	...	...
South Brent	9.85	1.22	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	8.50	.66	20	28	46.1	40.5	50.3	45.4	30.0	56.0	90	7.1	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	5.30	.75	8	22	47.2	42.1	53.3	47.7	33.7	60.3	85	7.3	103.0	3
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	4.44	.51	8	24	46.4	41.1	52.2	46.6	32.6	59.2	83	8.2	...	...
Torquay Obs.	4.77	.65	4	22	48.1	43.2	53.2	48.2	34.4	59.8	85	7.5	110.5	4
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick	6.20	.80	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laplovd	7.44	1.20	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	6.88	.77	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	5.61	.98	4	26	...	...	...	...	30.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	6.59	.87	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	7.33	.84	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	5.47	.61	14	27	48.0	42.8	51.0	46.9	38.0	55.6	84	7.4	92.2	7

APRIL, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Abbotkerswell .	0.47	.26	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahburton .	0.26	.23	9	3	52.1	42.7	58.0	50.3	35.0	68.0	64	3.5	...	...
Barnstaple .	0.37	.20	9	6	52.3	39.6	56.7	48.2	28.0	69.0	70	5.5	...	...
Here Alston .	0.26	.19	9	4	50.4	41.5	58.3	49.9	30.0	68.0	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	0.39	.15	2	7	50.8	38.0	56.5	47.3	25.0	71.0	...	...	200.5	4
Levisic Valley .	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wulmington .	0.30	.20	9	7	...	39.9	59.6	49.8	30.0	71.0	...	...	202.5	...
Devil's Tor .	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.17	.08	9	5	53.2	42.2	58.8	50.5	33.0	69.0	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.27	.22	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.67	.50	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.23	.13	9	8	51.0	45.2	54.6	49.9	38.2	65.5	82	5.9	...	...
Exeter .	0.13	.07	2	5	...	43.2	55.2	49.2	34.0	65.0	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.21	.11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.31	.10	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.19	.08	9	5	52.6	44.3	57.7	51.0	32.7	68.1	72	5.6	225.2	1
Exeter .	0.41	.15	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.68	.34	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.98	.46	6	9	...	39.1	52.9	46.0	31.0	65.0	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.31	.13	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.14	.12	9	2	...	40.3	55.9	48.1	32.0	65.5	...	...	230.4	0
Exeter .	0.25	.15	9	3	...	41.7	54.6	48.1	...	...	...	...	222.9	3
Exeter .	0.19	.09	9	5	51.2	41.5	57.4	49.5	31.3	68.0	72	4.9	237.0	0
Exeter .	0.50	.13	2	10	...	...	...	...	28.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.40	.22	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.32	.11	2	6	52.5	41.5	57.3	49.4	29.0	68.0	68	5.1	...	...
Exeter .	0.03	.03	9	1	50.7	43.5	57.2	50.4	34.9	66.3	74	3.9	231.4	0
Exeter .	0.05	.03	9	3	51.0	42.4	57.3	49.8	33.6	66.2	72	4.8	...	...
Exeter .	0.15	.08	8	2	52.2	44.2	57.9	51.1	34.8	66.4	69	4.0	229.7	0
Exeter .	0.14	.05	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.17	.07	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.13	.07	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.16	.06	9	6	...	...	...	...	25.0	66.0	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.10	.10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.10	.10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	0.16	.06	9	6	51.2	44.1	54.9	49.5	38.0	68.0	75	5.0	206.0	2

MAY, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. 6-10.	Sunshine.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.	Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
				Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
										Depth.			
Abbotskerswell .	ins. 1.59	ins. .45	15	11	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% 68	0-10 7.0	hours. ...
Ashburton .	2.16	.68	21	11	56.0	47.8	56.6	52.2	39.0	68.0	68	7.0	...
Barnstable .	1.61	.37	21	12	55.2	45.7	60.4	53.0	35.0	71.0	77	7.3	...
Bere Alston .	1.97	.59	21	14	55.6	46.9	63.2	55.1	33.0	72.0	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	2.42	.48	21	15	55.3	43.5	60.3	51.9	32.0	74.0	...	...	148.4
Cowsic Valley .	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.20	.50	21	16	...	45.4	64.6	55.0	31.0	72.0	...	...	133.6
Devil's Tor .	2.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.93	.44	21	12	58.4	48.7	64.5	56.6	42.0	73.0	...	...	...
Holne .	2.32	.87	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	3.64	.68	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.24	.38	21	15	55.1	49.2	58.7	53.9	43.0	65.0	83	6.8	...
Lynmouth .	1.18	.42	21	15	50.0	56.1	53.1	42.0	71.0	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.35	.37	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	2.13	.90	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	1.65	.65	7	12	56.0	48.2	60.6	54.4	36.8	73.0	83	7.5	150.8
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	2.16	.63	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Crosse .	2.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	2.60	.54	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	3.53	.78	6	11	...	45.1	56.8	51.0	38.0	67.0	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon) .	2.24	.61	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	2.10	.74	21	10	...	46.3	58.1	52.2	39.0	65.3	...	...	160.5
Salcombe .	2.14	.75	6	10	...	47.7	60.8	53.7	...	...	...	...	174.6
Sidmouth .	2.03	.60	21	12	55.9	47.5	60.0	53.8	40.0	65.5	79	7.2	178.3
Simonsbath .	2.32	.46	21	15	...	...	...	...	33.0	67.0	...	...	...
South Brent .	2.78	.93	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	2.11	.71	21	14	55.5	45.5	60.3	52.9	32.0	72.0	77	7.9	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	1.21	.31	15	9	55.7	48.7	61.6	55.1	38.8	70.5	78	6.4	158.6
Teignmouth (Benton) .	1.29	.31	21	12	56.1	47.1	61.1	54.1	37.5	68.1	75	7.6	...
Torquay Obs. .	1.13	.32	15	9	56.9	49.4	61.1	55.3	41.1	67.8	77	7.0	167.8
Torquay Wtshd. Kennick .	1.66	.63	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	1.72	.70	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	1.77	.67	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	1.71	.46	21	15	...	...	...	...	33.0	73.0	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy) .	1.67	.41	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	1.84	.48	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.36	.28	21	13	55.2	49.1	59.5	54.3	44.0	70.4	82	7.0	156.9

JUNE, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Ashburton .	4.41	.64	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barnstaple .	6.13	.98	2	20	57.3	50.0	63.3	56.6	40.0	71.0	78	7.5	...	...	...	
Bere Alston	6.91	1.28	13	22	58.1	49.0	62.8	58.9	39.0	70.0	82	7.9	...	...	...	
Brandis Corner	6.55	1.11	27	23	58.5	49.8	64.4	57.1	38.0	71.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Cowsic Valley	7.85	1.30	15	23	58.0	47.0	61.0	54.0	36.0	68.0	...	...	138.1	3	...	
Cullompton	5.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Devil's Tor	5.34	.83	7	26	...	48.9	65.4	57.2	37.0	73.0	...	...	130.8	...	...	
Exeter .	7.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holne .	5.95	.95	7	22	59.8	52.1	66.3	59.2	41.0	72.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Huccaby .	6.84	1.07	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ilfracombe .	8.08	.87	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lynmouth .	5.51	1.04	2	23	58.7	53.1	62.0	57.5	47.5	69.8	77	7.2	...	...	...	
Newton Abbot	7.33	1.48	23	18	...	52.1	63.1	57.6	55.0	72.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Okehampton	4.28	.54	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plymouth Obs.	6.43	1.59	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plymouth Wtshd.	5.02	.92	2	23	58.1	51.8	62.4	57.1	44.8	70.5	80	8.0	169.1	3	...	
Head Weir	7.29	1.08	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Siward's Cross	8.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Postbridge	7.86	1.38	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Princetown	10.69	1.59	27	21	...	47.3	57.1	52.2	40.0	65.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Roborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(S. Devon)	6.18	1.13	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rousdon .	3.93	.99	7	19	...	49.3	60.7	55.0	41.0	69.0	...	...	145.6	2	...	
Salcombe .	4.72	1.25	2	19	...	51.5	63.4	57.4	...	...	...	...	202.0	3	...	
Sidmouth .	5.25	.94	7	22	58.2	50.3	62.7	56.5	41.0	70.1	81	7.7	194.3	2	...	
Simonsbath	7.98	1.49	15	23	...	...	...	...	37.0	66.0	...	...	...	...	...	
South Brent	6.65	1.06	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavistock	7.58	1.22	2	22	57.2	48.8	61.6	55.2	36.0	68.0	78	7.8	...	...	...	
Teignmouth Obs.	3.85	.55	7	22	58.5	52.3	64.1	58.2	42.3	70.3	79	7.1	175.2	2	...	
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(Benton)	3.86	.56	7	22	57.3	50.2	63.0	56.6	40.5	71.2	78	8.1	...	...	...	
Torquay Obs.	3.34	.38	1	19	58.7	52.5	63.7	58.1	43.1	70.3	80	7.0	191.1	3	...	
Torquay Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kennick	4.90	.63	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laployn .	4.86	.70	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mardon .	5.37	.64	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torrington.	6.73	1.31	2	20	...	...	...	...	35.0	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(Berry Pomeroy)	4.59	1.03	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totnes .	5.01	.68	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woolacombe	6.04	1.41	2	21	57.8	52.3	61.7	57.0	46.8	68.0	80	6.6	182.4	5	...	

JULY, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Abbotskerswell .	2.35	.45	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ashburton .	3.33	.84	31	22	61.7	55.0	67.0	61.0	47.0	82.0	78	7.6	...	
Barnstaple .	4.04	.71	29	18	60.9	52.0	69.7	60.9	42.0	82.0	77	8.0	...	
Bere Alston .	2.76	.53	31	20	62.8	54.6	69.1	61.9	42.0	85.0	...	...	...	
Brandis Corner .	2.75	.39	28	20	62.0	51.3	66.3	58.8	37.0	86.0	...	...	132.2	
Cowsic Valley .	6.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cullompton .	3.03	.55	27	23	...	54.4	69.6	62.0	39.0	86.0	...	...	108.8	
Devil's Tor .	5.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Exeter .	2.21	.54	27	18	64.5	55.8	70.0	62.9	45.0	84.5	...	...	...	
Holne .	3.69	.89	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huccaby .	8.76	.80	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ilfracombe .	2.38	1.05	28	15	61.8	57.5	66.7	62.1	50.2	81.5	79	7.2	...	
Lynmouth .	3.04	.85	29	17	...	59.2	66.0	62.6	52.0	82.0	...	...	...	
Newton Abbot .	2.40	.49	31	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Okehampton .	2.30	.49	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plymouth Obs.	2.41	.60	27	21	62.8	56.7	67.3	62.0	45.1	84.1	80	7.2	145.2	
Plymouth Wtshd.														
Head Weir .	3.27	.50	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Siward's Cross .	3.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Postbridge .	3.81	.60	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Princetown .	4.86	.68	27	21	...	51.9	62.4	57.2	41.0	80.0	...	...	...	
Roborough														
(S. Devon)														
Rousdon .	3.32	.71	31	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rousdon .	2.24	.70	27	18	...	53.7	65.2	59.5	46.0	82.1	...	...	125.7	
Salcombe .	3.08	.40	13	18	...	55.5	66.6	61.0	...	...	...	...	139.6	
Sidmouth .	2.29	.63	27	21	62.2	55.5	66.8	61.2	45.9	83.7	80	8.7	157.3	
Simonsbath .	5.28	1.06	29	21	...	...	...	...	37.0	76.0	...	...	...	
South Brent .	3.77	.85	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavistock .	3.51	.57	27	23	62.2	54.2	66.5	60.4	40.0	84.0	79	7.4	...	
Teignmouth Obs.	2.60	.82	13	16	62.7	57.2	68.2	62.7	45.3	80.1	78	7.0	140.3	
Teignmouth														
(Benton)														
Torquay Obs.	2.98	.93	13	19	61.7	55.6	67.5	61.5	44.0	82.3	77	8.0	...	
Torquay Obs.	1.77	.38	27	18	63.2	57.6	68.0	62.8	48.2	82.3	76	7.0	141.8	
Torquay Wtshd.														
Kennick .	2.82	.67	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Laployd .	2.39	.42	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mardon .	2.95	.62	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Torrington .	3.10	.74	28	19	...	...	...	...	37.0	82.0	...	...	...	
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)														
Totnes .	2.07	.56	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totnes .	2.62	.68	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Woolacombe .	3.91	.72	28	20	62.0	56.5	66.9	61.7	49.8	83.2	82	7.2	145.6	

AUGUST, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.	3	26	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton .	8.65	1.23	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	10.34	2.27	3	28	56.2	49.3	61.9	55.6	44.0	70.0	83	8.0	...	...
Bere Alston .	10.09	1.25	6	28	56.5	49.5	60.4	55.0	37.0	66.0	81	9.0	...	...
Brandis Corner	10.97	2.14	5	28	56.9	49.5	61.3	55.4	39.0	66.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	10.78	1.20	23	28	56.5	47.7	60.0	58.8	33.0	64.0	...	...	87.5	3
Cullompton	14.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor	7.09	.90	3	31	...	48.7	63.5	56.1	36.3	70.0	...	...	65.1	...
Exeter .	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	5.78	1.10	3	26	59.6	50.4	64.9	57.6	41.0	70.0	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	12.41	2.27	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	13.69	2.74	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	9.01	1.28	9	25	58.2	53.5	60.9	57.2	46.2	69.4	78	8.9	...	...
Newton Abbot	9.59	1.56	9	25	...	52.3	61.2	56.2	44.0	68.0	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	7.22	1.04	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	10.34	1.45	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtrshd.	8.86	1.94	5	26	58.1	51.1	60.8	56.0	41.8	65.2	85	8.1	84.2	7
Head Weir	12.01	1.95	17	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	15.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	15.52	2.02	23	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	19.07	2.77	17	30	...	47.0	55.4	51.2	41.0	59.0	...	...	...	...
Roborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	11.39	1.99	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ronsdon .	7.28	1.04	23	27	...	48.7	60.0	54.4	43.0	68.4	...	...	84.8	4
Salcombe .	7.65	1.10	17	24	...	50.9	61.1	56.0	...	...	...	...	119.5	7
Sidmouth .	6.35	1.19	3	29	57.5	50.1	61.6	55.9	41.6	68.4	85	8.6	130.8	3
Simonsbath	15.46	1.95	23	29	...	...	...	...	36.0	60.0	...	...	...	...
South Brent	13.90	2.16	17	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	11.23	1.50	17	28	56.1	48.8	59.4	54.1	38.0	63.0	86	8.6	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	5.39	.86	3	27	57.8	51.8	63.0	57.4	42.4	71.0	79	7.3	94.2	3
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Benton)	5.64	1.01	3	28	56.9	49.8	62.1	55.9	41.0	72.5	81	8.3	...	...
Torquay Obs.	6.16	.74	17	26	58.4	51.8	62.6	57.2	44.6	71.3	78	6.5	96.3	4
Torquay Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	7.39	1.90	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	8.27	1.90	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	7.35	1.72	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	8.10	1.25	3	26	...	...	...	...	33.0	63.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	7.64	1.15	17	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	8.16	1.09	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	8.93	1.57	9	26	57.3	52.8	60.8	56.8	46.4	65.0	86	8.2	72.5	7

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Abbotskerswell	1.06	.63	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton	1.40	.51	28	5	53.4	48.3	60.0	54.1	41.0	66.0	86	6.0	...	...
Barnstaple	0.78	.35	29	6	54.8	45.9	60.2	53.0	36.0	65.0	74	5.8	...	...
Bere Alston	1.75	.85	29	6	55.3	47.0	60.1	53.5	40.0	65.0	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner	1.29	.41	29	8	54.2	44.0	59.0	51.5	35.0	68.0	...	...	142.1	0
Cowsic Valley	4.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton	1.57	.78	29	8	...	45.2	61.9	53.6	37.0	72.0	...	...	120.3	...
Devil's Tor	1.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	1.15	.74	29	5	56.5	47.8	61.6	54.7	40.0	67.0	...	...	...	...
Holne	1.41	.50	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	1.92	1.00	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	0.51	.21	30	5	55.7	51.2	59.4	55.3	43.0	65.4	77	5.3	...	...
Lynmouth	0.91	.39	29	6	...	49.1	59.0	54.0	36.0	61.0	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	1.33	.63	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	1.59	.72	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	1.99	.83	28	6	56.1	49.5	60.4	55.0	43.0	66.2	78	6.4	152.8	2
Plymouth Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir	1.84	.67	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	2.18	.98	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	3.08	1.59	28	8	...	45.3	55.3	50.3	40.0	63.0	...	...	...	...
Roborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	1.99	.84	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	1.39	.80	29	5	...	46.2	59.0	52.6	39.0	66.2	...	...	147.2	1
Salcombe	1.31	.67	30	5	...	50.2	60.2	55.2	...	...	...	...	154.1	1
Sidmouth	1.29	.63	29	7	54.6	47.6	60.3	54.0	40.2	67.5	79	6.6	182.4	0
Simonsbath	1.85	.60	29	8	...	...	...	...	38.0	58.0	...	...	...	...
South Brent	1.90	.86	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	1.56	.70	29	6	55.2	47.9	59.5	53.7	39.0	67.0	77	6.7	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	1.00	.36	29	4	55.4	50.5	60.9	55.7	44.6	70.0	77	5.1	135.8	0
Teignmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Benton)	1.09	.39	29	4	55.2	48.7	61.0	54.8	42.5	71.1	77	6.1	...	...
Torquay Obs.	1.13	.44	29	4	56.7	51.0	61.7	56.4	44.1	68.3	73	6.0	146.4	2
Torquay Wtshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick	1.29	.54	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	1.41	.54	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	1.30	.54	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	1.00	.37	29	7	...	...	...	...	32.0	61.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Berry Pomeroy)	1.44	.49	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	0.77	.24	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	0.58	.24	29	5	55.9	49.8	60.1	54.9	41.0	65.0	83	4.7	171.2	2

OCTOBER, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.		.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton	6.56	1.93	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple	8.38	2.54	27	19	49.7	43.6	55.8	49.7	35.0	61.0	86	5.6	...	...
Bere Alston	5.24	1.09	1	17	48.5	41.0	56.5	48.8	28.0	63.0	85	5.2	...	...
Brandis Corner	5.10	1.65	27	19	46.6	39.9	55.2	47.5	29.0	61.0	...	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley	6.20	1.02	27	20	50.0	37.7	55.3	46.5	25.0	65.0	...	...	141.3	2
Cullompton	7.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devil's Tor	5.23	1.08	27	18	...	38.0	57.2	47.6	27.0	63.0	...	...	109.7	...
Exeter	6.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne	3.84	1.08	27	15	48.9	40.4	55.9	48.1	30.0	63.5	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	8.20	2.60	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	7.27	2.48	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynmouth	4.79	.90	1	17	52.4	47.0	56.4	51.7	38.4	61.3	78	6.1	...	...
Newton Abbot	6.33	1.15	27	18	...	45.2	55.0	50.1	34.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Okehampton	4.19	.76	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs.	6.15	1.45	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Wtshd.	4.50	1.51	27	19	50.7	43.4	56.9	50.2	33.1	64.5	87	6.6	134.0	4
Head Weir	7.16	2.11	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	8.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge	10.19	3.07	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	11.55	3.57	27	18	...	40.8	51.2	46.0	32.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Roborough														
(S. Devon)	6.05	1.62	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	4.51	.87	27	15	...	42.4	54.0	48.2	33.0	58.0	...	...	128.6	6
Salcombe	5.01	1.16	27	18	...	43.8	56.2	50.0	...	...	...	...	148.1	5
Sidmouth	4.43	1.00	27	16	50.0	42.4	55.7	49.1	34.1	59.9	89	6.2	130.3	4
Simonsbath	8.61	1.59	27	19	...	...	...	...	27.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
South Brent	8.26	2.51	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock	5.82	2.07	27	21	49.6	40.8	55.1	48.0	30.0	64.0	85	5.3	...	...
Teignmouth Obs.	4.52	1.27	27	16	48.5	4.30	56.8	49.9	33.0	64.4	90	5.0	128.0	4
Teignmouth														
(Benton)	4.04	.90	27	19	49.7	43.3	56.1	49.7	33.1	63.3	85	6.3	...	...
Torquay Obs.	4.60	1.44	27	14	51.4	45.1	57.4	51.3	36.2	63.3	82	5.0	131.4	4
Torquay Wtrshd.														
Kennick	5.25	1.55	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd	5.98	1.78	27	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	5.50	1.75	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	5.98	1.50	1	19	...	...	...	...	25.0	57.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes														
(Berry Pomeroy)	5.46	1.71	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes	4.91	1.44	27	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	5.26	1.23	1	17	52.1	45.9	56.5	51.2	36.2	64.0	81	5.2	121.9	5

NOVEMBER, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.	
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
Abbotskerswell .	2.39	.85	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	3.46	1.20	26	13	45.4	41.5	50.4	46.0	31.0	59.0	85	6.4	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.99	.51	26	19	45.3	40.3	50.5	45.4	30.0	55.0	84	8.3	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.56	.48	26	18	44.6	40.0	50.2	45.1	29.0	56.0	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	3.76	.77	26	21	45.3	38.5	48.5	43.5	26.0	56.0	...	...	44.5	14	...
Cowsic Valley .	4.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	1.68	.47	26	17	...	38.6	50.3	44.5	27.0	60.0	...	...	41.7	...	...
Devil's Tor .	3.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.55	.40	26	12	45.7	40.5	50.9	45.7	28.0	57.0	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	3.91	1.18	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	2.87	.73	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfacombe .	2.96	.64	25	17	49.1	46.0	52.0	47.6	38.2	57.6	79	8.5	...	...	...
Lynmouth .	3.48	1.15	26	18	...	44.2	49.5	46.9	34.0	56.0	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	2.03	.70	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	3.78	.76	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	2.53	.41	26	18	46.2	42.5	51.6	47.1	30.8	57.5	89	8.0	52.6	8	...
Plymouth Wtshd. Head Weir .	4.87	.78	28	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	5.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	6.10	1.48	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	7.74	1.23	28	23	...	38.3	45.5	41.9	28.0	52.0	...	...	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon) .	3.50	.57	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.31	.34	26	9	...	39.7	48.8	44.3	29.0	55.4	...	...	53.6	11	...
Salcombe .	2.87	.66	26	15	...	41.6	51.2	46.4	...	...	...	...	63.2	10	...
Sidmouth .	1.61	.37	28	15	45.5	40.7	50.5	45.6	30.8	57.6	89	7.7	59.7	9	...
Simonsbath .	5.55	1.19	25	23	...	...	...	...	27.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	5.17	1.08	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	3.94	.77	27	20	45.4	39.8	49.7	44.8	27.0	56.0	88	8.1	...	...	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	1.45	.43	28	10	45.5	42.4	51.8	47.1	31.5	60.4	91	6.8	56.6	9	...
Teignmouth (Benton) .	1.64	.42	26	16	45.4	41.1	51.2	46.1	31.0	59.6	86	6.8	...	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	1.75	.64	26	13	46.5	42.6	52.2	47.4	34.0	59.0	84	6.5	57.3	8	...
Torquay Wtshd. Kennick .	2.24	.65	26	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.94	.95	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.30	.70	26	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	2.91	.61	25	21	...	...	...	...	26.0	53.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy) .	2.49	.81	26	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	2.85	.94	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	2.47	.50	28	20	48.5	43.1	51.4	47.3	36.0	58.8	84	7.3	38.0	17	...

DECEMBER, 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.	27	26	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton .	8.57	1.11	27	26	45.8	41.7	51.5	46.6	31.0	53.0	91	8.0	...	...
Barnstaple .	5.12	.62	15	24	46.4	40.8	52.1	46.4	28.0	56.0	83	9.3	...	...
Bere Alston .	6.19	.72	9	24	46.9	40.6	51.5	46.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brandis Corner .	7.14	.72	15	27	46.0	41.0	49.0	45.0	23.0	54.0	...	...	30.1	14
Cowsic Valley .	16.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	5.31	.63	9	27	...	39.2	51.2	45.2	24.0	56.0	...	...	24.8	...
Devil's Tor .	8.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	3.61	.54	25	26	46.7	42.1	51.3	46.7	27.0	58.0	...	...	...	...
Holne .	10.15	1.28	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	7.57	.80	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	7.50	1.05	27	25	48.6	44.4	52.9	48.6	38.5	56.2	82	9.3	...	...
Lynmouth .	7.70	.79	27	26	...	44.4	50.0	47.2	38.0	56.0	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	5.46	.60	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okehampton .	8.15	.91	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Obs. .	5.90	.77	9	25	48.4	44.5	51.9	48.2	26.0	54.4	89	8.8	33.3	17
Plymouth Wtshd. .														
Head Weir .	9.83	1.06	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross. .	10.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postbridge .	14.86	1.77	27	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	15.91	1.78	27	29	...	39.0	46.6	42.8	27.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
Roberough .														
(S. Devon) .	7.59	.82	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousden .	5.25	.61	9	24	...	41.2	49.6	45.4	25.0	55.0	...	...	38.3	16
Salcombe .	6.37	.87	27	24	...	43.7	52.0	47.8	...	...	...	...	34.0	18
Sidmouth .	5.76	.94	9	26	47.2	42.5	51.3	46.9	28.5	56.8	91	8.7	45.4	16
Simonsbath .	12.74	1.33	15	30	...	...	...	...	27.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
South Brent .	11.26	1.10	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock .	7.69	.84	11	28	46.9	40.3	50.6	45.5	23.0	54.0	90	9.1	...	...
Teignmouth Obs. .	4.12	.53	28	20	47.9	43.5	52.4	47.9	30.8	56.4	88	7.7	39.6	16
Teignmouth .														
(Benton) .	3.88	.53	28	24	46.9	42.6	50.9	46.7	29.0	54.9	89	7.3	...	...
Torquay Obs. .	5.20	.67	26	24	48.4	43.9	52.7	48.3	30.2	55.4	86	7.5	41.0	14
Torquay Wtshd. .														
Kennick .	5.34	.56	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	5.86	.60	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	5.76	.73	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington. .	6.27	.79	27	28	...	...	...	...	23.0	50.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes .														
(Berry Pomeroy) .	7.30	.84	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes .	9.04	1.00	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	6.51	.76	11	26	49.0	43.9	51.8	47.9	36.0	56.0	88	8.3	29.4	17

SUMMARY FOR WHOLE YEAR 1912.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.				
Abbotskerswell .	52.37	1.93	27/10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	7.9	...	...		
Ashburton .	66.33	2.54	27/10	218	50.6	44.9	55.7	50.3	19.8	82.0	81	7.6	...	...		
Barnstaple .	48.07	1.28	15/6	217	50.8	43.5	56.7	50.4	17.0	87.0	...	...	...	...		
Bere Alston .	55.05	2.14	5/8	225	50.8	43.9	56.8	50.4	18.0	85.0	...	...	...	...		
Brandis Corner .	58.71	1.30	15/6	235	50.2	41.4	54.8	48.1	9.0	86.0	...	...	1281.5	67		
Cowsic Valley .	91.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cullompton .	47.80	1.32	4/3	248	...	42.5	57.6	50.1	16.0	86.0	...	...	1096.9	...		
Devil's Tor .	66.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Exeter .	38.12	1.10	3/8	208	52.2	44.8	56.0	50.4	20.0	84.5	...	...	...	...		
Holne .	75.50	2.60	27/10	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Huccaby .	85.14	2.74	3/8	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ilfracombe .	46.64	1.28	9/8	210	52.3	47.6	56.0	51.8	23.2	81.5	80	7.4	...	...		
Lynmouth .	54.83	1.56	9/8	218	...	46.9	55.1	51.0	24.0	82.0	...	...	...	...		
Newton Abbot .	42.73	1.04	3/8	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Okehampton .	56.29	1.59	2/6	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Plymouth Obs. .	47.04	1.94	5/8	219	52.1	46.2	56.6	51.4	22.0	84.1	84	7.6	1370.3	75		
Plymouth Wtshd. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Head Weir .	69.19	2.11	27/10	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Siward's Cross .	81.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Postbridge .	92.27	3.07	27/10	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Princetown .	112.28	3.57	27/10	243	...	41.7	51.4	46.6	14.0	80.0	...	...	...	...		
Roborough .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(S. Devon) .	62.01	1.99	5/8	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rousdon .	41.04	1.04	23/8	192	...	43.5	54.4	49.0	17.0	82.1	...	...	1326.5	75		
Salcombe .	46.79	1.25	2/6	196	...	45.9	56.3	51.1	...	...	...	...	1492.5	88		
Sidmouth .	41.23	1.19	3/8	219	51.2	44.7	56.1	50.4	19.4	83.7	85	7.6	1561.9	64		
Simonsbath .	83.81	1.95	23/8	256	...	...	...	...	14.0	76.0	...	...	...	...		
South Brent .	80.17	2.51	27/10	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tavistock .	61.21	2.07	27/10	241	51.1	43.5	55.4	49.5	15.0	84.0	82	7.3	...	...		
Teignmouth Obs. .	37.89	1.27	27/10	188	50.8	46.2	57.2	51.7	22.5	80.1	83	6.6	1375.8	65		
Teignmouth .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(Benton) .	36.55	1.01	3/8	216	51.0	44.8	55.7	50.3	18.8	82.3	82	7.3	...	...		
Torquay Obs. .	37.53	1.44	27/10	191	52.4	46.8	57.5	52.2	21.6	82.3	81	6.5	1445.9	66		
Torquay Wtshd. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kennick .	47.45	1.90	3/8	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Laployd .	53.10	1.90	3/8	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mardon .	49.81	1.75	27/10	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Torrington .	48.07	1.50	1/10	226	...	...	...	...	11.0	82.0	...	...	...	...		
Totnes .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(Berry Pomeroy) .	49.40	1.71	27/10	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totnes .	53.58	1.44	27/10	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Woolacombe .	46.35	1.35	9/8	220	52.1	46.8	56.0	51.4	23.2	83.2	83	6.7	1334.4	93		

BUCKFAST ABBEY AND ITS RELATION TO KINGSBRIDGE.

BY WILLIAM DAVIES.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

THE general questions of the history and vicissitudes of Buckfast Abbey do not come within the scope of this paper, and have been completely and fully dealt with by the able pen of the late Dom Adam Hamilton in the learned and interesting volume to the writing of which he devoted the last days of his life.

It is therefore my intention to confine my observations to the intimate connection which at one time existed between this ancient and celebrated monastic foundation and the town of Kingsbridge. The interests of one were closely bound up with the other, and it is in a great measure due to the fostering care evinced by the Abbots and Convent of Buckfast that the town at a very early period became, and still is, the centre of the large and fertile district known as the South Hams. The town formed part of the ancient Manor of Norton, in *Domesday* called Notone, and in a deed in the cartulary of the Abbey about the middle of the twelfth century called Northdune. In the reign of Edward the Confessor this Manor was part of the Abbey possessions, and is mentioned in *Domesday Book* as paying geld for two hides of land. The Abbot held half a hide and one plough in demesne; on the Manor there were 9 villeins, 12 bordars, and 6 serfs; there were 4 head of cattle, 3 swine, and 70 sheep. There was a wood two furlongs in length and one in breadth, part of which still remains, also two acres of meadow and twenty of pasture. The population of the Manor proper would at that time have been about one hundred persons, including women and children. In the fragmentary cartulary of the Abbey, which has escaped the fate of so many of

our old records, the Manor is only mentioned once and that is in the deed before referred to, when Roger Nunant, who was one of the great benefactors of the Abbey, sends his respectful greetings to Robert Bishop of Exeter and all his barons, and lets it be known that he has granted to the Abbey of Buckfast all his claim of right and possession in three men who were at that time on the Manor of Northdune. The names of the men were Ailwin Lepil, Osmer his son, and Roger. Not only were the serfs transferred, but their families, sons and daughters, with all their possessions, were expressly included in the grant; they had evidently no personal rights or independence whatever, and could be sold and transferred like cattle at the will of their owners. The situation of the Manor in the centre of the South Hams and at the head of the important estuary running from Salcombe to the foot of the town rendered Kingsbridge peculiarly adapted for settlement; the Manor Mill was erected there, and in very early times, soon after the Conquest, if not before, a little town began to be formed. In the year 1318, in the reign of Edward II, it appears by the evidence of a deed in my private collection that it had attained the position of a borough town with a Portreeve, Bailiff, and other usual officials. The name of the Portreeve was Walter Kena, a name still existing in the West as Kenn or Keen. At some early date a little cruciform church was built by the monks on the present site, and was dedicated to St. Edmund the King and Martyr, a Saxon chief or sub-king, who, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was slain by the Danes at Bury St. Edmunds.

The Abbey also owned a grange or farm at Leigh, in the parish of Churchstow, about two miles distant from the Manor of Norton; some interesting remains of this old grange still exist, especially the beautiful arch at the entrance to the old buildings in the courtyard. It is earnestly to be hoped that the owner will not allow these relics of the past to share the fate of buildings of a similar character in Kingsbridge, which there is reason to believe were either the remains of the Abbot's town house or one of the farm buildings of Norton Manor.

One of the great advantages which the town enjoyed by reason of its connection with the Abbey was the great influence which the Abbey authorities possessed with the higher powers of the kingdom. One of the best evidences

of its size and prosperity in the early ages was the continual granting of charters for markets and fairs. Even so early as the reign of King John there is every reason to believe that a charter was in existence, for in the next reign, in the fourth year Henry III, there is conclusive evidence that the Abbot then had a market. The existence of this market at this early period has not, I believe, until now been suspected, and certainly not recorded in any book or paper dealing with Kingsbridge history. In the account of the Sheriff of Devon (4 Henry III, Michaelmas, 1219-20), extracted from the Record Office, there is the following entry :—

“ Abbas de Buffestre reddit compotum de quinque marcis pro habendo uno mercato singulis septimanis apud manerium suum de Chiricstowe per diem Veneris in loco qui vocatur Kingesbrugge ” (*Pipe Rolls*, No 64, Roll 6D, 4 Hen. III).

Translated it is :—

“ The Abbot of Buckfast returned a sum of five marks for having a market in every week at his Manor of Churchstow on Friday in the place which is called Kingsbridge.”

But Kingsbridge and the adjoining parish of Dodbrook seem to have been important enough not only for one market but also for two, for the Lord of the Manor of Dodbrook, Alan, son of Ronald of Alston, also obtained a charter in 1256, 41 Henry III, to hold a market in Dodbrook every Wednesday, and a two days' fair on the vigil and on the Day of St. Mary Magdalen.

Some two hundred years after, the Abbot seems to have applied for an extension of his Kingsbridge market charter, for in the year 1459, 38 Henry VI, the King granted to the Abbot the right to have his market on every Saturday, and also a fair on the Day of St. Margaret the Virgin and on the two following days. The market at Dodbrooke always has been, and still is, held on a Wednesday, and is now a bi-monthly market, but the fair has been practically discontinued for some years. The weekly market day at Kingsbridge until recently was held on a Saturday, but the day has now been changed to Wednesday in order to establish an efficient pannier market. The fair, which is an important one, is held in July on the Thursday happening on or after the 20th of the month and the two

following days. The 20th July is St. Margaret's Day. This last-named charter of Henry VI is stated to be signed by the King himself and attested by the two Archbishops, the Bishop of Exeter, Richard Duke of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury, the Lord Treasurer of England, the King's Chamberlain, and the Treasurer of his household. The Abbot had his mill in Kingsbridge at a very early date, and a mill still exists on the same site. It is mentioned in many ancient deeds, some of which are in the Church Repository and some belong to my private collection. The earliest reference to the mill is in a deed, 16 Edward III (1341), where the "Mill stream of the Abbot of Buckfast" is given as a boundary mark. There was a street called Mill Street, mentioned in a deed of Richard II (1377), and the mill, millpool, and millstream are continuously referred to in many of these old deeds dated in the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VII, down to the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. After this time the title is changed from the Abbot's Mill to the Manor or Town Mill. The mill-wheel seems to have been fed by the streams coming down the Norton valley and the Doddbrook valley, joining just above the mill, but they do not seem to have been sufficient for the supply, as frequent mention is made of the Abbot's salt-water pool.

The configuration of the ground near the mill is altered from olden times, and it is somewhat difficult to locate where this pool was, but it must have been adjacent or near to the mill in order to be of much use. The condition of things at Kingsbridge, I suggest, was somewhat similar to what it is, or was, at Stoke Hill in Stoke Damerel, Plymouth. There the main road crossed a considerable arm of the sea, dividing Plymouth from Stoke Damerel, by a long and, for centuries, important bridge. On this spot there was a mill, and the tide flowing under the bridge was dammed back on its return journey and made to turn the wheel. Very much the same thing, I am informed, may be seen on the Plymouth road where the highway branches off to Plymstock; at this point there is a bridge, a mill, and a utilized creek on the left-hand side. What was done at Stoke some years ago by filling up the creek above the bridge (called the Deadlake) was done long ago at Kingsbridge. The Kingsbridge estuary formerly came much higher up, and was spanned by a bridge of the width of

the estuary and of considerable length ; I think the tidal water ran up past this bridge into a salt-water pool situated at the west and north-west of the mill, and was dammed back at high tide. The present owners of the mill inform me that even now at high tide the water comes up a culvert and penetrates right under the place where the old mill-wheel stood. No doubt the whole of Mill Street has been gradually but considerably raised, and this is evidenced by the fact that some of the older houses are below the level of the present street. It is probable, at the early periods referred to, that few if any houses at all existed on the south side, and that the tide came up nearly, if not quite, to the then level of the north side of the street.

The boundaries of the Abbey lands proper coincided with and were west of the line dividing the parish of Churchstow from the parish of Kingsbridge. The meadows in the valley bounding the west side of the town belonged to the Abbey, and the boundary from north to south followed that line to Mill Street so far as the mill. The mill itself, with the millpool, was in Kingsbridge, but practically all the land west of Kingsbridge so far as Norton belonged to the Abbey. There is good reason to believe that the ground on which the present Vicarage stands was also Abbey land. Mr. Hawkins, in his *History of Kingsbridge*, suggests that the town house of the Abbot was at the head of the town ; I do not agree that it was so, but if he is right it would probably have stood on, or in front of, the Vicarage land. By the evidence of a deed in my possession, dated 1523, a half-acre of land, on which I believe my own house stands, is described as bounded by the tenement of the Abbot of the Blessed Mary of Buckfast on the north, the meadow of the said Abbot called Norton Mede on the west, the King's highway on the east, and a tenement of John Gye on the south. If these boundaries are correct, and there is no reason to doubt them, the Vicarage lands, including the houses now standing opposite the Knowle reservoir, belonged to the Abbey, and this is strengthened by the fact that part of that land is still Manor property.

The Abbot seems to have kept some of the land adjoining Kingsbridge as a park, for in a deed in the reign of Henry V (1418) one of the western boundaries of the land conveyed is stated to be the park of the Abbot of Buckfast. He also, by the evidence of a deed dated Edward IV

(1479), owned a meadow called Butmede, but the situation of this is doubtful. There is a reference to the Abbot in the Registers of Bishop Grandisson (*Reg.* II, 49 b.c.) in relation to the neighbouring parish of Thurlestone. On 14th June, 1328, the Bishop had commissioned the Archdeacon of Totnes to reconcile the parish church of Thurlestone, which had been desecrated by some bloody deed of violence. The Archdeacon not being able to perform the duty, the Bishop, on 2nd July following, commissioned Stephen, Abbot of Buckfast, to perform the ceremony. The Abbot visited the church and performed the necessary ceremonies of reconciliation and purification. The parishioners did not seem very anxious to pay the customary dues, and the Bishop, on 25th July, 1328, issued a mandate to the Archdeacon directing him to require payment in eight days from the service of the monition. This did not seem to have the desired effect, and the parishioners made default in payment, so that on 6 October another mandate was issued to the Dean Rural of Woodleigh and the rector of Thurlestone, threatening the parishioners with excommunication. This threat was effectual, and on 20th October the parishioners were formally acquitted and the rector, Sir Robert de Pynhoe, was ordered to absolve them and relax the interdict placed on their parish church.

A Manor Court was doubtless generally held, but there are few instances of it on record. In September, 1479, in the nineteenth year of Edward IV, as it appears by a deed of that date, a Manor Court was summoned and a jury empanelled to admit the next heir of Juliana, daughter of a William Ryder, who had died seised of two tenements in Kingsbridge. It was found that John Hoygge was the next heir, and he took the oath of fealty and paid a relief to the Lord of the Manor of 6d. The Abbot's steward, William Foughille, presided and duly sealed the copy of Court Roll which was expressed to be dated "according to the tenor of Court Rolls." The only other deed referring to the Manor Court was noted in a short paper read by me at Exeter in 1901, and the chief rent then stated to be payable was a red rose on St. John the Baptist's Day.

No sufficient explanation has been found to my knowledge why this sort of rent was chosen, nor why it was always payable on that particular day; I have since seen several instances of it, and there is mention by Dom Adam Hamilton of a similar offering or rent to the Abbot on

John the Baptist's Day (*vide* page 77, Hamilton's *History of Buckfast Abbey*), but this enquiry is not germane to the present paper. Although the monks of Buckfast were the Lords of the Manor of Churchstow and Norton there is no evidence that they had any jurisdiction over the mother church of Churchstow, although they held the right of presentation. There was a rector of Churchstow who also exercised a jurisdiction over the little church or chapelry at Kingsbridge. The rector's consent, as well as the consent of the Bishop and Abbot, seems to have been required when any church matters were dealt with relating to Kingsbridge.

In 1414, when the church at Kingsbridge was enlarged and reconsecrated, the Bishop issued his *Ordinatio* with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, the Abbot of Buckfast, and the then rector of Churchstow; the terms on which permission was granted to enlarge the church were that on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin every married householder in Kingsbridge should hear mass in the mother church and make his offering of one penny, and bachelors and maidens one halfpenny. The holy days were to be St. Edmund's Day and the anniversaries of the dedication of both churches, and the men had to pay a halfpenny on each of the three days to the rector of Churchstow, and every innkeeper, instead of the flagon of ale formerly paid as tithe, had to pay one penny.

Probably before, and certainly after, this date there was a distinct chaplain for the services at Kingsbridge. By a deed dated 24 April, 1423, 1 Henry VI, fourpence a year was given to the Wardens of the Store of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, one penny of which was to be given to the parish chaplain to say mass, and the other threepence to maintain the lights of the high altar. In 1528, 20 Henry VIII, the parish priest (*parochialis presbiter*) is mentioned in a deed as being tenant of a house. Whether the Abbot ever exercised any direct jurisdiction or interfered in any way with the church at Kingsbridge does not appear. There is no doubt that a church was built by the monks at a very early date on the present site. This church was in existence in 1250 in the reign of Henry III, as documentary evidence shows, and the inference from those documents is very strong, that it existed at least eighty or ninety years earlier. It is probable that the Abbot had a voice in selecting the chaplain, and even served

the church at occasional times. I have a curious deed in my possession which seems to favour this idea. It is dated 1523, in the fourteenth year of Henry VIII. By it certain lands were conveyed to trustees to hold to the use of the Wardens of the Store of St. Edmunds on the condition that they should annually hold and celebrate for ever four masses for the departed souls of certain persons therein named. These masses were to be held "in capite jejunii quadragesimalis vulgaritur nuncupata Aysshe Wensday." After nones a mass for the dead with music (*per notam*) was to be sung, and then three masses, of which two were to be sung with music, the first to be the mass of the Blessed Virgin, the second for the eternal rest of the departed souls, and the third to the Holy Spirit, this last without music (*sine notam*). There were to be three priests, two choristers for singing the psalms, four men to ring the bells at the requiem masses at the elevation of the Host, and also four poor persons chosen by the Wardens to be present to pray for the souls of the departed. The payments were to be, for the priests sixpence, the choristers twopence, the ringers fourpence, and the paupers one penny each; but if default was made in performing these services at the stated times, then at the next stated day there were to be six priests, four choristers, eight ringers, and eight poor persons. Now where could all these priests and choristers come from save from the Abbey of Buckfast? It has been suggested that there would be sufficient secular priests available, but surely on Ash Wednesday they would have to attend to their own particular duties, and on this account I consider that the priest at Kingsbridge church must have relied on the resources of the Abbey. About twelve or thirteen years after the date of this grant the confiscation of religious property took place in the reign of Henry VIII, and was fully completed in the subsequent reign of Edward VI. All these gifts and donations seem to have been included in what Dr. Jessopp calls the "great pillage," and it must be borne in mind that the *parishes* were robbed, for these gifts were the property of the parish. What ultimately became of them is not known, but at all events they did not pass to the feoffees of the town lands, and the church has not got them at the present day. The present Lord of the Manor, Mr. J. S. Hurrell, informs me that none of the ancient records and old deeds of the Manor ever came into his possession and

are probably lost or destroyed. But to return to the church itself; when first built it was a small church built in the Cistercian style. It was cruciform, having a chancel, two transepts, and a nave. There is little if anything left of the old structure. The pillars which support the tower seem to be the oldest part and older than the tower itself, probably, I am informed, dating back to the eleventh or early in the twelfth century. There was a low, square tower in the centre, the present spire having been added afterwards. In 1414 the present chancel aisles were added, and in more modern times the present nave. The addition of the spire caused a serious thrust of the tower supports, and the present somewhat unsightly pillars were built to support the edifice. What remained of the old fifteenth-century screen is utilized in the pulpit and choir stalls. The architecture of the church generally is of the Decorated order, but recently in the south chancel aisle and choir new screen-work has been erected in the Perpendicular style, which, although handsome, seems rather out of character with the rest of the building. From the year 1539, 30 Henry VIII, until the year 1903 there was no Abbot of Buckfast to visit Kingsbridge; the long interval of 365 years was at last broken by the visit of Abbot Boniface Natter, whose tragic but noble end all of us who knew him so deeply deplore. It was remarked to him that he was the first Abbot who had been there since the reign of Henry VIII. In that reign all the possessions of the Abbey passed to the Crown. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1799, Part I, page 369, it is stated that the Manor was held by the Crown till the year 1558, when it was purchased by John and Bernard Drake, who sold it almost immediately to Sir William Petre. It was held by the Petre family till late in the eighteenth century.

Kingsbridge was thus dissociated from all connection with Buckfast and also has been out of touch with the Roman Catholic Church until a few years ago, when a community of Trappist monks, expelled from France, settled at Wood Barton in the parish of Woodleigh, an ancient seat of the Fortescue family; and the Sisters of St. Thomas of Villanova also established a convent and school in the town of Kingsbridge itself.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LEGER BOOK AND OTHER ANCIENT DOCUMENTS OF THE ABBEY OF BUCKFAST.

BY REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 25rd July, 1913.)

THE ancient Abbey of Buckfast, near whose shadows the Devonshire Association is for the first time holding its meeting, is doubly interesting as being, in the first place, the oldest monastic institution in the county, if St. Petrock the Apostle of Devon be, as there are some grounds for believing, its earliest founder; and secondly, on account of a new abbey peopled with an Abbot and monks having arisen on its ancient foundation, so it has a history extending from the sixth to the twentieth century, a record which, I think, no other English monastic house, with the exception of Glastonbury, can equal.

So the story of Buckfast, if fully told, would be a story of varied races of monks—Keltic, English, Norman, and foreign—and varied rules, St. David's, Benedictine, Savigny, Citeaux, and now Benedictine again. It has been told in part by Dr. Oliver, Brooking-Rowe, and Hamilton, a brother of the existing community, and I do not seek to tell any part of it again; but, meeting as we do in Buckfast for the first time, I thought it fitting to offer some small contribution to its history in the shape of extracts from some of its records, which were, I believe, unknown to previous writers of its story.

The Leger Book of the Cistercian House of Buckfast, from which these extracts are taken, may possibly be still in existence, for after the dissolution of the monasteries it would seem to have passed into the hands of Sir William Petre, who obtained possession of the Manor of Brent, *als.* South Brent, with its rectory, and it was by his steward that the extracts which form the substance of this paper

were made about the year A.D. 1610. The steward's design seems to have been to compile a book of the customs of the Manors of Brent and Churchstow from the Abbey Leger Book and the old Court Rolls of these manors, with additions from the more recent Court Rolls. He wrote them in a book of fifty-seven vellum leaves, 11 inches $\times$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. The beginning deals with the Manor of Brent, after which there were twenty-two leaves left vacant for later entries, and the rest is filled with entries relating to the Manor of Churchstow and its appurtenances; a few notes and insertions were made at later times, principally in 1623, and though some of the pages are partly illegible from damp and decay it is still in a good state of preservation.

The book would appear to have been since its compilation in the hands of the steward of the manors, and latterly came into possession of the Elliot family, who held the Manor of Churchstow under Lord Petre for many years, for on folio 27 there is a note in pencil, dated 20 November, 1859, that John Wakeham, of Yelland, S. Brent, was trustee of the late John Elliot, Lord of the Manor of South Brent, and that John Elliot died 26 October, 1856; and on folio 35 the death of another John Elliot in 1871 is recorded. The book came ultimately into the hands of a Mr. Bayliffe, by whom it was sold in 1908 to the British Museum. The contents of this book are:—

- A. Abstracts of grants of lands in Churchstow and South Brent from the Leger Book of Buckfast, A.D. 1270–1314.
- B. The bounds between the moors of Buckfast, Brent, and a perambulation of Dartmoor, A.D. 1240.
- C. A covenant between Sir Richard Champernowne and the Abbot and Convent of Buckfast, A.D. 1403.
- D. Charter of Richard I to the Abbot of Buckfast and his successors.
- E. Confirmation by Henry II to the Abbey of a fishery in Norton, "super Aq. Averne," as they had in the reign of Henry I.
- F. Inquisition of bounds of Brent Moor and Dartmoor, A.D. 1557.
- G. Abstracts of Court Rolls of Brent Manor, touching its custom, A.D. 1331–1568.
- H. Abstracts of Court Rolls of Churchstow, A.D. 1513–45.

J. Notes of Heriots and Reliefs in Brent since 1569.

K. Notes of Heriots and Reliefs in Churchstow since 1582.

Of these I propose to give in full those that have not been previously printed by Oliver and Brooking-Rowe, and of the others brief extracts of the principal points of interest.

A.

Abstracts of grants of lands in Churchstow and Brent, A.D. 1270-1314.

In the book these are described as "Copies of divers auneyent deedes maade by the Abbot and Convente of Buckfestre to divers p'sons of lands and tenements in Churchstowe and Brent aforesaid taken out of an olde p'rchment booke for inolments of grants by them," and at the end of the copies is this note, "All these deeds aforesaid were written in the Ledger Book of Buckfaste Abbey."

CHURCHSTOW.

(a) Anno Regni regis Edwardi vicesimo tertio ad fest. Sci. Thom. Martyr (A.D. 1294).

Ita convenit inter f'rem. Petrum Abbem. Bucfestr' et ejusdi loci convent' ex pte. una et Roger Ordulf de Churchstowe.

Land in Churchstowe, conson. 7 sol.

Test. Dno' Gilbert de Knouille mil., Will. de Nyweton, Rob. de Malston, John Danayllis, Will. fraunce, et al.

(b) Sciant p'sentes, etc., ego Benedict le Bon de Totton, feci homagm dno. Simoni Abbi de Bucfestr apud, Totton, viz. die Lune, prox ant fest. S. Greg., A.D. 1264, de terra Aluatheston, quam ego et heredes mei et assignati de d'co. Abb. Bucfestr et ejus loci conventus et successoribus, et tenere debemus, pro homagio et servitio meo, Reddendi, etc.

Test. Ds. Alex. de Okeston, Warino de Sittauil, Rob. le Denys, mil., Waltero le Bon, Thom. de Strete, Nich. de Malleston, John de ffontē, et al.

(c) Ad Fest. S. Joh. Bapt., A.D. 1283.

Facta fuit inter ff. Robt. Abbem. de Bucfestr et ejusdi loci convent, etc., et Adam fil. Hilda de Meriafield.

One ferling of land in Meriafield. Wit., John de Nyweton, Pet. de Cumbe, Ric. Dessenne, Adam de Hache, et al.

(d) Ad fest. transl. S. Thomæ martyr, anno Reg. Regis Edwardi 23 (7 July, 1295).

Inter ffr. Petrum, Abbem. Bucfestr et ejusdi loci convent, etc., et John de la Hole.

Lands at La Hole in Manor of Churchstow. His test., Gilb. de Cnouile, mil., Will. de Nyweton, Rob. de Malston, John Danayulles, et al.

(e) Ad fest. Purif. B.V.M., A.D. 1289.

Convent. inter ff'trem. Petrum Abbem. Buckfestr et ejusdi loci convent, etc., et John de la Hole.

Land in de la Hole in Manor of Churchstow, Red. oct. solidi ster. His test., Adam de Hatch, Will. Crispin de Wolston, Ric. de la ffenne, Rad. de la ffenne, John de Holdich, et al.

BRENT.

Sele.

(a) Die Dom prox. fest. Omn. Sanc., VII. Edw. (A.D. 1279), inter ffr. Petrum (? Simonem) Abbem. de Bucfestr et ejusdi loci convent, etc., et Joh. de Duntorre.

Lands in Sele, states they were gifts by charter of Alured.

(b) Grant of same to Walt. de Duntorre on death of his father, John de Duntorre. His test., Richard, Chaplain of Buckfast, Ric. de Hurburneford, Ric. de Dodworthy, Ric. FitzAlured, Geof. de Dodworthy, Ric. fil. ejus, Bald. de Ludaton, et al.

(c) Ad fest. S. Greg. Pap., A.D. 1279.

Inter ffr. Simon, Abbem. de Bucfestr et ejusdi loci con', etc., et Steph. de Uppedon.

Land in Sele. His test., Will. de la fforde, Will. de Hurburneford, Ric. de Coleforde, Joh. de Shepleigh, Tho. de Badworthy.

Westcombe.

Fest. S. Lucie, Virg., A.D. 1275.

Inter ff. Simon' Abb. de Bucfestr et ejudi loci convent' etc., et Will. de la Dune.

Grant of lands in Westcombe. His test., John de Bolsiry, John Parre, Will. de la fforde, Will. de Hurburneforde, John de Shepleigh, et al.

Uppadon.

Fest. Pasch., A.D. 1278.

Inter ffr. Simon Abb. de Bucfestr et ejüdi loci convent, etc., et Ric. dict. le Riche.

Grant of lands in Uppadon. His test., Will. de la fforde, Will. de Hurburneford, Ric. de Cotteforde, Wal. de Ludaton, John Crobart, et al.

Thenacombe.

Fest. S. Matth., Ap., A.D. 1280.

Inter ffr. Robertum Abbem. Bucfestr et ejudi loci convent' etc., et Joh. de la Frya.

Grant of land in Thenacombe. Test. Ric. de La fforde, Will. de Harburneforde, Ric. de Cotteforde, Hug. Corradon, Will. de Uppadon, et al.

Beare.

(a) Fest. Pasch., A.D. 1278.

Inter ffr. Simonem Abbem. Bucfestr et ejusdi loci convent' etc., et Robert ffaber. Grant of land in Beare. Test., Will. de la fforde, Will. de Hurburneford, Ric. de Cotelaforde, Will. de Uppadon, Wal. de Ludaton, et al.

(b) Fest. Purif. B.V.M., 19 Edwardi (A.D. 1291).

Inter ffr. Petrum Abbem. Bucfestr et ejusdi loci convent, etc., et Rob. ffaber de Hurburneford. Land in Beare. Test., Will. de Hyllebro, Will. de Bonvile, Will. de Hurburneford, Will. Herison, Will. de Culecumbe, et al.

La Yea.

No date.

Inter ffr. Symonem Abbem. Bucfestr, et, etc., et Ric. de Cotelaforde. Lands in La Yea. Test., Joh. de Bayuile, Will. de Kyleber, Steph. Stoyl, Benedetto de Bonville de Hurburneforde, Will. de la fforde, Rog. de Bynnelegh, et al.

La Hega.

No date.

Inter Abbem. Bucfestr et, etc., et Steph. de Siccewardiston. Lands in La Hega. Test., Nich. de la Hega, Alan Capell' de Dupeforde, Rich. de Hurburneforde, Hug. de Corndon, Alured de Dudworthie, Ric. Blundo, et al.

Sheplegh.

No date.

Inter ffr. Petrum Abbem. Bucfestr, etc., et Joh. fil. Radulphi de la Sele. Land in Shepleigh. Test., Gervasio tunc Vicar de Brente, Macho de Ponte, Will. de la fforde, Ric. de Chiswill, Will. de Mushcombe, Hug. de Cornden, Will. de la fforde, Ric. de la Sele, Ada' de Sitwardiston, Ric. de Sitwardiston, et al.

Ludaton al. Lutton.

(a) Fest. S. Joh. Bapt. Anno Reg. Hen. fil. Joh. 54 (A.D. 1269).

Inter ffr. Henricum Abbem. Bucfestr, etc., et Wal. de

- Ludaton. Land in Ludaton. Test., Warrino de Buddaton, Joh. de Boyuile, Will. de la fforde, Joh. Scheplegh.
- (b) Fest. Sc. Crucis in Maio, A.D. 1280.
Inter ffr. Symonem Abbem. Bucfestr, etc., et Ric. de Lodeton. Test., Will. de la fforde, Wal. de Uppadon, Thos. de Badworthy, John de Shepleigh, Wal. de Lodaton.
- (c) No date.
Inter ff. Petrum Abbem. Bucfestr, etc., et Dionisia de Ludaton, et Johanna filia et heres, John de Ludaton. Land in Yoland in Ludaton. Test., Gilbert de Kunvile, John de Ayslegh, Hen. de Noreys, et al.
- (d) Fest. Omn. Sanc., A.D. 1277.
Inter ffrat. S. Abbem. Bucfestr, etc., et Will. Joldelande. Test., Will. de la fforde, Will. de Hurburneford, Wal. de Ludaton, et al.
- (e) Fest. Omn. Sanc., Anno Reg. Edwardi 24 (A.D. 1296).
Inter ffrat. S. Abbem. de Bucfestr, etc., et Will. Jodelande. Test., Pho. de Botford, Hen. de la Norris, Hugo de Corndon, Ric. de Hurburneford, et al.

Bulhouston.

- A.D. 1277.
- (a) Inter ffrat. S. Abbem. Bucfestr, etc., et Galf. fil. Ric. de Bulhouston. Test., Will. de fforde, Will. de Hurburneford, Ric. de Cotteforde, John de Sheplegh, Tho. de Badworthy, et al.
- (b) A.D. 1292.
Inter ffrat. Petrum Abb. Bucfestr, etc., et Johannes, de(m) le Mayster de Bolehoueston. Test., Hug. de Corndon, Ric. de Pyneton, Ric. de la fforde, Ric. le Biche, Steph. de Ludeton, et al.

Pynnaton.

- No date.
- (a) Inter ffr. Petrum Abb. Bucfestr, etc., et Ric. fil. Steph. de Pynnaton. In super concessimus Edro quidem terra juxta pontem de Glash, qui facit inter eundem pontem et lapidem crucem versus orientem et inter la Snolrewa et via qui ducit versus Modbyriam, etc. Test., Wal. de Bastarde, Will. Uppacot, Ric. de Hurburneford, Will. de Sittewardiston, et al.
- (b) Ad Domīnica Palma, A.D. 1280.
Inter ffrat. Symonem Abb. Bucfestr, etc., et Hen. fil. Alured de Esse. Test., Will. de la fforde, Joh. Crocke, Will. de la Bou, John de Sheplegh, Wal. de Ludaton, et al.

Esse.

- (a) Petrus Abbas de Bucfestr, etc., sal. in dom. eter, etc.
 Novetis nos dedisse et p'sata scripta concessisse, Thome de Louer, etc.
 Test., Hen. de Norreys, Will. de Culecombe, Hen. Fil Stephen, John de Marigo, Will. de Corndon.
- (b) Fes. Nat. Dom. Anno Reg. Edwardi 26 (A.D. 1297).
 Inter fr'em. Petrum Abbem. de Bucfestr, etc., et Thoma Louer, etc.
 Test., Hug. de Corndon, Ric. de Cotelaforde, Ric. de Pynnaton, Ric. de la fforde, et Rob. Fabr'. de Hurburneford.
- (c) Petrus Abb. Bucfestr', etc., et Thome Louer. Test., Hen. le Noreys, Will. de Culecombe, Hen. fil Steph., John de Marrigo. Dat apud Pallingeston, die Jovis prop', post fest. Sct. Laurentii, An. Reg. Edw. fil. Regis Edw. pri' (A.D. 1307).

La More.

Fest'. Om. Sanc., A.D. 12.
 Inter fr. Symonem Abb. de Bucfestr, etc., et John dict' Croke.
 Test. Baldw. le Bastard, Būdro le Bon, Will. de la fforde. Will. de Hurburneford, Galf. le More, Hen. de Badsworthy, et al.

Corndon.

Ego. Hugh de Corndon, etc., ad Abb. et Conv. Bucfestr.
 Test., Nich. Laya, Alured de Dodesworthy, Will. de la fforde, Rich. de Cheswill, Hug. de la Ley.

Brodeche.

Roger de Brodeche et Abb. et Conv. Bucfestr. Coram Justic dni Reg. de Banco apud. West(̄m) inter d.m.n. Petrum Abbem. de Bucfestr et Will. de Brodeche. States that the Abbey held Brent Manor, "ab antiquo."

Yoldelande.

Fest. Invenc. St. Crucis Anno Regni Reg. Edward fil. Reg. Edw. 7th (A.D. 1313).
 Inter fr. Petrum Abbem. de Bucfestr, etc., et Joh. Welbroke.
 Test., Joh. Maridge, Bra' de Colleforde, Alured de la Sele, etc.

La More.

Howell Dom. Abbas. de Bucfestr, etc., to Galf. Cissor.
 Test., Alured de Dodaworde, Steph. de Shidewardeston, Wal. de Ludaton, Will. de la fforde.

Badworthie.

Carta facta p' Abbem. et Conventũ de Bucfestr', et Thome de Badworthie de terr' in Badworthie.

Mem.—This deed was shewed to Mr. Petre, Robert ferris, and others when James Maddock sold his lands to John Cholwell, and after the trial at Exon for heriotts upon the said Cholwells, the said deed was . . . by the same ferris. . . .

Bynnemore.

Charter of Henry, Abbot of Bucfestr and Convent, etc., to Richard de Bynnemore.

Wit., Ds. Hen. de Tracy, Nich. de Mules, Nich. de Shipwick, mil., Will. de la fforde, Hug. de Corndon, et al.

Mem.—This deed of Bynnemore, Robert ferris shewed me and prayed me to reade the same unto him, after I read it he bade me take a copie thereof if I would, which I did. The parchment of this deed is verie olde and thynne, somewhat rent and therefore the said ferris pasted a paper to the backe thereof.

B.

Bunde de mora de Brente.

Hec sunt bunde de la Mora de Brenta ab illo loco ubi due Glast concurrunt, ascendendo versus boream usque ad caput Glaste, a capite Glaste, adhuc descendendo versus boream p' la Rowerewe usque ad media de. Triberie burge. A. Triberie burge girando versus boream usque ad ulteriorem Whitaboroughe, ab ulteriori Whitaboroughe versus orientem usque ad Bucklandforde, a Bucklandford descendendo ex p'te occidentale p' Avon usque ad Wellbrookfote, a Wellbrookfote versus orientem p' Avon usque ad Smallbrookfote, a Smallbrookfote ascendendo p' Avon magis versus orientem usque ad Blakoueran, a la Blackoueran versus orientem usque ad ffen forde.

Bunde de mora de Buckfastr.

Hec sunt bunde de la mora de Bucfastr a hurburnwelm descendendo versus austr(̄) usque ad la ffenforde, a la ffenforde ascendendo versus occidentum usque ad Blackover, a Blackover descendendo ad versus occidentem ad Smallbrokesfote, a Smallbrokesfote ascendendo versus boream p' Avon versus ulteriorem Welbrokesfote, ascendendo p' Avon versus boream usque ad caput de ulteriori Welbroke capite girando versus orientem usque ad Popaburgh, a Popaburgh versus austr(̄) girando versus Bowrone usque ad Docaston, a Docaston usque ad Hurburnwelm.

Foresta de Dartmore.

Hic est perambulacio facta et habita, etc.

This perambulation of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, dated 24 July, 1240, has been already printed, I believe.

C.

KINGSBRIDGE.

The copie of an old writing indented between Sir Richard Champernowne, Knyghte, and the Abbot and Convent of Buckfestre, concerning the bounds between Dodbroke and Kingsbridge, set down by XII men sworne.

Memorand' quod ad Cūr legal' tent apud Kingesbridge et Dodbroke die lune prox post fest^m Michd' Arch' Anno Reg. Henrici quarti quarto (A.D. 1403) tam p'inquisicōe^m xij jurat dcī' ville de Kingesbridge quam xij jura^t dcī' ville de Dodbroke q^m ex consensu dni Willmi Abbtis de Buckfestr' dno dcī ville de Kingesbridge et Ricd Champernowne mltis dni dct ville de Dodbroke ibm ps'enaliter existens et con consilii diverse et bunde facte sunt et posite in occidentali p'te dcā villa' unde in forma que sequuntur viz. quod p'p ad aqua' descendi inter p'das villas discat a cornerio oriental' comment', Johñ Crakill, p' xxij pedes quod quidem filia' et dicta bunda et divi' et sic. lincalit p'dcū filia' se extendit l'nealiter versus occidentem ex oppito Le Key dcī' Joh'nis et idem filia distat ab eode Cornerio versus austrū l'nealiter, p. xv pedes et ix pollines' et qd versus dcto aque erit de spacio latit'ndinis trin' pedñ ex utra pte pdc fili viz. in toto spacio sex pedñ.

In testimoniu^m p'missor'o^m pti hujus indentur penes p'dci Rici remañ p'dci Abbat et conventus sigilli eor' comunē apposcie, et alteri p'ti hujus, indentur penes p'dcū abbeñ remañ p'dci Richardi sigillum sūm apposuit. His testibus Walter Reynolds, John Prestcote, Rob. Frenche, Jose Gontz, Rad. Prestcote et multis aliis Da'o die loco et anno s'pradict.

D.

A copie of the Charter of King Richard the 1st of the lib'ties of the lands and tenements of the Abbey of Buckfestre to the Abbot there and his successors. This has been already printed; at the end of it is this note: "The said charter and many others were exemplified and confirmed to the said Abbot and Convent by King Henry the vij in the 24th year of his reign."

E.

H. Rex Ang. et dux Normanⁿ et Aquitanⁿ et Com. Aud. Vir' Devon precipio q^d. Ecc'lia de Buckfestr juste habeat piscariam suam de Norton sup' aqm Avene sicut melius eam habuit tempore. H. Rege avi mei et nisi feris. Justic mea faciat fieri ne amplius inde clamore audiam p' pte vestri.

Ric. de Hulm. Const. apud Wint.

Brooking-Rowe gives a long account of the litigation connected with this fishery (see *T.D.A.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 844-50).

F.

Inquisitio indentat' capt apud Brent in Comitatu pēd die mercurii vicesimo quinto die Augustii annis Regnor' Philippi et Mariæ Dei gratia Rex et Regina Angl', Hispaniar', franc', Hib', fid. def. Arch' Aust' Dux Burg' Mid Brab, etc.

Coram Johe Prideaux servienti ad legem, Johi Ridgway et Thomæ Williams, Armigeri, vertute commissarij eodn' dni' Rex et Reg' eisdem. Johi, Johi et Tho^m nec non Thom' Dennis, mil., John Seyntleger, mil., Edmund' Sture, Arm. direct' ad inquirend' de metis et diversis int forest' dict. Regis et Regine de Dertmore et mora de Brent in com. pdc. et quoque modo radui mora sive vastum de Brentmore se extendit direct' et huic inquisiciæ consuet' et amerc' p'sent Richardi Chudley, mil., Arthuri Champernoun, mil., Stepheni Copleston, arm., Henrici Fortescue, arm., Willi Stretchley de Stretchley, arm., Willi Webber, arm., Johis Rowe, ar., Hugon Pomerey, ar., Johis Giles, ar., Johis Bodley, ar., Arthuri Honeychurch, ar., Nichi Smith, gen., Bernardi Smith, gen., John Woatton, gen., Johis Marcombe, gen., Johis Reynolds, gen., Willi Franklyn, gen., Edwardi Drew, ar., et Rici Savery, gen., qui dicunt, etc.

The rest of this inquisition is printed in Oliver's *Monasticon*, so need not be given here. I have only given part omitted by Oliver.

G.

Abstracts of the Court Rolls of the Manor of Brent touching their customs. A.D. 1331-1568.

Updowne and Westdowne.

The bailiff charged wth ij^s. viij^d. for a heriot of William Sterte and Margerie, his wife, for lands in Updowne, sold by them to John Grobie. Anno 9 Hen. VI (1430-1).

Reliefe of xij^s. vj^d. of Johane, wife of Richard Yard, for a farling of land in Westdowne comminge to the said Johane by the death of Johane Isingelde. Anno 3 Edw. III (1330-1).

A reliefe of vij^s. vj^d. of Thomas Bickford upon alienacon made to him by Richard Yarde for certain Lands in West Downe. Anno primo Edw. sexti (1546-7).

A reliefe of vj^d. upon certain lands coming to — Bickford by the death of Thomas Bickford. Anno 5 Eliz. (1562-3).

A heriot after the death of Henry ffarleigh, a freeholder, for a farling of land in Updowne. Anno 9 Edw. IV (1468-9).

The best beast uppon his yerde of this land is reserved for a heriot, v^s., or the best beast if the v^s. be not tendered before a heriot be demanded, then the Heriot is to be paid. Anno 9 Edw. IV (1468-9).

A heriot of vj^s. viij^d. of William Stret and Marie, his wife, upon alienacon made by him to John Bynleigh, sen., and John Bynleigh, jr., upon certain lands at the Downe in this tithing, and a reliefe of xij^s. vi^d. upon the same alienacon. Anno 8 Hen. Sex. (1429-30).

The bailiff commanded to resume into the hands of the Lord certaine lands in Updowne of Henry Soper for that he did sell the same lands contrary to the form of his deed thereof. Anno 28 Henry VIII (1536-7).

Dunstorre.

Robert Dunstorre died seised of his demesne as of fee in one farling of lands in Dunstorre, whence a heriot happened to the Lord from his heirs. And that Robert Morish is his cousin and next heir, whence would fall to the Lord a reliefe of xij^s. vj^d., according to the custom of the manor, and afterward the aforesaid Robert died whence would fall to the Lord from his heirs xij^s. vj^d. Anno quinto Edw. IV (1464-5).

Corndon als. Coringdon.

The tithing of Aishe p'sent that John Corndon dyed wch held vi farlings of lands in Corndon, whence by the customs of this manor happeneth to the Lord for a heriot the best beast, and that Johane, Christian and Mary are his daughters and heires. Anno quinto Hen. VI (1426-7).

A reliefe of William Bulley upon alienacon made to him by Thomas Drewe of certain lands in Corndon, xij^s. vj^d. Anno tertio Eliz. (1560-1).

Cotleford.

The bailiff commanded to distrayne John Bery, cosen and next heir to Margery Kirton, to do the Lord homage and fealtie, and to satisfy the Lord for a heriot due by her death for lands in Cotleforde and xij^s. vj^d. for a reliefe. Anno tertio Hen. VIII (1511-12).

Westmore.

A heriot, the best beast, and xij^s. vi^d. for a reliefe upon the death of John Prouse, a freeholder, for a tenement and lands in Westmore. Anno 26 Hen. VIII (1534-5).

Bynnmore.

A reliefe of xij^s. vj^d. of Richard fferris upon alieanacon made to him by John Southcote and Thomas Southcote, his son, of a messuage and a farling of lands called Bynnmere. Anno 3 Edw. VI (1548-9).

Thynnacombe.

A reliefe of Robert ffurse for certain lands in Thynnacombe aliyened to him by Richard Wannell, xij^s. vj^d. Anno 3 Eliz. (1560-1).

A reliefe of xxv^s. of Richard Wannell, of Mortonhamptstead, upon alienacon made to him by Nicholas ffrie of lands in Dunstorre and Thynnacombe. Anno secundi Eliz. (1559-60).

Trewland.

The tithing man amerced iij^s. iiij^d., for deliuerie of a distress being a heriot due uppon the death of — [sic] Beare for lands called Trewland, which by his death descended to Thomas Beare. The bailiff by commandment did destrayne the lands agane, whereupon the said Thomas put himself in grace of the courte and payd the heriot. Anno 37 Edw. III (1362-3).

The jury present that Johanna Trewland died seised of her demesne as of fee in one messuage, and one farling of land called Trewland, whence would fall to the Lord for a reliefe xij^s. vj^d., and that the aforesaid Johanna died likewise seised of a farling of land in Buston, whence would fall to the Lord for a reliefe, xij^s. vj^d., and it is commanded to the bailiff to distrain the tenants. And distraint was made on two young oxen for a heriot which the jury say would make satisfaction to the Lord. Anno quinto Edward II (1312-13).

A horse for a heriot uppon the death of John Norris, of Churforde, and that Isabell, Johane, and Rose, daughters of William Small, are next heires, and paid for reliefe vj^s. iiij^d. Anno quint Hen. VI (1426-7).

Forde.

A reliefe of xij^s. vj^d. and the best beast for a heriot after the death of Henry fforde for a tenement and lands in fforde. Anno 28 Hen. VIII (1536-7).

A reliefe of ix^s. iiij^d. ob. of Joseph Collyn upon alienacon made by him to Edward Brooke and George Hylward of certain lands in fforde. Anno sexto Eliz. (1563-4).

A reliefe of John fforde for a tenement and a farling and half of lands in fforde, xvij^s. ix^d. Anno tertio Edw. VI (1548-9).

Pinaton.

One ox for a heriot by the death of Johane, wief of John Stephens, of Coringdon, and one other ox for a heriot after the death of the said John for a tenement in Pinnaton. Anno primo Hen. VI (1422-3).

A heriot upon alienacon made by Simon Meristra to the same John Stephen the best beast and a reliefe of xi^d. ob. for two acres of grounde in Pinaton, and one other heriot for the said two acres and reliefe by the death of the same John. Eod. Anno (1422-3).

The bailiff commanded to distrayne John Bery, next heir of Margery Kirton, for two reliefs of xxv^s. for two farlings of land in Pinnaton. Anno 28 Hen. VIII (1536-7).

Seale.

A reliefe of Philip Sture for certain lands in Seale coming to him by the death of Edmund Sture, vj^d. Anno Sec. Eliz. (1559-60).

A distress awarded that the bailiff shall distrain Philip for a heriot upon the death of the said Edmund. Anno Tert. Eliz. (1560-1).

The said Philip Sture compounded with the Lords officers for the heriot upon the said Edmund's death, and paid his reliefe. Anno quint Eliz. (1562-3).

A reliefe of Robert Luscombe, second son of Paschawe Luscombe, upon alienacon made to the said Robert by his father on his death bedde of xvi acres of ground in Seale. Anno nono Eliz. (1568-9).

Estmore.

A heriot priced at xxx^s. after the death of Amye, wife of Walter Beare, for a tenement and lands in Estmore, viz. a farling, and a reliefe of vj^s. iiij^d. for the same. Anno Sec. Eliz. (1559-60).

A heriot of xxx^s. for — sold to Nich. fforde upon the death of Johan fford for half a farling of land in Estmore and a reliefe of vj^s. iiij^d. Eod. anno.

Lutton als. Ludaton.

A reliefe of John Wotton of Englebourne upon alienacon made to him by William Wotton, of Blackweton, of certain lands in Lutton. Anno sexto Eliz. (1563-4).

A reliefe of William Hurstegen for lands in Lutton descending to him by his father's death. Anno dec. Eliz. (1569-70).

A heriot of the best beast upon the death of John ffute for a tenement and lands in Lutton and vj^s. iiij^d. for a reliefe. Anno 11 Hen. VIII (1519-20).

A heriot of the best beast and a reliefe of vj^s. iiij^d. upon William Wottons death for a tenement in Luton. Anno 13 Hen. VIII (1521-2).

Brent.

In former rolls the Homage had allwaies in charge for felling of timber trees upon copie holds without licence and delivery of the Lords official and in the vth, viiith, and xth years of Henry V (1415-21), and the ivth, viiith, and xth years of Henry VI (1425-31), and in divers other rolls divers were presented and fined for their trespasses.

Thomas Saye amerced xiiij^s. iv^d. for cutting down trees upon his copie holde without licence and deliverie of the Lords official. Anno secundo Eliz. (1559-60).

Henrie Symons, of — presented for cutting down trees upon his copie hold without licence and delivery of the official and paid x^s. Anno Secundo Eliz. (1559-60).

Jury present Robert Frincke for same.

The above extracts, also those of Churchstow, which follow, are some in English and some in Latin, and some in English with a few Latin words interspersed. I have translated those in Latin to make them uniform.

H.

Manor of Churchstow.

An abstract oute of the auntyent court rolls of the same manor.

William Spealte that held one tenement with th' appurtenances in Merifelde frelie per servicium militar dyed and the right thereof descended to Alice and Elizabeth, his sisters. Rotuli Cur., ix Hen. VIII (1517-8).

The death of John Spealt p'sented who held a farling of land in Merifield in Knighte service by the xxth part of a knights fee, and that William Spealte is his sonne and next heir. P' Rotuli Cur., de anno septimo de Hen. Oct. (1515-6).

The lands of William Spealte were seized and contynued. Ann. Dec. Hen. VIII (1518-9).

The tithing man of the same tithing comes and presents that Richard Hill, Esq., who held of the lord one farling of land with its appurtenances in ffenne, and one farling of land with its appurtenances in Noehwell and certain lands in Merifield per servitium militar' died since the last court whence falls to the Lord . . . and that it should descend to Robert Hill and he is of full age. Anno 12 Hen. VIII (1520-1).

To distrain the heirs and executors of the will of John Burleigh to satisfy the Lord for a heriot and to distrain on satisfaction of homage fealty and a reliefe. Rot. Comp. Anno 36 Hen. VIII (1544-5).

Leighes reliefe for La Hole in Churchstowe is xij^s. vj^d., and his heriot for the same v^s., his releife for the tenement and lands called Leigh, vj^s. viij^d. Rot. Comp. de anno 11 Hen. VIII (1519-20).

John Leighes death is presented and that a reliefe and a heriot were due to the Lord by his death, and the bailiff commanded to distrayne for the same. Rot. de anno V Hen. VIII (1513-14).

Marginal note. This land did descend to his sister now Croker.

J.

Brent.

A note of such heriots and reliefs as have been paid and answered by the freeholders of this manor sithence Michaelmas, 1569, unto Michaelmas, 1609, as by the severall accompts appeareth.

These extracts are somewhat lengthy, and it will be unnecessary to give them in full; the amounts for "a reliefe" are similar to those in G, viz. xij^s. vj^d. for a farling. Among the heriots, oxen are priced from 43s. 8d. to 56s. 8d.; cows, 30s. to 35s.; heifers at 15s. to 20s.; the reliefs are more, frequently for "alienation of lands" to outsiders; among the new names occurring are, John Brooking at Bulhouston als. Buston, in 1573; Edward Lackington, gen., 1573-7; Thomas Ford, gen., 1587; John Rowse, Esq., 1569; Anthony Rowse, Esq., cosen and next heire of John Rowse, 1577; John Luscombe and Robert, his brother, 1574; William Vowell, gen., 1608, all at Seale; Philip and John White at Trewland, 1574-1604; Brice Watercombe at Forde, 1575; at the same place, Thomas Southcote, Esq., 1590; his death is mentioned the same year and the succession of his son Thomas; Arthur Howell als. Vowell, Esq., 1605; Ann Denbarde and Ann Tamlyn, daughters and heirs of Robert Drake, of Ash, 1583; Thomas Fortescue, Esq., lands in Ash descending to him by the death of Henry Fortescue in 1588; Robert Ferris, of Bynnmore, death is reported in 1597, and the succession of his son, Bartholomew Ferris, and in the same year Sir John Gilbert, Kt., pays for a reliefe of lands in East Badworthy coming to him by the death of his uncle, Sir John Gilbert, Kt. In 1605, William Marten, Esq., pays for a reliefe of a tenement and a farling of lands in Lutton descending to him by the death of his cousin, Nicholas Hurste, Esq. In 1581 there is a heriot upon the death of Henry Drake,

of Beniknoll, and his daughters Anne and Agnes are his heirs. In 1599, Richard Champernowne, Esq., obtains possession of land in Beniknoll, alienated to him by Hugh Denbande.

The particular point that comes out most from the Rolls of 1569 to 1609, is that the old free tenants of the manor, where son had succeeded father for generations, were gradually alienating their holdings to the gentry and merchant families.

K.

Churchstow.

Certain relieves and one heriot receyved at Churchstow aforesaid sithence the year 1582 as by the books of accompt of the severall years appeareth.

A reliefe of iij^s. xi^d. in money and a pounce of wax solde for 6^d. of John Drewe for a messuage and four farlings of lands in Michelwill and Newton, descending to him by the death of Emmanuel Drew. Anno 1587.

A reliefe of James Leighe for certaine lands and tenements in Leighe, descending to him by the death of John Leighe, his father. Anno 1586.

A reliefe of x^d. in money and iiij li. of wax solde for iij^s. iiij^d. of John Somaster, gen., for a tenement and two farlings of land in West fenne descending to him by the death of William Somaster, his father. Anno 1590.

Another reliefe of xvij^d. in money and two pounds of wax of the said John Somaster for certaine lands in Westfenne, and a tenement and eight acres in Eastfenne descending to him by the death of his said father. Eodem anno.

A reliefe of Christian Leighe for half a farling of land in Merifield, iij^s. iiij^d., and for two acres of land in fenne, xvj^d., descending to him by the death of John Leighe, his father. Anno 1587.

A reliefe of John Hengeston of xij^d. for a tenement and half a farling of lands descending to him by the death of Walter Hingeston, his father. Eodem anno.

A reliefe of xij^s. vj^d. for a tenement and called La Hole, one other reliefe of vi^s. viij^d. for lands called — of Johane Leigh for the same lands descending to her by the death of James Leigh, her husband. Anno 1593.

A heriot after the death of the said James Leigh for a tenement and lands called La Hole, which was reserved upon the deede of the said lands from the Abbot and Convent of Buckfast and by them . . .

A reliefe of five pounds of wax sold for — of Richard

Halse, gen., for a tenement and lands called Aluetstone, descending unto him by the death of Richard Halse, his father. Anno 1605.

A reliefe of Nichol Putt for a tenement and five farlings of land in Micholwill and Nymeton, lately Drews, land descending to the said Nichol by the death of John Putt, his father. Anno 1606.

A reliefe of x^d. in money and iiij lbs. of wax solde for iij^s. iiij^d., payd by Samuel Somaster, gen., for a tenement, and two farlings of land in Westffenne, descending to him by the death of Henry Somaster, his father. Anno 1607.

Another reliefe of xviiij^d. in money and two pounds of wax, paid by the said Samuel Somaster for certain lands in Westffenne, and a tenement and eight acres of ground in Eastffenne, descending to him by the death of Henry Somaster, his father. Eod. anno.

A heriot of v^s. in money due upon the death of James Leigh for a tenement called ye Hole, and xij^s. vj^d. for a relief.

I shall not attempt to comment on these records, as it would extend this paper to too great a length; they give particulars of some of the possessions of the Abbey, from the twelfth century to its suppression, and afterwards down to 1603; but one point of interest I would draw attention to is that document E speaks of the Abbey as in existence in the reign of Henry I.—that is, before its site is supposed to have been granted to the Cistercians in 1137—from which one would infer that there was no break in its existence from Anglo-Saxon times to its suppression by Henry VIII.

XV.

THE HUNDRED OF STANBOROUGH OR DIPPE- FORDA IN THE TIME OF TESTA DE NEVIL, A.D. 1243.

BY REV. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. & M.A.; F.S.A.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 28rd July, 1918.)

I. *General remarks.*

THE feature which is prominent about Stanborough Hundred at the time of the Great Survey is the large area, nearly two-thirds of the whole, which was then uncultivated. Less than 23,000 acres are accounted for in *Domesday*, whereas the area belonging to the Hundred must have been nearly 64,000 acres.¹ The probable explanation is to be found in the large amount of sea-board, rendering this area particularly exposed to attacks from without. The terror of the Northmen had been increasing since the marauders first appeared in 787. The British inhabitants of Devon seem to have been particularly unable to resist them. Everywhere the sea-coasts were deserted or given to religious houses. And to the same cause may be attributed the very light assessment to Danegeld which was imposed on this county. Cornwall's assessment was still lighter, but then Cornwall, in proportion to its area, has a still larger extent of sea-coast. Besides, in these Western counties, there were fewer Saxons to pay the geld, and the native British could not be depended upon to support their Saxon lords (*Trans.* xxxiii. 595).

2. Another thing to notice is the scarcity of churches both in Stanborough and in Colridge Hundred. West Alvington appears to have been the only church at the time the tithes were given to churches (say the middle of the twelfth century) for what are now the five parishes of West Alvington, South Milton, Malborough, Salcombe

¹ See below, p. 205, for the figures.

and South Huish (*Bronescombe*, 193; *Lysons*, II. 7). All of these continued to be chapels of West Alvington until quite recent times. There can also have been no churches at Halwell, Harberton, and Harbertonford, for these names do not occur in *Domesday*. They are names of particular spots within manors named in *Domesday*, at which churches were afterwards erected, the church-site giving its name to the parish. This is frequently the case in Devon. Thus, Pancrasweek, where the church was situated, has given its name to the parish, although the manor within which it is situated was called Dunewinesdona or Dunsdon. Similarly Churchstow within the manor of Notona, and Jacobstow within the manor of Broomford in Hatherleigh, have given their names to these parishes respectively. For a like reason Lustleigh within the manor of Southworthy, Woodland within that of Gurrington, Halwell within that of Poulston, Malborough and Harberton have given their names to these parishes.

3. From the fact that the church of West Alvington belonged to the canons of St. Mary of Old Sarum, we may, I think, infer that a church existed there before the old western diocese of Sherborne was divided in the year 909 into the five sees of Sherborne, Old Sarum, Wells, Crediton, and St. Germans. Of these Sherborne was subsequently united to Old Sarum, and Crediton was transferred to Exeter in 1050 (*Trans.* xxx. 275). To three other churches which belonged to the chapter of Sarum in this county the same early date may be assigned. The clergy of St. Mary of Sarum held Lyneham in Yealmton in 1086 (*W.* 30, p. 27; *Vict. Hist.* 406). According to the *Geldroll* the presbyters of Exminster held $\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Exminster Hundred in 1084 (*Geldroll*, xxxvii. A, 11), seemingly the lands which were afterwards assigned for the prebend of St. John in Kenton Church in the patronage of the Sarum chapter. The same chapter held the church of Kingsteignton which, by permission of the Pope in 1224 (*Kal., Papal Regist.*, I. 97), was converted into a prebendal endowment by Bishop Brewer in 1226 (*Bronescombe*, 6; *Sarum Charters*, 171). The manor of Uplyme was also given to the bishop of Sherborne in 774 by King Cynewulf (*Chart. Sax.* I. 313), though it appears to have been subsequently transferred to Glastonbury Abbey, which held it in 1086. With these exceptions there appear to have

been no other churches in Devon subject to the bishop of Sherborne before 909, nor were there any religious houses to found churches, saving Glastonbury and Bucfast. For Tavistock was not founded before 978 and Littleham was not given to Horton Abbey before 1042.

4. The first eleven entries in *Testa de Nevil* relate to fees held by or of Nicolas Martin of the honour of Dartington. This honour included all the estates in Devon held in 1086 by William de Faleise and in addition Walter de Dowai's manor of East Hagginton (*Vict. Hist.* 565). It is sometimes called the honour of Blagdon, from Blagdon its chief manor in Somerset (*Feud. Aids*, 415), which Serlo de Burcei, William de Faleise's father-in-law, held in 1086. Martin, son of Martin in the Conqueror's time, overran and conquered the land of Kameys in Pembrokeshire (Dugdale, *Bar.* I. 719a). His son Robert, either by grant or by marriage (Lysons, II. 152), succeeded to William de Faleise's honour, and between 1116 and 1126 gave "the manor of Ratreu in England to the abbey of St. Dogmael" (Charter of Henry I. in Dugdale, *Mon.* IV. 128a; Pole 297),² an abbey which his father Martin is said to have refounded as a body of reformed Benedictines under the mother house of Tiron. To Robert, son of Martin, succeeded another Robert who was lord in 1155 (Charter of Plymton in Oliver, *Mon.* 135), and was either father or grandfather of William who was in possession of the honour on 3 October, 1198 (Devon Fine, No. 19 in Devon and Corn. Rec. Soc.), and died in 1208. William, son of Martin, who followed him, died in 1215, leaving two infant sons, Nicolas and Robert (*Vict. Hist.* 565); the elder of these, Nicolas, was in possession in 1241.

II. *The return in Testa de Nevil.*

p. 191b.

Inquisition as to fees and holdings in the Hundred of Stanebergh taken by the oath of William de Morlegh [of Morleigh and Storridge], John de Alba Mara [of North Huish], Henry de Altaribus [of Luscombe in Rattery], William de Bradelegh [of Broadley], William son of Acelm [], Nicholas de Wademoore [], Richard Crespin [of Woolston], Ralf de Beumes [of Bagton],

² The charter, dated 4th of the Ides of September, does not name the year. It describes Ratreu as given by the King, the King being overlord.

Alan de Boltebirie [of Little Bolbury], Henry de Stokton [], John de Radevill [], and Geoffrey de la Ya [of Horsewell] who say :

- [1219] William de St. Stephen holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Ulveredene [OVERDEAN OR DEAN CHURCH ; *Testa*, 329, p. 178*b*, writes it Overdene] of Nicolas, son of Martin, of the barony of Dertingthorpe (Dartington).
 [1220] The prior of Plymton holds in Nitheredene [NETHER-DEAN OR DEAN PRIOR] $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the same Nicolas and the same barony (*Testa*, 330, p. 178*b*).

Both Dean Church and Dean Prior are included in the Dena of 1086, held by four squires of William de Faleise (W. 742, p. 734 ; *Vict. Hist.* 490*b*) and previously held by Alwy for 3 hides. Before 1116, in which year he gave Rattery to St. Dogmael (Dugdale, *Mon.* IV. 128*a*), Robert, son of Martin, had succeeded to William de Faleise's barony, which included Dean, and before 1155 his tenant at Dean, Nicolas de Buseye, had sold NETHER DEAN to the prior and convent of Plymton for 3 marks and membership of the brotherhood (Charter of Henry II. in Oliver, *Mon.* 135*b*).

DEAN CHURCH, or Overdean, appears to have been acquired by Guy de Bocheland, for in 1180 the sheriff accounted for "48/- issues of Raddun and of Dene the land of Guy de Bochelande, which is in the King's hand by his order" (*Pipe Rolls*, 26 Hen. II.). In 1185 he accounted for "21/- from Raddon and Dena, which were Guy de Bochelande's" (*Pipe Rolls*, 31 Hen. II.), and in 1195, among proceeds from escheats, are enumerated 10/- from Dena for $\frac{1}{2}$ year, and 30/6 farm of Brawada, Raddon, Tavi, and Wagefen (*Pipe Rolls*, 6 Ric. I.). A year or two later, on 11 February, 1198, Horreis de Raddun was in possession of Dean Church, and made over the same, with consent of her husband, Ralf de Hanton, to Robert de St. Stephen and Sibilla, his wife, in exchange for Raddon in Maristow (Devon Fine, No. 3). On 8 June, 1208, William, son of William de St. Stephen, was in possession of Dean Church (Devon Fine, No. 60); and in 1241 his son of like name, who, on 20 October, 1245, sold it for 60 marks to Robert, prior of Plymton (Devon Fine, No. 447). In 1285 the prior of Plymton held the township of Dean for 1 fee of the heirs of William, son of Stephen (*Feud. Aids*, 323), and this holding is plainly described in 1346 as 1 fee in Overdean.

At the dissolution the prior's holding in Over- and Nether-dean was valued at £40 13s. 3d. (Oliver, *Mon.* 146).

The advowson of Dean seems to have been founded by the priory between 1155 and 1198. It is not mentioned in Henry II.'s charter of 1155, and it was the subject of a privilege from Cœlestine III. who died in 1198. Attempts were made to appropriate its revenues from time to time, but about 1270 the bishop interposed, as the following extract from Bronescombe's registers shows: "Whereas," it runs, "the men of religion the prior and convent of Plymton, having been summoned before us proceeding in virtue of our Office to prove their right, if they have any, to the churches of Eggbuckland, St. Kew, and Dean, of which they are known to have possession, have appeared on the appointed days and places before our commissaries, and a certain privilege of Alexander IV. [1254-1261] of good memory has been produced on their behalf touching the church of Eggbuckland authorising them to enter upon the said church whenever it should happen to be vacant and to retain possession thereof, but no evidence has been produced either to us or to our predecessor to prove the resignation or the decease of the rector, nor has the direction (*forma*) (*Trans.* xxxvii. 198) of the said privilege, if it is to benefit them, been adhered to, seeing that the diocesan's right has not been safeguarded, more especially since no vicar has been presented to us or to our predecessor for admission to the vicarage of the said church, now we, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, in the name of the Father, etc., do order the said church with its fruits to be sequestered and placed in safe custody until we shall have made further order respecting the same, or at least respecting the vicarage (*Bronescombe*, 224). . . . But as to the church of Dean, albeit the prior and convent of Plymton when called upon to prove the entire right and possession which they claim to have in the said church, did make answer that they were in possession as farmers at a certain annual chief-rent on behalf of a certain Italian, who on their presentation was instituted to the same as rector by our predecessor; and now allege that the church is appropriated to their own uses, producing in support thereof a privilege of Alexander IV. of happy memory which refers to another privilege granted by Cœlestine [III., 1191 to 1198], by force of which they say they are fully protected in the said church, both as to property and possession;

nevertheless, forasmuch as it is evident that the said men of religion at the time when they entered into possession of the said church, had no other authority save their own, seeing that they cannot rely upon the privilege of Coelestine because by their own act they have altogether run away from it, whereby the privilege itself has run out and been wholly avoided, nor upon the privilege of Alexander, because as appears from the wording they had entered upon possession of the church without any intervention of authority from the superior, it follows that they have obtained or entered upon the possession of the church by underhand methods. Further, forasmuch as it appears that the privilege of Alexander contains a condition, viz. assuming the above premises to be true—and for the most part they are false and so the whole privilege has been obtained by suggesting what is false and deceiving the conscience of the Chief (*principis*) and thus in a way by filching (*obreptio*), and a lying petitioner ought to lose the whole benefit of what he has secured—and they have not even followed the direction (*forma*) of the said privilege, Now we do hereby declare that they the prior and convent have entered upon the said church of Dean by underhand methods and wrongdoing, and by our definitive sentence do by this present writing deprive them of the said church in the name of the Father, etc., bestowing it out of pure charity upon Master Gervase de Criditone” (*Bronescombe*, 225).

Master Gervase’s collation took place on 5 October, 1261 (*Bronescombe*, 131), and the priory on 7 October made their submission to the bishop (*ibid.*, 64). Thereupon Master Gervase resigned, and the bishop, with the consent of the dean and chapter, sanctioned the appropriation of the church to the priory to meet the calls made upon it “in relieving the necessities of the poor and of strangers resorting to the priory” (*ibid.*, 65), and on the 14th April following settled that the revenue of the vicarage should consist of “all the offerings at the altar, the tithe of hay, the land let at an assessed rent of 4/6 besides 1½ ferlings of glebe [in hand]³ tithe-free, and 30 shillings from the sheaf-tithes subject to the payment of ordinary burdens, extraordinary ones to be divided in proportion.”

³ The land now belonging to Dean Vicarage is 93 acres. At 1d. per acre 4s. 6d. would represent 54 acres. 1½ ferlings at 16 acres to the ferling would give 24 acres. Perhaps the ferling here consisted of 24 acres.

p. 191b.

[1221] John de Fenthon holds $\frac{1}{10}$ fee [at VENTON in Dartington] of the same Nicolas and the same barony within the manor of Dertington which the same Nicolas holds in lordship in chief of his barony (*Testa*, 331, p. 178b).

In *Domesday* included in Dartington (W. 744, p. 738; *Vict. Hist.* 491a), with which it passed to Martin, son of Martin. Before 1154 Robert, son of Martin, gave a fourth part of the land of Fenn within the manor of Dartington to Plymton priory (Oliver, *Mon.* 135b), which the priory held in 1288 (*Bronescombe*, 478). John de Fenthon appears to have been the tenant for life in 1243 of the remainder. For in 1303 this $\frac{1}{10}$ fee was held by William Martin (*Feud. Aids*, 350), and in 1346 by Margaret, widow of William Martin, in dower (*ibid.*, 395). Pole, 297, states that John de Fenton was succeeded by Thomas de Fenton as tenant, that in 1315 John de Fenton was in possession; that about 1380 John Gibbe had succeeded to it, in whose family it continued for several generations (Lysons, 153). It must not be confounded with another Fenton or Venton in Ermington Hundred, which was held of the count of Mortain (W. 326, p. 364; *Vict. Hist.* 443).

[1222] Jordan de Hode holds in Hode (HOOD in Rattery) $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, and in Walleworth (WALLAFORD? in Buckfastleigh) $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the same Nicolas and of the same barony (*Testa*, 332, p. 178b).

In *Domesday* two squires held $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates in Rattery. Probably the estate of one of them was Hood and Wallaford which had passed to William Hyryson before 1241. In 1285 Hood and Wallaford were held together with Merlegh (Marley in Rattery) for $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees, "whereof $\frac{1}{2}$ fee is in Lokinton in Heytorr Hundred" [Lupton in Brixham], by William Hyryson of William Martin, who held them in chief (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 Isabella de Hode held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Hode (*ibid.*, 350). In 1346 Roger Hyrison held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Hode of the lord of Dartington in succession to Isabella de Hode (*ibid.*, 395), but Waldeworth had been given in free alms, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee to the prior of Plymton and $\frac{1}{4}$ fee to the abbot of Buckfast (*ibid.*, 395). The prior of Plymton and the abböt of Buckfast retained Wallaford in 1428 (*ibid.*, 444); the freeholders of Hood then were John Cheymham, John Falewill and John Legh (*ibid.*, 445).

p. 191*b*.

- [1223] Jurdan Barnage holds in Loscumb [Lascumb in *Testa*, 334, p. 178*b*, i.e. LUSCOMBE BARNAGE and Dundridge in Harberton ?]⁴ $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the same Nicolas and the same barony.

This is probably the 1 virgate which a certain Englishman held in Rattery in 1086 without being able to be free of his lord (*Vict. Hist.* 491). In 1243 it was the estate of Jordan Barnage, and in 1285 was held by the abbot of St. Dogmael as guardian for a minor for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of William Martin (*Feud. Aids*, 324).

In 1303 Jordan's heir was in possession (*ibid.*, 350). Before 1346 Luscomb Barnage had passed to Henry de Dene (*ibid.*, 395), and in 1428 the freeholders were the heir of William Gylberd, John Bastard and John Legh (*ibid.*, 445). According to Pole, 298, the holders in 1470 were Otho Gilbard and Alice Bowring (see Lysons, II. 255).

- [1224] William Hericun holds in Morlegh [MARLEY in Rattery] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the same Nicolas and the same barony.

This is probably the estate held in 1086 by the second of the two squires of the manor of Rattery (*Vict. Hist.* 491), which before 1241 had passed to William Hericun, who then held it for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Testa*, 335, p. 178*b*). In 1285 it was held by William Hyryson along with Hood and Walliford, the other squire's estate, for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1346 Roger Hyrison had succeeded to William (*ibid.*, 395), and in 1428 the freeholders were John Chymeham, John Drake, Robert Wymond, and Thomas Northdene (*ibid.*, 445).

p. 191*b*.

- [1225] Henry de Altaribus holds in Luscomb [LUSCOMBE in Rattery ?, Lysons, II. 426] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the same Nicolas and the same barony (*Testa*, 336, p. 178*b*, has in error $\frac{1}{2}$ fee).

This is probably "the manor of Loscumma, parcel of the aforesaid 1 virgate [of Dartington], which paid geld for 1 ferling and was held by a certain thane who could be free of his lord" in Saxon times. In 1086 Anschetil held it of William de Faleise. On 12 June, 1228, this was the

⁴ I have identified Henry de Altaribus' Luscombe, No. 1225, with Luscombe in Rattery, and Luscombe Barnage, No. 1223, with Luscombe in Harberton, following Lysons, II. 426, but not without misgiving.

estate of Matilda de Maynston (Devon Fine, No. 278), wife of Henry de Altaribus (Devon Fine, No. 168), and descended to her two daughters, Alice, wife of Richard le Jungeknicht, and Emma, wife of Robert le Bastard, who held it in 1238 in moieties (Devon Fine, No. 278). On 9 February, 1282, John de Pyllond purchased Alice's moiety for 5 marks from Henry le Bonde and Cecily his wife (Devon Fine, No. 801). In 1285 the two moieties were held by John de Pilland and Emma Bastard respectively for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of William Martin (*Feud. Aids*, 324); in 1303 by William de Welles (*ibid.*, 350) and Agnes Bastard (*ibid.*, 396); in 1346 by Reginald Pilland and Joan Bastard (*ibid.*, 396).

p. 191b.

[1226] The same Henry [de Altaribus] and Durand, son of Richard, hold in Boys [probably HERNAFORD and WOODCOURT (LA WODE) in Harbertonford] 1 fee of the same Nicolas and the same barony (*Testa*, 337, p. 178b).

This appears as "in Besco or in Bosco 1 fee" in the *A. D. Inq.* of William, son of Martin, in 1326 (19 Ed. II. No. 100, p. 329), and it is conjectured that it may be identical with Hernaford and La Wode $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 350), *boscus* being the Latin for *scrub-wood*. In confirmation of this suggestion it may be pointed out that in 1244 Hernaford was the estate of Henry de Altaribus (Devon Fine, No. 415), and that William Bodin was a tenant of his on his adjoining estate of Luscombe (Devon Fine, No. 168). In 1285 William de Pral, Henry Norreys, and Stephen Bodin had succeeded to Henry de Altaribus and Durand son of Richard, and held Hernaford of William Martin for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 the tenant of Hernaford and La Wode was Roger le Drake (*ibid.*, 350). In 1346 Edmund Pypard was lord in succession to William de Pral (*ibid.*, 395), and in 1428 the freeholders were Richard Mayne, John Prudeston, and Gervasia Mayne in succession to Edmund Pypard (*ibid.*, 446).

[1227] The abbot of St. Dogmael in Wales holds in Whytesheddone [WHITFOXEN in Dean] $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the same Nicolas and barony (*Testa*, 338, p. 178b).

Presumably this is the estate which a certain Englishman held appurtenant to Dean in 1086, for which he had

to pay to the lord of Dean 10 shillings a year and "could not be free of his lord" (*Vict. Hist.* 490). In 1285 it was held by a certain William the clerk (*Feud. Aids*, 324) on behalf of the abbot for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of William Martin, and in 1303 by a nameless clerk (*ibid.*, 350). In 1346 Wyttekysden is described as $\frac{1}{4}$ fee held in free-alms (*ibid.*, 395), and in 1428 the same (*ibid.*, 445).

p. 191b.

- [1228] William de Hurberneford holds $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Hurberneford of the same Nicolas and barony (*Testa*, 339, p. 178b).

This is the *Domesday* Herberneforda (W. 746, p. 740; *Vict. Hist.* 491) or NORTH HARBOURNFORD in South Brent, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide held by Rainald of William de Faleise. In 1285 it was held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by William de Hurbeneford of William Martin (*Feud. Aids*, 324); in 1303, where it is called North Hurberneford, by Richard de Northhurberneford (*ibid.*, 350); in 1346 by John Hurberteford in succession to Richard de Hurberneford (*ibid.*, 395).

p. 191b.

- [1229] Nicolas le Bastard holds in Herewaldesore [HAZARD in Harberton] $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the earl of Devon of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 706, p. 182a).

This is the Haroldesore of *Domesday* 1 virgate held by Robert Bastard in chief (W. 1122, p. 887; *Vict. Hist.* 533b), and variously called Hardiswardsore, Hardwerdsore, Hasworth, and now Hazard (Lysons, II. 254). It descended in the Bastard family until the time of Edward III., and then passed by marriage to Whitleigh. In 1303 Baldwin Bastard was lord (*Feud. Aids*, 350); in 1346 John Wytelegh (*ibid.*, 395). In 1428 the freeholders were Walter Wythelegh, John Brode, and John Sondon (*ibid.*, 445).

- [1230] Alan de Boghedune holds in Pollekeston [i.e. HALWELL] $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of Reginald de Valletorta through a middle-lord, of the honour of Totton. (*Testa*, 182, p. 177a, writes Bughedon. The middle-lord was Mathew, son of John, in 1285. *Feud. Aids*, 323.)

This is the Polechestona 1 virgate held by Robert of Juhel in 1086 (W. 574, p. 608; *Vict. Hist.* 472) which afterwards appears in the fee lists as Pukstone.⁵ Geoffrey

⁵ There are two Poulstons in the fee lists, one in Colridge, the other in Stanborough Hundred. Both are in Halwell, and Halwell parish lies

de Bosco held it in 1285 of Richard de Benelegh, and Richard held it of Mathew son of John, whilst Mathew son of John held it of the barony of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). Geoffrey de Boys was succeeded before 1346 by Martin de Wode in the lordship of Pukston (*ibid.*, 396), and in 1428 the freeholders were William at Wode and Henry Smert (*ibid.*, 445; Lysons, II. 253).

p. 191b.

[1231] Geoffrey de L'Isle (de Insula) holds in Legh [ALL HALLOWEN LEIGH in Churchstow (*Trans.* xxxvi. 372)] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of William de Clavill of the honour of Gloucester (*Testa*, 294, p. 178a).

This is the *Domesday* Lega $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates held by Walter de Clavil, and before the Conquest held by two thanes of Bristric, son of Algar, "who could not be free of him" (W. 833, p. 822; *Vict. Hist.* 501a). In 1303 Richard de Hywyssh was lord (*Feud. Aids*, 350); in 1346 another Richard de Hywys (*ibid.*, 395). In 1428 the freeholders were John Hawlegh, Richard Pyparel, and Richard Morgan. In 1469 John Prutteston died seised of Alhalwinlegh (*A. D. Inq.* 8 Ed. IV. No. 34).

[1232] Ralf de Alba Mara holds 1 fee in Wodelega [WOODLEGH] of the earl of Devon of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 707, p. 182a).

In *Domesday* Odelea assessed at 1 hide 1 virgate held by Robert de Albemarle, and before the Conquest by Aluric Pic (W. 973, p. 878; *Vict. Hist.* p. 517a); in 1285 held by John de Albemarle (*Feud. Aids*, 323); in 1303 held by Peter de Fyshacre along with Morlegh for 2 fees (*ibid.*, 351), and in 1346 by Roger Rohaut* for 1 fee in succession to Henry, son of Alan (*ibid.*, 396), son of Roald, who died seised of it in 1319 (*A. D. Inq.* 12 Ed. III. No. 21, p. 289). In 1428 Robert Hull, Henry Fortescue, William Gilleford, Stephen Shute, and Henry Shute were the freeholders (*ibid.*, 446).

partly in Colridge, partly in Stanborough Hundred. In *Trans.* xliii. 206, Poulston in Colridge Hundred (*Feud. Aids*, 331) was identified with Poulston in Halwell. This Poulston appears to be the one within which Halwell or Holwell is situated, and the church there has given its name to the parish. The other Poulston is in the northern part of the parish. *Conf. Trans.* xxxvi. 348.

* Lysons, II. 573, states that the widow of one of the Damarells gave it to Henry de Rohaut, her second husband, whose granddaughters brought it to Champernoun.

The advowson was in the hands of sir Roger Pral in the thirteenth century, who presented to it on 26 December, 1272 (*Bronescombe*, 284), and again on 29 July, 1276 (*ibid.*, 191), but Henry, son of Alan, presented on 27 March, 1309 (*Stapeldon*, 271); and on 7 March, 1349, and 10 June, 1349, sir Hugh de Courtney, earl of Devon (*Grandisson*, 1377, 1391). Sir Hugh de Courtney presented on 8 April, 1363 (*ibid.*, 1491), and Edward, earl of Devon, on 20 December, 1406 (*Stafford*, 221). On 4 February, 1420, bishop Lacy gave leave to Henry Fortescue and Catharine, his wife, to have divine service in the chapel of their manor called La Wode in Woodleigh parish.

p. 192a.

[1233] William de Morlegh holds 1 fee in Morlegh [MORLEIGH] and in Starrig [STORRIDGE] of Nicolas Avenel, and he of the earl of Devon of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 708, p. 182a).

This is the Morlei $\frac{1}{2}$ hide held in *Domesday* by William under Alured the Breton (W. 1150, p. 1043; *Vict. Hist.* 536a), which that record says was added to [Grimston]leigh. William, who held it of Alured, was the son of Baderon, Wihuenec's or Gihenoc's brother (*Cal. Docts. in France*, 407), and left two daughters, Iveta and Advenia co-heiresses (*ibid.*, 406). Before 1285 Peter de Fishacre had succeeded to all William's estates, viz. Battleford (*Feud. Aids*, 317), Morleigh (*ibid.*, 324), Grimston (*ibid.*, 332). In 1280 he presented to Morleigh rectory (*Bronescombe*, 157) and again in 1285 (*ibid.*, 349). In 1303 Peter de Fyshacre still held Morleigh (*Feud. Aids*, 351); but before 1346 he was succeeded by his two daughters, Margaret, wife of Peter de Uvedale or Doudale (Lysons, II. 356, gives his name as Ufflete), the other the wife of John Maynard. In 1346 Margaret de Uvedale held Moreleigh (*Feud. Aids*, 396), and presented to the rectory on 24 December, 1350 (*Grandisson*, 1415). In 1428 the freeholders of Margaret's moiety were Walter Raynold, John Gambon, and Robert Lytelton (*Feud. Aids*, 445), whilst Maynard's moiety had passed by marriage to William Holeway (*ibid.*, 492; Lysons, II. 356). John Holway died seised of it in 1485 (*A. D. Inq.* 22 Ed. IV. No. 35, p. 410).

p. 192a.

[1234] John de Alba Mara holds $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Hiwisse [NORTH HUISH] of Muriel de Bolloy, and she of William de

Cantilupe of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 893, p. 184a).

In *Domesday* Hewis (W. 577, p. 612; *Vict. Hist.* 472a) assessed at 3 virgates held by Ralf de Pomeray of Juhel. The estates which Pomeray held as a vavassour of Juhel appear in 1205 divided between William, son of Stephen, who had 9½ fees⁷ (Devon Fine, No. 380), and Robert de Bikelega who had 9 fees (Devon Fine, No. 378; *Trans.* xliii. 212). Robert de Bikelega's fees had passed to James de Bolley before 1285,⁸ among them North Huish, of which the de Albemarles or Damarels are said to have been tenants in possession since the time of Richard I. (Lysons, II. 285). In 1285 William de Punchardon held ½ fee in Cortesknoll of William Albemarle of North Huish, and the same William held the above-named ½ fee along with another [½] fee in North Huish of the heirs of James de Bolley, who held them of Milicent de Montalt (the lady of Totton, *Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 John Daumarle held ½ fee in [North] Hywysh (*ibid.*, 350). In 1346 John, son of John Daumarle, held the same in succession to Robert, son of William (*ibid.*, 395), and in 1428 the freeholders were Nicolas Tremayne, Richard Suter, Henry Fortescue, and Richard Blakehall (*ibid.*, 445).

p. 192a.

[1235] John de Rak holds 1 fee in Surlegh [SOWLEIGH in West Alvington] and Rak [RAKE in West Alvington, Lysons, II. 7] and in Alwineston [ALSTON in Malborough] of Guy de Brettevil, part of R[eginald] de Valletorta's share of the honour of Totton [commonly called the honour of Hurberton, to which share it belonged according to *Testa*, 183, p. 177a].

These appear as Alwinestona (W. 571, p. 606; *Vict. Hist.* 471b) ½ hide and Surleia ½ hide (W. 573, p. 608; *Vict. Hist.* 471b) in *Domesday*, which together with Ilton and West Portlemouth were held by Fulco. In 1166 they

⁷ They consist of South Huish and Galmpton 2 fees, Ford and Chivelstone 1, Brixton Barton in Shaugh 1, Baccamoore and Holland in Plymton ½, Stodbury in Aveton Giffard ½, Ringmore and Okinbury 1½, Over Blachworthy ½, Lamside 1 (?), Membland ½ (?), Combe Fishacre ½, Ashleigh 1 : total 9½ fees.

⁸ They include Hindefort ½ fee, Loventor ½, Lupton ½, Curtisknowl ½, Broadley 1, North Huish ½, Malston ½, Langadon ½, Loughtor ½, Little Torridge ½, Woodford 1, which only amount to 7½ fees.

formed part of the 5 fees held by the widow of Brettevil (*Black Book*, 126). In 1228 John de Rake was the holder under Brettevil, and Robert de la Verge was the tenant under John de Rake of $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Alston (Devon Fine, No. 157). In 1285 Sorlegh, Alwyneston and La Herd [=la Yard=la Verge] were held by John de Rake of John, son of Guy [de Brettevil. See No. 1253], who held them of the barony of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 John de Rak held in Rak and Alwyneston along with Virga [=La Yard or La Eyrd] 1 fee (*ibid.*, 351). In 1346 John de Rake, in succession to the last-named John de Rake, held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Rak, Alewenyston and La Eyrd (*ibid.*, 396), and in 1428 the freeholders were Nicolas Tremayne, Walter Legh and John Weryng (*ibid.*, 446).

[1236] The heir of Peter de Boddestane [Peter was chief lord of Ilton in 1201 (Devon Fine, No. 39)] holds 1 fee in Baddestane [BATSON and SALCOMBE in Malborough] of Reginald de Valletorta of his honour of Tremathon in Cornwall (*Testa*, 946, p. 184b).

In *Domesday* Badestana (W. 336, p. 370; *Vict. Hist.* 444a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides held by Hugh [de Valletorta (*Geldroll*, xli. B. 2)] of the count of Mortain (*Trans.* xxxviii. 341). Before 1285 the overlordship had passed to Ferrers, probably by sale from Valletorta, and the coheiresses of Batson (Lysons, II. 330) had carried the possessory ownership to John Daveles and Peter de Bear, who in 1285 held it in shares (*parcionaliter*) for 1 fee of Hugh de Ferrers, whilst Hugh de Ferrers again held it of the earl of Cornwall (*Feud. Aids*, 324), who had succeeded the count of Mortain. It appears among the fees of Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in 1300 (*A. D. Inq.* 28 Ed. I. No. 44, p. 160; *Trans.* xxxviii. 342), but the tenants in possession in 1303 were John Davayll and Peter de la Bere, who held Batson and Salcombe for 1 Mortain fee (*Feud. Aids*, 351). In 1346 John Daveyles held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee at Batson in succession to Hugh de Ferrers, and John de Chevereston held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee at Salcombe in succession to Peter de la Bear (*ibid.*, 396). On 11 December, 1420, bishop Lacy gave license for a chapel at Salcombe within the parish of West Alvington. In 1428 William Daviles, John Snape, and Stephen Daviles were the freeholders of $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Batson (*Feud. Aids*, 446), whilst Philip Courtney held 1 fee in Saltcombe in succession to John

Chyverston (*ibid.*, 492). Philip Courtney died seised of Salcombe in 1463 (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29), Lysons, II. 331.

[1237] Roger de Praulle holds $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Colethon [COLATON PRAWLE in Malborough] of William de la Pomeraye and he of R[eginald] de Valletorta of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 186, p. 177a, says $\frac{1}{4}$ fee held of the Hurberton portion of the Totton barony].

In *Domesday* Coletona (W. 566, p. 600 ; *Vict. Hist.* 471a) $\frac{1}{4}$ hide held by Turgis of Juhel. Here and at Butterford William de la Pomeray appears as successor in title to Torgis in *Domesday*, but at Meavy and Shaugh lady de la Pole is the successor. In 1285 Colaton Prawle was held by Hawise, daughter of Roger de Pral, for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of Joan de Cyrcestre, who held it of the barony of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 323), in 1303 by the heir of William de Praull (*ibid.*, 351) for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, in 1346 by Thomas Courtenay in succession to Thomas Cylcestre, also for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*ibid.*, 396) ; and in 1428 by John Hals (*ibid.*, 492).

[1238] Robert Buzun holds 1 fee in Sure [SEWER in Malborough] of William Buzun and he of R[eginald] de Valletorta of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 187, p. 177a, gives it in the Hurberton portion of the honour of Totton).

In *Domesday* Sura (W. 572, p. 606 ; *Vict. Hist.* 471b) assessed at 1 hide and held by Odo, together with eight other manors in Roborough Hundred of Juhel. Sewer was one of the nine manors which were laid waste by Irishmen in the raid made by Harold's sons in 1069 (Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, IV. 789). In 1244 Sewer was held by Robert Buzun in succession to William Buzun (Devon Fine, No. 371), and on 2 June in that year was made over by him to Peter de Ailuoston or Ayleston (Devon Fine, No. 412). In 1285 it was held by William de Chevereston of Roger de Ayleston, who held it for 1 fee of the honour of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 Stephen [de Haccombe] was lord (*ibid.*, 351) ; in 1346 John de Chevereston held it, together with Thurleston, for 2 fees, in succession to Stephen de Haccombe (*ibid.*, 396) ; and in 1428 the freeholders were Philip Courtenay, Thomas Crocker, John Dymmokk, John Daviles, and Robert Langebroke (Lysons, II. 330). Philip Courtney died seised of the manor in 1463 (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29).

[1239] Robert de Bello Campo holds $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortain fee in Boltebire [MUCH BOLBURY or BOLBURY BEAUCHAMP and LA YARD (*Trans.* xxxvi. 372) in Salcombe, then part of Malborough] of William de Monte-acuto.

In *Domesday* Boltesberia assessed at 1 hide held by Hugh de Valletort of the count of Mortain (W. 334, p. 330; *Vict. Hist.* 444a), which went to the honour of the Montacutes (*Trans.* xxxviii. 350). On 28 May, 1224, it was mortgaged by Robert de Beauchamp to the prior of Frithelstock to secure to him 100 shillings' worth of land in Devon (Devon Fine, No. 139), and on 9 April, 1228, was reconveyed by the prior in exchange for the second moiety of the advowson of Frithelstock church (Devon Fine, No. 146). On 3 November, 1254, Robert de Beauchamp gave 5 marks and 10 shillings' worth of land at Much Bolbury, together with land at Tale, to Walter le Chaumberleng and Joan his wife in exchange for lands at Belstone and Upcot (Devon Fine, No. 550). In 1285 Roger de Marisco held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Bolbury Beauchamp for term of his life of the heirs of John de Beauchamp, who held it of the King in chief (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 John de Beauchamp held Great Bolbury for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*ibid.*, 351), and in 1346 John de Beauchamp held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Mochele Boltebury of the honour of Donstorr (Dunster) in succession to John de Beauchamp.

[1240] Alan de Boltebire holds $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortain fee in Boltebire [LITTLE BOLBURY, otherwise BOLBURY ALEYN or NORTH BOLBURY (*Trans.* xxxvi. 372) in Malborough] of Ralf le Rus, and he of the honour of Cardinan in Cornwall (*Testa*, 947, p. 184b).

In *Domesday* Boteberia assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide (W. 333, p. 370; *Vict. Hist.* 444a) held by Richard, son of Torolv, predecessor in title of Cardinan, of the count of Mortain (*Trans.* xxxviii. 345, n. 16). In 1234 Robert de Cardinan's successor, Andrew de Cardinan, granted to Odo de Treverbin, who had married Emma, Robert de Cardinan's widow, the homage and entire service of Ralf Russel in respect of the tenements which the said Ralf held in Little Bolbury and Little Modbury (Corn. Fine, No. 241. See below No. 1257). In 1285 John de Little Bolbury held Little Bolbury for $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 fees of Ralf Ruphus [i.e. le Rous], and the same Ralf holds it of Mathew son of John, and Mathew of

Walter de Treverbyn, and Walter of Oliver de Dineham along with $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, which the same Walter holds in [East] Alinton of the aforesaid Oliver, and Oliver holds it of the earl of Cornwall, who holds of the King in chief (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 John de [Little] Boltebyry held Little Bolbury for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*ibid.*, 351); in 1346 William de Boltebury held it for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*ibid.*, 396). In 1428 the freeholders were John Gybbe and John Sprye, and it was called $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*ibid.*, 446), and Philip Courtney died seised of the manor of Bolbury Allyn in 1463 (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29).

[1241] Gilbert, son of Stephen, holds in Gaumethon [GALMP-
TON in South Huish] of William de Cantilupe 1 fee
of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 894, p. 184a).

In *Domesday* Walenimtona assessed at 1 hide (W. 568,
p. 602; *Vict. Hist.* 471a) held by Ralf de Pomeray of
Juhel, and in 1205 included in the $9\frac{1}{2}$ fees which William,
son of Stephen, then held of the honour of Totton (*Trans.*
xliii. 213). In 1285 it was held together with South Huish
for 2 fees by Richard, son of Stephen, of Milisent de Montalt,
lady of Totton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). Before 1303 it had passed
by sale to Nicolas de Teukesbyry who then held it (*ibid.*,
350). In 1346 both Galampton and South Huish were held
by Walter Maune in succession to Nicolas (*ibid.*, 396).
In 1428 the freeholders were Philip Courtenay, John Lope-
thorne, John Cryspyn, Richard Talbott and William
Gyffard (*ibid.*, 446). South Huish was a chapel of West
Alvington (*Bronescombe*, 193). In 1463 Philip Courtney
died seised of Galmtun manor (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29).

p. 192a.

[1242] Baldwin de Wayford and the heirs of Ralf le Abbe
hold 1 fee [in SOUTH MILTON and HORSEWELL] of
Robert Folyoth, and the same Robert of the earl
of Devon of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 710,
p. 182a).

In *Domesday* Mideltone assessed at 2 hides (W. 1149,
p. 1043; *Vict. Hist.* 536a) held by Tovi of Alured the
Bréton. Foliot appears as successor in title to many of
Alured the Bréton's estates in 1241, and from Foliot they
passed to Gorges. On 13 May, 1219, William de Wayford,
who was in possession of South Milton under Robert
Foliot, granted 5 ferlings of land there to Ralf Abbe
(Devon Fine, No. 106), which subsequently appears as the

$\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Horswell. In 1285 James de Mohun held South Milton all but these 5 ferlings for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of William de Wyford, and the same William held it of William Gorgys, who again held it of his father Ralf Gorgys, whilst Ralf held it of the countess of Devon (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 James de Mohun was still tenant in possession (Devon Fine, No. 804; Lysons, II. 341); in 1346 William Pypard in succession to James de Moun (*Feud. Aids*, 396); and in 1428 the freeholders were Nicolaus Carrowe, Richard Hankford, and Richard Upton. South Milton was a chapel of West Alvington (*Bronescombe*, 193).

As already stated the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of HORSEWELL became separated from the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee left to Milton by William de Wayford's grant on 13 May, 1219, of 5 ferlings of land in South Milton to Ralf Abbe to hold of him by homage and service (Devon Fine, No. 106). On 8 July, 1238, Ralf de Abbe sold this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Orswell to Geoffrey de la Ya for 20 marks of silver (Devon Fine, No. 281). Although in 1243 this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee had been included in the 1 fee in South Milton which Baldwin de Wayford and Ralf le Abbe held together, yet in 1285 the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Horsewell is returned distinct from the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of South Milton. It was then held by John de Nyweton (Devon Fine, No. 804) of William de Gorges, who held it of Ralf his father, the successor in title of Robert Foliot, whilst Ralf de Gorges held it of the countess of Devon, the tenant in chief (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 it was again held in union with South Milton for 1 fee by James de Moun (*ibid.*, 351); and in 1346 it was held apart from South Milton by John Pynho along with Newton (*ibid.*, 396). Newton very probably represents the 1 ferling of land which Alard de Middleton held in 1219 (Devon Fine, No. 106), and which Elena, daughter of Brian, sold to Robert de la Verge in 1228 (Devon Fine, No. 128). In 1428 the freeholders in Newton and Horsewill were Robert Hulle, John Bourlegh, and John Lakyington (*ibid.*, 446).

p. 192a.

[1243] Gilbert, son of Stephen, holds 1 fee in Hywisse [SOUTH HUISH] and Bocland [BUCKLAND in Thurlstone] of William de Cantilupo of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 895, p. 184a).

South Huish is the *Domesday* Heuis assessed at 1 hide (W. 567, p. 602; *Vict. Hist.* 471a) which Ralf [de Pomeray]

held of Juhel. In 1205 it was included in the 9½ fees which William, son of Stephen, held of the honour of Totton (*Trans.* xliii. 213). In 1285 it was held by Richard, son of Stephen (*Feud. Aids*, 323); in 1303 by Nicolas de Teukesbury (*ibid.*, 396), and in 1428 by Philip Courtneye (*ibid.*, 492; Lysons, II. 286), who died seised of it in 1463 (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29).

South Huish was ecclesiastically a chapel of West Alvington (*Bronescombe*, 193).

Buckland in Thurlstone might be supposed to be represented by the 1 virgate taken out of Thurlestone in *Domesday* (*ibid.*, 564*b*, p. 598; *Vict. Hist.* 470*b*), were it not that this virgate is said to have been given to a "certain squire," a description which would hardly apply to the well-known baron Ralf de Pomeray. I think it must be the 1 virgate of Bochelanda (W. 335, p. 330; *Vict. Hist.* 444*a*) which was added to Much Bolbury in 1086 and was held by Hugh de Valletort of the count of Mortain; and if so, I suppose it was held by Cantilupe of the honour of Dunster. See above, No. 1239.

p. 192*a*.

[1244] William Buzun holds 1 fee in Therlestane [THURLESTONE] of R[eginald] de Valletorta of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 188, p. 177*a*, shows that it belonged to the Hurberton section).

In *Domesday* Torlestan assessed at 2 hides (W. 564, p. 598; *Vict. Hist.* 470*b*) held by Juhel in lordship. William Buzun was dead before 1244, for on 27 January in that year Robert Buzun, his successor, assured ½ of Thurlestone for life to Margery, William's widow (*Devon Fine*, No. 371). Before 1280 Hugh de Ferrers had succeeded to Thurlestone, and on 17 February, 1280, he presented to the rectory there (*Bronescombe*, 185). Together with William de Chevereston, Hugh de Ferrers held Thurlestone for 1 fee in 1285, of the heirs of Roger de Vautort, and they of the King in chief (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 Stephen de Hacombe was lord of Thurlstone (*ibid.*, 351), as also of Sewer (above, No. 1239). John de Ferrers, however, continued patron of the advowson and presented to it several times between 1308 and 1322 (*Stapeldon*, 264). In 1346 the manor was held by John de Chevereston in succession to Stephen de Hacombe (*Feud. Aids*, 396), but John, son and heir of William de Ferrers, presented to

the rectory in 1349 and 1350 (*Grandisson*, 1398, 1415). In 1428 Philip Courteney held the manor (*Feud. Aids*, 492, Lysons, II. 506), and died seised of it in 1463, when he held it as a member of Trematon manor (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29).

[1245] Ralf de Beumes holds $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Bagkethon [BAGTON in West Alwington (Lysons, II. 7)] of William Piparth, and he of William Le Cantilupo of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 897, p. 184a).

In *Domesday* Bachedona assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide (W. 565, p. 600; *Vict. Hist.* 471a) held by Osbert of Juhel. In 1285 Henry de Baketon held Baketon for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the heirs of Thomas Pypard, who died in 1283 (*A. D. Inq.* 11 Ed. I. No. 26, p. 79), whilst Pypard's heirs held it of Milicent de Montalt the tenant in chief (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 William de Baketon was the tenant (*ibid.*, 351); in 1346 Peter de Bageston (*ibid.*, 396), and in 1428 Richard Uppetton (*ibid.*, 492).

[1246] Richard Crespin holds $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Wolstington [Walstington (*Testa*, 189), WOOLSTON in West Alwington] of William de la Pomeraye, and he of R[eginald] de Valletorta of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 189, p. 177a, shows that it belonged to the Hurberton portion).

In *Domesday* Ulsistona assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, held by Colbert of Juhel (W. 578, p. 612; *Vict. Hist.* 472). Before 1241 the Crispins were in possession (Lysons, II. 6). In 1285 William Crespin held Wolseton for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of William Crispin of Stancumb, and the same William of Stancumb held it of Philip de Boterford, and the same Philip of Joan de Cyrcestre, and Joan of the barony of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 Roger Crespyn held Wolseton (*ibid.*, 351); in 1346 John Strecche in succession to Roger Cryspyn (*ibid.*, 396), and in 1428 the heir of Hugh Lutterell (*ibid.*, 492).

[1247] John de Alba Mara holds $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Courtescnolle [CURTISKNOWLE in Diptford] of Muriel de Bollay, and she of William de Cantilupo of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 898, p. 184a).

In *Domesday* Cortescanola assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide (W. 575, p. 610; *Vict. Hist.* 472a) held by Ralf de Pomeray of Juhel. In 1285 William de Punchardun [see No. 1234]

held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Cortesknoll of William Albemarle of North Huish, who in turn held it of James de Bolley's heirs, who again held it of Milisent de Montalt (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 John Ponchardon was in possession (*ibid.*, 351); in 1346 John de Ralegh and [? of] Charles and Richard Beamond in succession to John [Punchardon ?] of Illemynstre (*ibid.*, 395). In 1428 the freeholders were Thomas Beamond, Edward Broumflett, and John Boson in succession to John Radlegh of Charles and Richard Beamond (*ibid.*, 495).

[1248] William and Adam de Bradelegh hold 1 fee in Bradelegh [BROADLEY in North Huish (Lysons, II. 163)] of Muriel de Bollay, and she of the aforesaid William [de Cantilupo] of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 899, p. 184a).

In *Domesday* Bradeleia assessed at 1 virgate (W. 576, p. 610; *Vict. Hist.* 472a) held by Ralf [de Pomeray] of Juhel. From Pomeray it appears to have passed to Satchvil or Satchvil's predecessor in title, and from Satchvil to a family which took its name from the place. In 1241 William and Adam de Bredelegh held Bredelegh for 1 fee of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 899, p. 184a) through a middle lord (Satchvil). In 1263 Robert de Siccavilla was overlord, and on 3 February in that year conveyed La Legh to his heir Warin de Siccavilla (Devon Fine, No. 648). In 1285 Adam and Robert de Bradle held Bradle for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Warin de Siccavilla, who held it of the heirs of James de Bolley, who again held it of Milisent de Montalt the tenant in chief (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 Bradelegh was held for 1 fee by Richard Foterel (*ibid.*, 350); in 1346 by John Foterel and Roger Bradelegh for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in succession to Richard Foterel and John Bradelegh (*ibid.*, 395), and in 1428 the freeholders were Stephen Sture, John Hawlegh, and Nicolas Holdyche (*ibid.*, 445).

[1249] Adam Bernard and the heirs of Ralf de Uppetton hold $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Uppethon [NORTH UPTON in Thurlstone] of William Pyparth, and he of William de Cantilupo of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 900, p. 184a).

This is apparently the 1 virgate held before the Conquest by a thane "who could not get free from the lord" of Thurlstone. At the Conquest it was given to a squire, probably

Osbert, who had Bagton. Pypard appears as his successor, both at Bagton and Upton, and Upton is also said to have been called Bagton (*Feud. Aids*, 446). Osbert held it of Juhel (W. 564, p. 598; *Vict. Hist.* 470b). Before 1241 Pypard had parted with Upton to a family which took its name therefrom, and in 1243 Adam Bernard and the heirs of Ralf de Upton held it for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee. In 1285 another Ralf de Uppetton held it for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the heirs of Thomas Pypard, who held it of Milisent de Montalt, the lady of Totton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 William de Baketon was in possession (*ibid.*, 351); in 1346 John de Uppetton (*ibid.*, 397), and in 1428 the freeholders were Richard Uppetton, John Rondell, and Alexander Chaumbernon in succession to John Uppton (*ibid.*, 446).

[1250] William de Bradelegh and Richard de Cumb hold $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Cumb [Ruwelcombe in *Pat. Rolls*, Ed. I. p. 20, i.e. COMBE ROYAL in West Alvington] of Nicolas Bastard, and he of the earl of Devon of the honour of Plymton (*Testa*, 711, p. 182a).

In *Domesday* CUMBE assessed at 1 virgate (W. 1123, p. 887; *Vict. Hist.* 533) held by Osbern of Robert Bastard. In 1285 Peter de Cumb held Cumb for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of Baldwin Bastard, Baldwin holding another $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in the same place along with the aforesaid $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Cumb of countess Isabella, who held it in chief of the King (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 William de Cumb held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Cumb Ruel (*ibid.*, 351). In 1346 Hugh de Chevereston held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee "in Comb Regis of the honour of Plymton which William Royel aforetime held" (*ibid.*, 396), whilst in 1428 Robert Hull, John Nicholl, and Robert Squyer held Combe Ryall in succession to Hugh Chyvelston (*ibid.*, 446).

[1251] Richard de Benlegh holds 1 fee in Benlegh [BEND-LEIGH and STERT in Diptford (Lysons, II. 163)] whereof Nicolas de Molis holds 5 ferlings of land and he [Richard] himself 9 ferlings of Ralf de Alba Mara of the honour of Plymthton (*Testa*, 712, p. 182a).

In *Domesday* Benleia assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, held by Gislebert of Robert de Alba Mara for $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, there being arable land for 4 teams, but only 2 teams being there (W. 972, p. 878; *Vict. Hist.* 516). In 1285 William de Benlegh held Benlegh for 1 fee, and Roger de Mules held $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the same fee in Leuercombe [Larcombe in Diptford] of

John de Alba Marlia, who held it of Isabella countess of Devon (*Feud. Aids*, 324). William de Benlegh was in possession in 1303 (*ibid.*, 350) of 1 fee at Benlegh. In 1346 Robert Bynelegh held $\frac{3}{4}$ fee in Bynelegh of the honour of Plymton in succession to William de Bynelegh, and Margaret de Mulys held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in the same place in succession to John de Mulys (*ibid.*, 395; *Devon Not. and Qu.* VII. 92). The freeholders of this $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in 1428 were Elisabeth Botreaux, Thomas Gylle, John Toker, and John Andrewes in succession to Robert Benelegh and Margery Mules (*ibid.*, 445).

[1252] John de Arundell holds $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Hach [HATCH ARUNDEL in Lodiswell] through several middle lords of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 190, p. 177a, enumerates it in the Hurberton section).

Hatch does not appear in the Great Survey. It may have formed part of the *Domesday* Lodeswilla (W. 563, p. 596; *Vict. Hist.* 470b). It was first given to the predecessor in title of Cheverston, who held it of the honour of Totton. It had passed through several hands before 1243 when John de Arundell held it (Lysons, II. 322). In 1285 Adam de Hache held it for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of John Par [the conveyance on 25 November, 1260, from Richard Crespin and Arundella his wife is to John Pate and Joan his wife (Devon Fine, No. 743)], and the same John holds it of William Crispin of Woleston, and William of Richard Beamund, and the same Richard of William de Chevereston, who holds it of the aforesaid barony of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 Adam de Hacche was still in possession and held it for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee (*ibid.*, 351). In 1346 John de Hacch held it for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in succession to Adam de Hacch (*ibid.*, 396), and in 1428 the freeholders were Henry Trought, John Wyke, and Stephen Colford (*ibid.*, 446).

[1253] Guy (Wydo) de Brettevil holds 1 fee in Porlemue [WEST PORTLEMOUTH in Malborough] of Reginald de Valletorta of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 191, p. 177a, places it in the Hurberton portion).

In *Domesday* Porlamuta assessed at 1 hide (W. 569, p. 604; *Vict. Hist.* 471) held by Fulco of Juhel. Like other of Fulco's estates this formed part of the 5 fees held in 1166 by the widow of Brettevil (*Black Book*, 126). On 2 December, 1262, Guy, son of Guy [de Brettevil], in con-

sideration of a yearly rent of £7, granted the manor of Portlemouth to Martin de Portlemouth and Margaret his wife for life (Devon Fine, No. 626⁹). In 1285 William de Chevereston held Edilton for 1 fee of Simon, son of Guy [de Brettevil], and the same Simon held that fee together with another fee in Porlemuwe of John, son of Guy, who held it of the aforesaid barony [of Hurberton] (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 Portlemouth was held by the heir of Simon, son of Guy (*ibid.*, 351), with John de Aysleigh as tenant in possession (*ibid.*, 396); in 1346 by John de Chevereston in succession to John de Ayslegh (*ibid.*, 396); and in 1428 the freeholders were Philip Courteneye, Thomas Hendore (? Hendon), and John Bredde, who held it for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee (*ibid.*, 446). Philip Courtney died seised of the manor in 1463 (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29).

[1254] They also say that Girard de Spineto holds 1 fee in Ydelthou [ILTON in Malborough, written Yedeston in *Feud. Aids*, 396, Yeldetone in *Stapeldon*, 299, Yeltone in *Brantyngham*, 351] of Guy de Brettevil and he of Regin[ald] de Valletorta of the honour of Totton (*Testa*, 192, p. 177a, places it in the Hurberton section).

In *Domesday* Edetona (W. 570, p. 604; *Vict. Hist.* 471) assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ hide held by Fulco of Juhel. Ilton, together with Alston, Sowleigh, Rake, and Portlemouth, formed part of the 5 fees which "the widow of Britavilla held of the tenement of Totton" in 1166 in succession to Fulco (*Black Book*, 126). In 1201 Peter de Badestane was chief lord (Devon Fine, No. 39) and Richard was tenant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ferlings, 1 ferling of which he sold on 1 July, 1201, to Frise de Coleton and Alina his wife, and the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ ferling on 17 May, 1243, to Richard de Muchelemor (Devon Fine, No. 696). In 1285 Girard de Spineto's place as tenant in possession was taken by William de Chevereston, who held Ilton of Simon, son of Guy [de Brettevil], who again held it of John, son of Guy de Brettevil, John, son of Guy, holding it of the honour of Hurberton (*Feud. Aids*, 323). In 1303 John de Cheverston was in possession (*ibid.*, 351). His widow, Ymeymia, on 4 April, 1309, obtained leave to have

⁹ Correcting the wrong identification in Devon Fines, p. 320, and consequently wrongly applied in *Trans.* xliii. 225. In Devon Fine, No. 832, it is called West Portlemouth, and with it was granted the right to the lands which Isolda, widow of Guy, son of Guy, held in dower of the inheritance of Simon, son of Guy.

divine service in her oratory at Ilton on weekdays on condition of not absenting herself from the mother church without lawful cause on Sundays and festivals (*Stapeldon*, 299). A similar license was given to Isabel, widow of John Arundel, for oratories in her manors of Ilton and West Portlemouth on 10 December, 1374 (*Brantyngham*, 351). Before 1346 another John de Cheverston had succeeded to Ilton (*Feud. Aids*, 396), whose respect for his father-in-law, Hugh de Courtney, earl of Devon, was so great that in default of heirs he settled his estates on him (Lysons, II. 349). In 1428 Philip Courtenay was the holder (*ibid.*, 492), and he died seised of it in 1463 (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. IV. No. 29).

p. 192a.

[1255] Nicolas, son of Martin, holds the manor of Northamme [NORTH HOLNE or HOLNE TURBERVIL (*Feud. Aids*, 379)] in lordship appurtenant to his manor of Dartington, which is the head place of his barony, for which (*unde*) he pays no royalty.

In *Domesday* Holla assessed at 1½ hides (W. 740, p. 732; *Vict. Hist.* 490; *Devon Not. and Qu.* VI. 125], held in lordship by William de Faleise. Robert, son of Martin, appears to have succeeded to it by heirship (see p. 171). In 1176 it was the estate of Alice de Nonant, who held it in dower (*Vict. Hist.* 565) and was seised into the King's hand when she remarried without leave (*ibid.*), and was given to Warin de Mortellis, who on 3 October, 1198, conveyed it to William, son of Martin, in exchange for a moiety of lands at Combe Martin, the other moiety of Combe Martin being given to Warin with Sibilla, sister of William, son of Martin, as her dower (*Devon Fine*, No. 19). In 1285 Holne was held by William, son of Martin (*Feud. Aids*, 323). William, son of William, died seised of it in 1326, "held of the barony of Blagdon" (*A. D. Inq.* 19 Ed. II. No. 100, p. 329); Nicolas Martyn in 1327 (*A. D. Inq.* 1 Ed. III. No. 40, p. 10). In 1343 Philip de Columbers (*A. D. Inq.* 16 Ed. III. No. 50, p. 105); two years later Nicolas de Audeleye (*A. D. Inq.* 18 Ed. III. No. 33, p. 120), and in 1360 James de Audeleye (*A. D. Inq.* 33 Ed. III. No. 17, p. 215). See *Devon Notes and Qu.* VI. 118; Lysons, II. 277.

p. 192a.

- [1256] The abbot of Cameis [i.e. of St. Dogmael in Pembrokeshire] holds Rattre [Raderrew (Feud. Aids, 379), RATTERY] in pure alms by gift of the predecessors of Nicolas, son of Martin, rendering therefor no service.

In *Domesday* Ratreu assessed at 2 hides $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates (W. 743, p. 736; *Vict. Hist.* 490b) held by William de Faleise in lordship. Rattery was given by Robert, son of Martin, in 1116 to the abbey of St. Dogmael in Cameis, and continued in the possession of that abbey until the dissolution. See above, p. 171.

p. 192a.

- [1257] Odo de Trawerby holds Alington [EAST ALLINGTON] of the barony of Andrew de Cardinan in Cornwall, rendering therefor no service.

In *Domesday* Alintona (W. 1132, p. 893; *Vict. Hist.* 534) assessed at 3 hides, and held by Richard, son of Torolv, in chief.¹¹ His successor in title took the name of Cardinan from the place. Their descent is given in *Trans.* xxxviii. 345 n. Robert de Cardinan, one of the King's justices, held East Allington in 1219. The 22 June, 1219, is the last date on which a fine was levied before him (*Devon Fine*, 105). East Allington was assured on 25 June, 1234, to his widow Emma as her dower, when she remarried Walter de Treverbyn (*Corn. Fine*, No. 241). In 1243 she and her husband held it of Andrew de Cardinan. In 1285 Oliver de Denham had succeeded to Andrew de Cardinan, and Walter Treverbyn held of him $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Alinton together with $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 fees in Little Bolbury, Oliver holding the same of the earl of Cornwall (*Feud. Aids*, 324). In 1303 the heir of Walter de Treverbyn was in possession (*ibid.*, 351); in 1346 Roger Prideaux in succession to Theofania de Treverbyn (*ibid.*, 396), and in 1428 John Prideaux in succession to Roger Prideaux (*ibid.*, 492).

p. 192b.

- [1258] William de Cantilup holds the manor of Lodesvill [LODDESWELL] in lordship appurtenant to his barony of Totton.

In *Domesday* Lodiswilla assessed at 2 hides (W. 563,

¹¹ Lysons, II. 5, gives erroneously a descent which belongs to South Allington.

p. 596 ; *Vict. Hist.* 470), held by Juhel in chief. His manor was afterwards given by Henry II., together with Cornworthy and the castle and town of Totnes, to Reginald de Braiose (*Testa*, 1373, p. 195*a*), and on the forfeiture of his descendant of like name King John gave it to Henry, son of earl Reginald (*Testa*, 456, p. 196*b*). It was then returned as worth £6. Loddiswell, Dartington, and Diptford, together with Bucfast, are stated to have been free of all geld taxes and of the sheriff's tourn (*Hund. Rolls*, 3 Ed. I. No. 32, p. 79), and the three first-named also enjoyed free warren (*ibid.*). Before 1241 Loddiswell had got back into the hands of the baron of Totton, and in 1274 was held by Gilbert de Cnovil (*Hund. Rolls*, 3 Ed. I.) of Milisent de Montalt (*Feud. Aids*, 323 ; *Lysons*, II. 321).

[1259] Mathew Besille holds the manor of Alsington [WEST ALVINGTON, otherwise ALLINGTON BESILLE] which was an escheat of our lord the King, part of the land of Oliver Daubengny, by the King's gift, subject to a yearly payment of 26 shillings to Nicolas de Molis at his manor of Dupeford (Diptford) and finding him with one beadle for his Hundred of Stanborough.

In *Domesday* the royal lordship manor of Alwintona (W. 27, p. 22 ; *Vict. Hist.* 405*b*), which together with Combe Royal, was assessed at 1 hide. In Henry II.'s time West Alvington was held by the family of Daubeny (*Charter Rolls*, p. 231), but when that family took the Norman side it was forfeited to the Crown. King John then gave it to Alice de Rivers, excepting the advowson of the church which the canons of Old Sarum held from old time, and excepting a rent-charge of 36 shillings [*Testa* says 26 shillings], which Henry III. afterwards gave to Nicolas de Moelis or Mules with the manor of Diptford. On the death of Alice it again came into the King's hand (*Hund. Rolls*, 3 Ed. I. No. 32, p. 79). Henry III. then gave it first to Payn de Chaworth to hold as bailiff for the King (*Testa*, 1455, p. 196*b*, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 428), and afterwards, on 20 August, 1237, to Mathew Bezyll and his "heirs to hold until the King restore it to the rightful heirs of his free will or by a peace" (*Charter Rolls*, p. 231). Mathew Bezyll died seised of it in 1269 (*A. D. Inq.* 50 Hen. III. No. 40, p. 29). His successor, John Besill, bought Ralf de Aubeny's contingent reversion on 2 December, 1282, for 20 marks

(Devon Fine, No. 803), having previously obtained the grant of a weekly market and Michaelmas fair in 1272 (Cart. Rot. 56 Hen. III.). Edward Besylles, who succeeded him, died in 1304 (*A. D. Inq.* 32 Ed. I. No. 59, p. 189). His successor, Mathew Besils, held it until his death in 1362 (*A. D. Inq.* 35 Ed. III. No. 27).

The Hundred jury reported in 1274 that Richard Noel, bailiff of Alfington, had taken $\frac{1}{2}$ mark from Nicolas de Mochelemore [probably related to Richard de Muchelemore who acquired part of Ilton in 1243 (Devon Fine, No. 696)] and Ralf de Churcumbere without giving them an acquittance (*Hund. Rolls*, 3 Ed. I. No. 32). In *Testa* (1491, p. 197*b*, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 438) it is said that the church of West Alvington, which Andrew the precentor of Salisbury now [1250] holds, was at one time in the King's gift, but the Hundred jury state that the canons of Salisbury from old time held the church, which was worth 100 marks a year (*Trans.* xxxvii. 428 n. 22). On 1 August, 1270 bishop Bronescombe, with the consent of the dean and chapter of Salisbury, settled the emoluments of the vicarage of West Alvington to consist of all the altar-income from West Alvington and the chapels of South Milton, Malborough, and South Hewish, with one acre in each place to provide a manse for the vicar and the chaplain, "excepting the tithe of congers (*congruorum*) which we assign to the said dean and chapter; provided nevertheless that the vicar for the time being shall provide services in the same by chaplains or suitable ministers, shall bear all ordinary and accustomed burdens, and shall for ever faithfully pay every year out of the offerings of the aforesaid altar-income 4 marks on the feast of blessed Michael for the support of a chaplain to minister in the church of Exeter or in our chapel on behalf of our soul and the souls of our successors and of all the faithful departed" (*Bronescombe*, 193).

[1260] The abbot of Bufestre (Bucfast in Buckfastleigh) holds the manors of Buffestre [BUCKFAST], Churchestowe [CHURCHSTOW] and Brench [SOUTH BRENT] of our lord the King in pure alms.

These three manors appear in *Domesday* as Bufestra never assessed (W. 248, p. 260), Notona assessed at 2 hides (Norton in Churchstow, W. 249, p. 256), and two Brentas together with Chereforda assessed at 5 hides (W. 251-3,

pp. 258, 260; *Vict. Hist.* 433), all of them in the possession of the abbot of Bucfast. In 1274 the Hundred jury presented that "the manors of Brent and Bucfestre have right of gallows and assize of beer, and that the manor of Thurestowe (Churchstow), which the abbot of Bucfestre holds, has gallows and assize of bread and beer," in which manor is a new borough "[Kingsborough or KINGSBRIDGE] which answers for itself with 6 marks, and they hold a market on Friday and have pleas of assize of bread and beer" (*Hund. Rolls*, No. 32, p. 79). They also report that the abbot of Bucfestre claims to have a liberty of being exempt from assessments for murder and other geld taxes, and they complain that the abbot and convent of Buffestre have enclosed a great waste of common moor in the eastern part of Dertemore to the damage of the whole county, which in the time of King Henry, the present King's father, Howald the present abbot and the house appropriated, and they sell peat and pasturage from year to year whence they derive a great income (*ibid.*).

THE HUNDRED OF STANBOROUGH OR DIPPE- FORDA.

A SUPPLEMENT TO TESTA DE NEVIL.

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(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1912.)

THE list contained in *Testa de Nevil* is not a complete list of all the manors in the Hundred, though it is a list of all those held by knight-service. It does not include the King's own manor of Diptford, nor the head manor of the King's chief baron in this Hundred, Dartington, nor several smaller manors not held by knight-service or else included in others so held, Skeridon, Farley, Stoke, and Halstow. It is here proposed to supplement it by (1) stating what can be ascertained of these missing manors, (2) by giving a complete list of the *Domesday* manors arranged under the parishes to which they belong, and (3) then dealing with some difficulties or apparent discrepancies between the *Domesday* totals and the *Geldroll*.

I. *Estates not included in Testa de Nevil.*

1. First among estates not mentioned by *Testa de Nevil* is DIPTFORD. Diptford was an ancient crown lordship and one of the original Hundred-manors. In 1086 it was assessed at 3 virgates (W. 25, p. 22; *Vict. Hist.* 405), and it was then the motstow or meeting-place of the Hundred. The meeting-place was afterwards removed to Stanborough, situated partly in Morleigh, partly in Halwell (*Vict. Hist.* 397; Lysons, II. 356). Henry II. gave Diptford with the Hundred-dues and also [King's] Kerswell with the dues of Carsewilla Hundred to Reginald, earl of Cornwall (*Testa*, 1364, p. 194b, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 421, and xxix, 456), who died in 1174. King Richard renewed the gift to Henry the earl's son, who held Diptford in 1212 (*Testa*, 1364). Luke, son of John, appears to have been tenant in possession and to have forfeited

it for taking the Norman side. In 1218 Henry de Ponte Audomar accounted for £15 from Teignwick (Highweek), Diptford, and Oburnford (Pitt farm in Halberton), which had been Luke's, son of John's (*Pipe Roll*, 2 Hen. III. m. 9). After the death of Henry the earl's son, in 1221, Henry III., on 14 August, 1230, gave the manor and advowson of Diptford to Nicolas de Moelis (*Charter Rolls*, 124), excepting a rent of 60 shillings charged on the townships of Hornere (Great Horner), Ashwell, and Tennerton. This rent-charge he had previously given to Tedbald de Engleschevil, who sold it to Ralf Dawe. Ralf Dawe again sold it to John Pycot, and John Pycot gave it to the bishop of Exeter in free alms (*Hund. Rolls*, No. 32, p. 79). Nicolas de Moelis was succeeded by his son Roger before 13 October, 1270, on which date Roger sold the advowson to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter for 70 marks (*Devon Fine*, No. 676). Roger was in possession in 1285 (*Feud. Aids*, 323), but died in 1295 (*A. D. Inq.* 23 Ed. I. No. 59, p. 125). His son John de Moelis held Diptford for $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in 1303 (*Feud. Aids*, 350), and died seised of the manor in 1310 (*A. D. Inq.* 3 Ed. II. No. 36, p. 237). In 1316 Nicolas de Moeles, the husband of Margaret, died seised of the manor and advowson (*A. D. Inq.* 9 Ed. II. No. 60, p. 273). In 1338, Alice, widow of Nicolas de Moeles, died seised of Diptford manor in dower (*A. D. Inq.* 11 Ed. III. No. 57), and during her occupation the high altar of the church was dedicated on 14 June, 1336 (*Grandisson*, 817). In 1346 Margaret, widow of Nicolas de Moeles, had $\frac{1}{4}$ fee at Diptford, of which she died seised in 1349 (*A. D. Inq.* 23 Ed. III. No. 168, p. 160). Apparently Diptford had been granted to Edward Besylles before 1305, for in that year Edward Besylles died seised of it (*A. D. Inq.* 32 Ed. I. No. 48, p. 188), but John de Moelis still held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Wagland, Farley, and Lapland (*Feud. Aids*, 351). Edward's son Mathew Besils succeeded his father as lord of Diptford, and died seised of it in 1362 (*A. D. Inq.* 35 Ed. III. No. 27, p. 229). The overlordship of Diptford had previously passed to William de Botreaux with Isabella his wife. William died seised of it in 1350 (*A. D. Inq.* 23 Ed. III. No. 29, p. 149). From him it descended to another William Botreaux, who died seised of it in 1392 (*A. D. Inq.* 15 Ric. II. No. 6, p. 132). In 1424 Richard, son and heir of John de Holland, sometime earl of Huntingdon, died seised of it (*A. D. Inq.* 2 Hen. V. No. 23a). It was next held by William Botreaux,

who died in 1463 (*A. D. Inq.* 2 Ed. IV. No. 15, p. 318), and with Margaret lady de Botreaux came to Robert Hungerford. When Robert, duke of Hungerford, was attainted in 1465, he and his wife Alienora, daughter and heiress of William Domine, were seised of the advowson of Diptford (*A. D. Inq.* 4 Ed. IV. No. 56). In 1478 Margaret lady Botreaux died seised of it (*A. D. Inq.* 18 Ed. IV. No. 40, p. 389).

2. DARTINGTON, the *Domesday* Dertrintona, assessed at 1 virgate (W. 744, p. 738; *Vict. Hist.* 491), was the lordship or head-estate of the barony of William de Faleise, and, as already stated (p. 171), passed with that barony to Robert, son of Martin, and to his descendant Nicolas, son of Martin, who held it in 1241 (*Testa*, 328-341, p. 178b). Before 1176 it was for a time held by Alice de Nonant (*Pipe Rolls*, 22 Hen. II.), but she forfeited it and also Holne for marrying without the King's leave (*ibid.*, 33 Hen. II.), and it was let to Hugh de Gund (*ibid.*, 28 Hen. II.). On Alice's death it reverted to the Martins. William Martin held it in 1285 (*Feud. Aids*, 323). His son William followed, who died in 1326 (*A. D. Inq.* 19 Ed. II. No. 100, p. 329), and his grandson Nicolas who died two years later (*A. D. Inq.* 1 Ed. III. No. 40, p. 10). William's widow enjoyed it for life, when it came to his two sisters, Eleanor, wife of Philip the Columbers, and Joan, wife of Nicolas de Audelegh (*Vict. Hist.* 565). Nicolas de Audeleye was lord at the time of his death in 1345 (*A. D. Inq.* 18 Ed. III. No. 33, p. 120), but Benedict de Hurberneford was tenant in possession (*A. D. Inq.* 18 Ed. III. No. 26, p. 119). In 1347 John Dauney, esquire, died seised of it (*A. D. Inq.* 20 Ed. III. No. 33, p. 129). Soon afterwards it reverted to the Crown, and Richard II. gave it to his half-brother John Holland, duke of Exeter (Lysons, 152). In 1424 Richard, son and heir of John, sometime earl of Huntingdon, died seised of it (*A. D. Inq.* 2 Hen. V. No. 23a, p. 7, and 4 Hen. V. No. 50, p. 24). In 1449 it was assigned as part of her dower to Anne, duchess of Exeter, widow of John, sometime duke of Exeter (*A. D. Inq.* 27 Hen. VI. No. 3, p. 472).

3. SKERIDON, the Siredona of *Domesday* (W. 1117, p. 1188; *Vict. Hist.* 533a), which Aluric held together with Essapla or Hockner in 1086, was also an estate within the Hundred of Stanborough. In 1200 it was in the King's hand (*Trans.* xxxvii. 423 n. 14), apparently by escheat,

and almost immediately afterwards was given to David de Skeridon, who in 1212 held 1 virgate in Skiredon (*Testa*, 1371, in *Trans.* xxxvii. 423). David was still in possession in 1220 (*Testa*, 1452, *ibid.*, 428) and gave $\frac{1}{2}$ ferling there to his younger son Robert (*Testa*, 1471, *ibid.*, 432, and 1504, *ibid.*, 441). His brother Roger Mirabel, who succeeded him, forfeited Skeridon for murder (*Testa*, 1503, *ibid.*, 441) and was outlawed, whereupon Henry III. gave it to Walter the doctor, also called Walter le Deveneys, or Walter the Devonshire man (*Hund. Rolls*, 3 Ed. I. No. 32, p. 79, and No. 37, p. 81), who was the physician of Hubert de Burgh, and Walter's daughter carried it to John Boyville. John de Boyville's son William died in 1320 seised of the hamlet of Skeridon and the hamlet of Hokneton (*A. D. Inq.* 13 Ed. II. No. 20, p. 293). His son John died in 1369 (*A. D. Inq.* 42 Ed. III. No. 5, p. 283) seised of the same, which he held of the castle of Exeter, and in 1417 his son William (*A. D. Inq.* 5 Hen. V. No. 21, p. 28).¹²

4. STOKES in Holne appears to have been merged in the manor of Holne, and I have found no mention of it in the fee lists.

5. The same remark applies to Halstow, the outlier of Woodleigh, which passed with Woodleigh.

6. The $\frac{1}{16}$ fee in Wagland, Farley, and Lapland, or $\frac{1}{16}$ fee as it is elsewhere called (*Feud. Aids*, 351), represents the 1 virgate of Ferleia which *Domesday* states was added to Diptford (W. 26, p. 22; *Vict. Hist.* 405). John de Molis held it in 1303, but it appears to be included in the 1 fee which the said John held in Langford Lestre. "Be it known," runs the note, "that $\frac{1}{16}$ of this fee [the fee which John de Molis held in Langford] lies in Fernlegh, Wagelond, and Lappelond in the Hundred of Stanbrig, of which fee the prior of Plymton holds $\frac{1}{2}$ part in Wrangeton in pure and perpetual alms" (*Feud. Aids*, 351). In 1346 Wagland, Farley, and Lapland were held as three separate tenements of the honour of Dunster (*ibid.*, 395). The prior of Totton held Lapland for $\frac{1}{16}$ fee; Robert Lovet held Wagland in succession to his father Robert Lovet for $\frac{1}{16}$ fee; and Roger de la Leye held Farley in succession to John de Fonte for $\frac{1}{16}$ fee (*ibid.*, 395).

¹² In the list of tenths and fifteenths levied in 1383 (7 Ric. II. An *Old Exeter MS.* in *Devon Not. and Qu.*, 1907, p. 18) appears under Stanburgh Hundred from the tything of Skyrdon with Hokena, 6s. 6d.

II. *Domesday estates grouped under ecclesiastical parishes.*

Parish.	Acres in 1883 (<i>Trans.</i> xlii. 146).	Domesday manors.	Domesday assessment.	Reference to <i>Testa de Nevil</i> .	Domesday acreage.	Reference to page.
BUCKFASTLEIGH ¹³	3952*	W. 248, p. 260 Bulfestre	Never assessed	No. 1260	220	p. 196
CHURCHSTOW	1877	W. 249, p. 256 Notona	2 0 0	No. 1260	842	p. 196
Kingsbridge	150	Taken out of Churchstow subsequent to 1086		—	—	—
All Hallowen Leigh	—	W. 833, p. 822 Lega	0 3 2	No. 1231, 294	328	p. 179
DARTINGTON	3248	W. 744, p. 738 Dertrintona	0 0 3	—	1450	p. 200
Fenton	—	Part of Dertrintona	—	No. 1221, 331	—	p. 175
DEAN	4165	W. 742, p. 734 Dena	3 0 0	Nos. 1219, 1220 329, 330	1096	p. 172
Whiteoxen	—	Held by an Englishman	—	—	—	p. 177
Skeridon	—	W. 1117, p. 1188 Siredona	0 1 0	—	240	p. 200
DIPTFORD	4154	W. 25, p. 22 Depeforda	0 3 0	No. 354	814	p. 198
Farley	—	W. 26, p. 22 Ferleia	0 1 0	—	160	p. 201
Curtisknowl	—	W. 575, p. 610 Cortescanola	0 2 0	No. 1247, 898	250½	p. 188
Bendleigh	—	W. 972, p. 878 Benleia	0 2 0	No. 1251, 712	330	p. 190
EAST ALLINGTON	3646	W. 1132, p. 893 Alintona	3 0 0	No. 1257	1293	p. 194
HALWELL ¹⁴	1833*	—	—	—	—	—
Poulson	—	W. 574, p. 608 Polochestona	0 1 0	No. 1230, 182	80½	p. 178

¹³ The total acreage of Buckfastleigh is 5928, but quite ½ of this, representing South Holne (*Trans.* xliii. 209), is in the Hundred of Colridge.

¹⁴ Halwell parish contains 3666 acres, about half of which is in Colridge Hundred, including Halwell village and Collaton.

Parish.	Acres in 1883 (<i>Trans.</i> xlii. 140).	Domesday manors.	Domesday assessment.	Reference to <i>Tota de Neri.</i>	Domesday acreage.	Reference to page.
NORTH HUISH ¹⁸	887	W. 577, p. 612	0 3 0	No. 1234, 895	482	p. 180
Broadley	—	W. 576, p. 610	0 1 0	No. 1248, 899	161	p. 189
RATERY	2823	W. 743, p. 736	2 1 2	No. 1256	965½	p. 194
Hood and Wallaford	—	W. 743b	0 0 3	No. 1222, 332		p. 175
Luscombe	—	W. 743c	0 1 0	No. 1225, 336	p. 176	p. 176
Marley	—	W. 743b	0 0 3	No. 1224, 335		p. 176
			two squires			
SOUTH BRENT	9374	W. 251, p. 258	2 0 0	No. 1260	838	—
Great Aish ?	—	W. 252, p. 260	2 0 0			
Cherford	—	W. 250, p. 258	1 0 0	No. 1228, 339	662	—
North Harbournford	—	W. 746, p. 740	0 2 0			
					326	p. 178
SOUTH HUISH	1150	W. 567, p. 602	1 0 0	No. 1243, 895	346	p. 186
Galmpton	—	W. 568, p. 602	1 0 0	No. 1241, 894	400	p. 185
SOUTH MILTON	1556	W. 1149, p. 1043	2 0 0	No. 1242, 710	966	p. 185
THURLESTONE	1898	W. 564, p. 598	2 0 0	No. 1244, 188	484	p. 187
North Upton	—	W. 564b, p. 598	Virgate of the above		120	p. 189
Buckland	—	W. 335, p. 330	0 1 0	No. 1243	120	p. 186

¹⁸ The two Butterfords, respectively 243 and 160½ acres (W. 592, 593, p. 626, 628), Lupridge 240 acres (W. 332, p. 318), Luperidge 216 acres (W. 832, p. 820), and Luperidge 360 acres (W. 831, p. 860), all in North Huish, are in Ermington Hundred. The present total acreage of North Huish being 2662, the proportion ½ in Stanborough Hundred is 887 acres.

WEST ALVINGTON . . .	4110	W. 27, p. 22	Aluintona	0	3	0	No. 1259	820	p. 195
Bagton . . .	—	W. 565, p. 600	Bachedona	0	2	0	No. 1245, 897	164	p. 188
Combe Royal . . .	—	W. 1123, p. 887	Cumbe	0	1	0	No. 1250, 711	248	p. 190
Rake . . .	—	Part of Surleia		—	—	—	—	—	—
Sowleigh . . .	—	W. 573, p. 608	Surleia	0	2	0	No. 1235, 183	241	p. 181
Woolston . . .	—	W. 578, p. 612	Ulsistona	0	2	0	No. 1246, 189	242	p. 188
WOODLEIGH . . .	2319	W. 973, p. 878	Odelea	1	1	0	No. 1232, 707	1102	p. 179
Halstow an outlier . . .	—	W. 974, p. 880	Haletreu	0	0	2	—	80	—
Total	63,160	acres		42	2	0		22,725½	

III. *Harmonising the Great Survey with the Geldroll.*

From the *Geldroll* of 1084, as summarised by the late Mr. Brooking-Rowe, p. xli, we obtain the following particulars:—

	hides	virg.	ferl.
Geld had been received from	25	1	1
A. Exemption was allowed to			
	hides	virg.	ferl.
1. The King in respect of [Churchstow ?]	2	0	0
2. William de Faleise [Holne, Dartington, Dean]	3	1	0
3. Abbot of Bucfast [South Brent]	2	0	0
4. Walter de Clavil [All Hallowen Leigh]	0	2	0
5. Juhel [Thurlestone]	2	0	0
6. Richard, son of Turolde [East Allington]	1	0	0
7. Alured the Bréton [South Milton]	1	0	0
	—	11	3 0
B. Lands in arrear			
1. Feegatherers' allowance	0	2	3
2. Held by Hugh de Valletorta of the Count of Mortain [Much Bolbury]	1	0	0
3. Held by Odo of the Count [Little Bolbury ?]	0	1	0
	—	1	3 3
		39	0 0

On comparing these particulars with the Great Survey I find no Odo holding of the Count of Mortain, and only four estates in this Hundred which were held of the Count. It is suggested that Odo B, 3 may have held in 1084 the Little Bolbury which Richard, son of Torolv, had received before 1086. In fact, there is nothing else which he can have held of the Count.

The assessment of the *Domesday* estates amounts to 42½ hides, or 3½ hides in excess of the *Geldroll* total. It is suggested that the ancient Crown lordships, West Alvington and Diptford and also Loddiswell, were not included in the outland Hundred, but were separately administered by the King's official William de Walvil, who is said to have added Farley to Diptford (*Vict. Hist.* 405). In 1275 Loddiswell, Dartington, and Diptford are stated to have been free of all geld taxes and of the sheriff's tourn (*Hund. Rolls*, 3 Ed. I. No. 32, p. 79).

The assessment of Diptford is	.	.	0	3	0
„ „ Alvington is	.	.	0	3	0
„ „ Loddiswell is	.	.	2	0	0

Deducting	.	.	.	.	3	2	0
From	.	.	.	.	42	2	0

The remainder 39 0 0
exactly agrees with the *Geldroll*.

We have still to account for the King's exemption of 2 hides in this Hundred, and if Diptford and West Alvington are not in the outland Hundred, we must look elsewhere for the explanation. It is suggested that some estate which appears in 1086 as the land of a subject may have been in the King's hand in 1084, or may have been held of the King at a fee-farm rent. Is it possible that Churchstow may have been held in this way by the abbot of Bucfast? For confirmation of this suggestion I appeal to the fact that the new borough which was set up within the manor of Churchstow, to which the *Hundred Rolls* specially refer, was not called Newborough or Abbotsborough, otherwise Newbridge or Abbotsbridge, but Kingsborough or Kingsbridge.

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TOTNES AND THE CIVIL WAR.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1918.)

IN September, 1912, Miss Benthall, a member of an old Totnes family, several of whom were Mayors and members of the Corporation, sent a friend in Totnes some interesting documents relating to Totnes and the Civil War. In her letter she said, "I shall be much obliged if you will restore to its proper quarter, which is, I suppose, the Guildhall, Totnes, the Pardon from Charles II to the people of Totnes. I do not know how it came into the possession of a member of our family."

The papers, which are undoubtedly originals, consist of six sheets of foolscap paper and two smaller, and are of very great interest.

The first is a statement by Anthony Goodridge, Mayor of Totnes 1664, and again in 1682, as to the way in which Totnes had assisted Charles I during the Civil War by the gifts of the leading men of Totnes in money and plate.

There is a statement as to there only being fourteen disloyal people who had left the town.

Then a paper signed by Sir John Berkley, who had received a commission under the Great Seal to raise a regiment of 500 horse in Cornwall. He was also sometime Governor of Exeter, and John Digby, second son of the first Earl of Bristol, as to £100 advanced by the inhabitants of the town as an expression of affection to His Majesty's service.

Then follows an order of the Privy Council as to two persons appointed Burgesses who refused to act.

The next is a petition by the Mayor and Burgesses of Totnes to Charles I for a Pardon, with confirmation of their charters, and an order dated 25 September, 1644, by Charles I, for the issue of a Pardon and grant of a new charter. This order was granted at his Court at Chard.

Barnstaple has a copy of its Pardon ; Totnes does not possess one, and there is nothing to show it was ever issued.

The document first asks for Pardon and then confirmation of the charters of the Borough, but there is no record of a grant of a new charter till 37 Charles II, 1685. There are certificates as to only fourteen inhabitants not being loyal and of their having left the town.

The eight sheets of paper are fastened together and are endorsed, "With these to wait on Sir Tho Clifford."

This was Sir Thomas Clifford, of Ugbrooke, Devon, the "C" of Cabal and afterwards the first Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. He was M.P. for Totnes from 1660 to 1672, and would naturally be the person the Corporation would apply to, he being much in the Royal favour.

The documents being original and being originally in the possession of the Corporation, looks as if they might never have been presented to the King, or were returned.

They are of such interest that they are here transcribed marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

A

"A humble and trew relation of the expression of Loyalty and Duty of the Corporation of Totnes in Devon to his late Matie of ever blessed memory and his most excellent Matie that now is.

"That on the March of his late Maties forces out of Cornwall into Devon under the Lord Hoptons comaund and their disturbance att the posse att Modbury this Corporacon invited them thither and recruited them with Twenty Barrells of Powder and other Ammunition and £250 in money and other necessaryes which inabled them to march and besiege Exeter.

"That they advanced £100 for the Lord Berkley to raise a troope of horse for his Maties service.

"That they provided Shovells pickaxes and other materialles and Ammunition for ye besieging of Plymouth to the value of £300.

"That for the horse under the Command of the Lord Goreinge they advanced £300.

"That besides these pticulers for aide assistance to his late Maties Armyes by the orders of the Lord Berkley and other the Commanders in Cheife in these Westernne ptes

they advanced at several tymes for clothinge of soldiers raiseinge of horse for his now Maties Lifeguards privy Seales and other necessaryes and pvision for his Maties service above £3000.

“That att his now Maties beinge att the Corporacon they psented him with £100 and also pvision for his Hyghnesse houshold and Army and have since his Maties happy restauracon psented unto him £100 more.

“That this Corporacon ever continued loyall and uppon strict inquiry made not above fourteene persons and all of low and meane quality were found disloyall and deputed unto the enemes quarters and most of them since dead or have never returned.

“That such report and care in respect of the pmisses was taken of this Corporacon and the Government of the same that his Maties Privy Councill reminded some of the Magistrates that neglected their duty to pforme the same.

“That his then Matie being certaynely informed and takeinge notice of this Corporacions loyalty was graciously pleased to grant to the Corporacon and all the Inhabitants of the same not then in rebellion his free genall and gracious pardon and fully to confirme all their Charters and previledges.

“That the truth of these things appeare by the pages annexed.

“That consideracon beinge had of the prmises Itt is humbly prayed that his Matie wilbe graciously pleased to graunt pardons and to confirm all their Charters and auntient priviledges in choseinge their Recorder and Steward and otherwise accordinge to his Royall Fathers gracious pmission and that for the better government thereof these may be added to the prent Maior and the next preadent Maior to be Justices of the Peace within the Corporacon and parish the Recorder and his Deputy and the Steward for the tyme beinge to bee Justices of the Peace and the Maior Recorder and his Deputy and ye Steward for the tyme beinge to be of the quorum and that their power and Comssion bee limited to punish crymes of petty larceny arising within the Corporacon for that the sendinge of offenders for such offences to the Comon Goale causeth them to be more vile and that the whole parish may bee incorporated and a liberty granted to elect to be Magistrates and Maior any of the sufficient Inhabi-

tants wthin the Towne and parish although they are noe Freemen beinge now limited only to elect such officers out of the Freemen.

“That these things are true and that itt is humble sent of this Corporacon for obtayneinge of these priviledges is affirmed and humbly prayed with the unanimous consent of the whole by me their Representative

“Antho: Goodridge, Maior.”

B

“A note of such as have subscribed and payed according to the proposicons

	£	s.	d.
Mr Mair	25	00	00
Mr John Pitts	03	00	00
Mr Phillip Holdich	03	00	00
Mr Thomas Prestwood Sen in money op the £20 in money and plate	10	00	00
Mr Philip Ley	10	00	00
Mr Thomas Martyn Jun	05	00	00
Mr William Tillard	03	00	00
Mr Henry James	05	00	00
Mr Richard Martyn Sen	03	00	00
Mr Richard Wise Sen	10	00	00
Mr Richard Martyn Jun	05	00	00
Mr John Tucker Sen	05	00	00
Mr Richard Savery	10	00	00
Mr John Kelland	20	00	00
Mr William Brooking	10	00	00
John Wise	05	00	00
Samuell Kelland	05	00	00
Gilbert Eveleige	10	00	00
Thomas Brooking	10	00	00
William Wise	03	00	00
John Tucker Jun	02	10	00
John Macye	02	10	00
Anthony Goodridge	02	00	00
William French	03	00	00
William Farwell	05	00	00
Christofer Farwell	05	00	00
Nicholas Shorte	02	00	00
Henry Shillabeer	03	00	00

	£	s.	d.
Richard Hannaford	02	00	00
Thomas Martyn Sen	02	00	00
Walter Dowse	01	00	00
Symon Tillard	10	00	00
Walter Norrise	01	00	00
Jeffery Barber	04	00	00
Thomas Butler	02	00	00
Thomas Beare	01	00	00
Thomas Strawe	01	00	00
Nicholas Field and his Mother	04	00	00
Margarett Macye Widdow	02	10	00
Edward Cholwich	05	00	00
George Harris	01	00	00
Nicholas Wise	03	00	00
Toby Amyatt	02	00	00
Richard Punchard	01	00	00
Walter Reese	02	00	00
James Every	01	00	00
Edward Holwell	01	00	00
Richard Shorte	01	00	00
John Shorte	01	00	00
William Greene	01	00	00
Edward Edmonds	02	00	00
Robert Parker	01	00	00
Roger Greene	01	00	00
John Perdue	01	00	00
M ^{rs} Maynard	03	00	00
James Sparke	01	00	00
William Sowton	01	00	00

Sum tot 239 10 00 "

This only adds £231 10 0.

" Vicesimo primo Die Decembris Ano Dom 1642

" Received the daye and yeare above written by the hands of Thomas Prestwood Henry James Gilbert Eveleigh and Samuel Kelland as collected by our appointment from the severall persons abovemenconed the respective somes above said in such as is hereafter menconed for repayment of wch said somes on the Five and twentieth dye of December Ano Dom 1643 securitie is to be given by Bond from Sir Ralph Hopton Knight of the Bathe Sr John Berkley Knight Sir Bevill Grenville Knight

Henry Cary Esq John Ackland Esq John Peter Esq Edward Bampffield Esq and Richard Rode Esq unto Robert Shapley and Henry James Merchants

“ Ralph Hopton.”

By the side is written :

“ The Security was never given nor the money repaid.”

“ A note of what moneys hath beene paid out of the foresaid some to severall officers of his Maties Armye by Sir Ralph Hoptons orders.

	£	s.	d.
payed Quartermaster Fisher . . .	26	00	00
payed Leiutenant Deane . . .	30	00	00
payed Corronet Dyer . . .	08	00	00
payed Captain Evers . . .	05	00	00
payed Sir James Colbrond . . .	05	00	00
payed Doctor Clarnell . . .	07	11	00
payed Captaine Turner . . .	05	00	00
payed Srieant Major Pomeroy . . .	150	00	00

Sum . . .	236	11	0
Due to Ballance this Accompt . . .	02	19	00
Whereof paid to Mr Henry James for lead . . .	02	06	06
payed to Mr Gyles in returne of his plate . . .	00	11	10

02 18 4”

“ A note of those that have subscribed and brought in plate.

Richard Gyles in plate 42 ounces quarter & halfe vidt 14 ounces of it gilte plate att 5s the ounce one 10s the other in all . . .	10	11	10
Thomas Prestwood Sen in plate . . .	10	00	00

Mr Fur Wauchop had eaten and used of his haye and grasse the value of £10 00 00 for which he is content to take Security but says he hath not otherwise to lend.

[The entries as to Prestwood and Wauchop are struck through.]

A note of those that have subscribed and have beene demanded and not payed

John Newman . . .	05	00	00
John Lear . . .	04	00	00”

C

“ Wee William Brookinge Maior and Thomas Prestwood two of his Maties Justices of the peace for the Borough and Parrish of Totnes doe humbly Certifie That the persons only whose names are hereunder written some times Inhabitants of this Towne went as wee have heard and beleive the Five and twentieth day of September last past in places which were then in actual rebellion and have not since retourned to this Towne For testefeing the truth whereof wee have hereunto putt our hands and Seals the Fiste day of October Anno Dom 1644.

W. Brooking Maior (Seal)
Tho Prestwood (Seal)

To the honoble Sr John Berkley
Knight Governor of Exeter and
other his maties Commissioners

Thomas Punchard
Walter Deeble
Nicholas Field & Joan his wife
William French
Danyell Field
Richard Luscombe
Frances Punchard
William Venner Clark
Nicholas White
Richard Merefield
Andrew Hale
Christofer Whitacur
Richard Miller
Henry Langworthie

“ Wee doe desire any three of the Commissioners residing in or neere Totness to examine this Certificate and to certify unto us howe they finde the truth there of whether orany more of that Town or Parish were in actual Rebellion the 25th day of September last.

E Fortescue	John Berkley
Gilbert Yarde	Peter Balle
Hum Prouz	

“Chapter House
Exon 9 October
1644.

“Gent.

“According to yor desires wee his Maties Commissioners residing neere Totnes have examined the Certificate of the Maior of the said Towne and Mr Thomas Prestwood and doe Certefie the same to be true And doe not find that any more of that Towne went in actual rebellion the five and twentieth day of September laste Save only wee finde that Walter Smith and Katherine his wife sometimes inhabiting in that Town departed from thence into Plymouth before this present rebellion broke forth and there have resided ever since And that John Garrett Clerke Viccar of the said Towne of Totnes and Wilmott his wife shortly after the surrender of Dartmouth where he then was and had the benefit of the Articles departed wth their family from the said Towne of Totnes to a tenement of his in Somersetshire and have not since returned back

Given the sixe and twentieth day of October 1644 under the hands of

Ew Seymour
Ar Champernowne
Ed Yard

To the Honoble Sr John
Berkley Knight Governor of
Exeter and other His Maties
Commissioners there.”

The first signature is that of Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Castle, Totnes, the second that of Arthur Champernowne of Dartington Hall, Totnes, and the third, Edward Yard, was of the family of Yards of Churston. He was co-heir to his great-uncle Sir Edward Giles and to his grandfather George Yard.

The John Garret, clerk, referred to became vicar of Totnes 8 September, 1635, the patron being King Charles I. Dr. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* mentions a William Adams as having come into these parts with the King's army and having acted as vicar; this may have been when Mr. Garrett went to Dartmouth and Somersetshire, but Mr. Garrett returned and continued vicar till his death, 13 June, 1662.

The lecturer Rev. Francis Whiddon was ejected on the death of Mr. Garrett, and in his farewell sermon refers to the fact that Mr. Garrett, if he had lived, would have been ejected under the Act of Uniformity, so he must have been a Puritan, and possibly left the town when the Royalists were in possession and returned at the Commonwealth.

“To the King’s Most Excellent Matie.

“Wee yor Maties Commissioners for the Countee of Devon doe humbly certifie that according to the excepsons in the warrant to your Maties Attornie or Sollicitor Generall for yor generall pardon to or graunted unto the Town and parrish of Totnes in Devon have made inquiries by the wayes and means abovesaid and otherwise the moste wee maye who of the inhabitants of the said Towne and parrish were in actual rebellion the five and twentieth day of September last and can finde or certifie noe other persons of the said Twone and parrish soe to be save only the persons aforesaid according as they are certified by the Certificates before written

At the Chapter house in Exon
the first day of November
1644

John Berkeley

Thomas
E. Fortescue

Peter Balle
Geo Savery
Peter Sainthill ”

D

“Devon. Whereas in the tyme of the Mayoraltie of Robert Shaplye late Maior of Totnes there hath been procured and advanced and payed by Thomas Prestwood now Maior Doctor Furderwinke Wauchopp the said Robert Shaplye William Brooking and Gilbert Eveleigh the sum of One hundred pounds as an expression of the Inhabitants of the said Towne and parrishes affecson unto his Maties service wch said sume with the interest paid for the same the said inhabitants are contented to paye in a proporsunable rate wherefore at the request of the said Maior and those that provide the said moneys These are to require and authorise the Constables of the said Towne and parish or any three or more of them to asseesse and make every of the Inhabitants of the said Towne and parish in a proportionable

waye accordung to each ones proportion and payment towards the martiall rates there assessed and every sune so pticularly to be assessed they the said Constables or any three or more of them are forthwith required to collect and if any shall refuse to paye the same to distrayne and sell of their goods sufficient to satisfie the same rendring the overplus or to carrie the partie soe refusing before the said Maior who is authorised to bind themover to answear their contempt before his Maties Comrs at Bedford house. Given under the hands of us his maties Commissioners the sixteenth day of April anno Dom. 1644.

John Berkley.
John Digby."

E

"Decimo Septimo die July Anno regni Dm nxd
Caroli dei grat Anglie France & hibine Regis
fidei defensor Decimo nono.

Then received of the Constables of the Towne of Totnes in pte of the weeklye rate imposed upon the several Inhabitants of the said Towne for five weeks now last paste the some of Thirty three pounds thirteene shillings.

Francis Hawley.

More received Forty two shillings.

Fra Hawley.

John Berkeley."

F

"By the Lords and other of his Maties
honble Privy Councill.

Whereas the Mayor and Burgesses of the Towne of Totnes in ye County of Devon have presented unto us a Petition saying that by divers charters it is graunted that for ye better Government of ye said Corporacon therebe from tyme to tyme a Mayor and 13 of the principall Burgesses Masters and Counsellors of the said Towne and in defect of any of them by death or otherwise new to be chosen by the said Mayor and Burgesses That accordingly Mr Richard Wise ye younger a Burgess of the said Corporacon hath been legally chosen Master and Burgess of the said Towne

in ye place of Mr Lawrence Adams lately deceased the which office to undertake then Mr Wise totally refuseth and Mr John Tucker another of the said Town absents himself in Cornwall boths intentions being to avoyd the duties that belong unto the severall places whose ill example will occasion others to refuse and to doe ye like which will tend much to ye prejudice of his Maties service in ye said Burrough and ye utter overthrow of ye Government there and therefore praying us to interpose or authority for the remedy thereof These are therefore to require the said Mr Richard Wise and Mr John Tucker respectively to accept of and returne unto their said places and doe their duties which they ought to doe or in case they persist in their refusalls they appeare before us on ye fifteenth day of this instant September they having notice of this order 6 dayes before to abide our order therein as shall be most consonat to justice & p (?) And hereof not to faile at their perrills.

Given under our hands at his Highnesse Court at Excester the 3rd day of September 1645.

Barkshire

? Bramford.

Arthur Capell.

Ralph Hopton."

John Colepeper.

How this document of 1645 comes to be fastened together with the others does not appear.

G

"To his sacred Majestie

The humble peticon of the Maior & Burgesses
of the Towne and Borough of Totnes.

SHEWETH.

That the said Towne an annient Corporacon priviledged with divers liberties & immunityes graunted unto them by divers of your Maties Royal Progenitors and had graunted to them by Francis Earle of Bedford¹ then Lord Lieutenant of the Countie of Devon by the advice and order of the Councell Table power to rayse leaveye

¹ In the Guildhall and Council Chamber, Totnes, are the arms of the Earl of Bedford, no doubt put up in consequence of this grant. He was elected 1st June, 1630, High Steward of Totnes.

and arme one hundred persons of the Town and parrish for their defence it being a Towne of good Trade and farre from the Sea and of their men the Maior for the tyme being was their Captain and to appointe Officers which is since renewed by Prince Maurice his highness That yor petrs have stood ever well affected and loyall to yor Matie and have exprest the same in all their actions except such as the pvailling enemie enfourced them unto yet acknowledging that they have come farr short of their dutie herein and promising yor Matie their utmost assistance with all loyaltie for the tyme to come

Maye it therefore please yor sacred Matie to graunte unto yor petrs and all the Inhabitants of the said Towne & parrish except such as yor Commissioners shall certefie to be now in actuall rebellion yor Maties free and gracious pardon with a confirmacon of their Charters and therein a graunte to add and make the oldest Magistrate for the tyme being a Justice of the Peace a power to hear & determine all petty larcenyas arising within the Towne & parrish To have libertie to Trade unto all partes beyond the Sea without restraint and power to rayse a trayned Band as aforesaid with such other alteracons and addicons as yor Counsell shall advise proper for yor Matie to graunte & may most conduce to yor Maties honor & the Corporacons better government.

And that yor Matie maye longe rayne over a truly loyall and obedient people in fulness of honor peace & prosperitie shall be yor Petors daily prayer & loyall endeavors."

Among the Papers of the Corporation of Totnes is a copy of a Petition (undated) to the "Right Honble. Frances Earle of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Devon," which recites that "Totnes was an Ancient Corporation and the Mayor and Ex-Mayor were Justices of the Peace within the Borough, that the Town stood on the River Dart 7 miles from Dartmouth [it is 10 miles] and from thence a daily passage by water, within 4 miles of Torbay a spacious bay able to receive 500 ships and about 14 hours sail from the Coast of Normandy and Brittany and well known to French and others by continual trade

"Is required to have a magazine of 24 Barrells of Powder with lead and match at the towns charge. The principal strength was 60 trained Soldiers 40 Musketeers and 20 Corselets who were summoned to general musters sometimes 6 or 8 miles from the Town, and that year 20 miles leaving the Town naked and indefensible."

They petition to be allowed to raise a trained band of 100 and have the same privilege as Weymouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth and Barnstaple, to choose their own officers and muster only within their own precincts. The grant by the Earl of Bedford referred to before was, no doubt, in consequence of this petition.

H

"CHARLES R.

"Our pleasure is that you forthwith prepare readie for our Royall signature two severall Billes the one conteyning our most gracious and general pardon in the most ample manner unto our Towne and Borough of Totnes by the name of the Maior & Burgesses of the Borough of Totnes or by whatsoever other name known &c and to all and every the Inhabitants of the said Towne and parish of Totnes as fully as if by name they were particularly expressed (Excepting only such persons as shalbe certified by our Commissioners of the Countie of Devon or any three or more of them to be in actuall rebellion) of all Treasons misprisions of Treasons deaths and feloniously killinge of any and also homicide and all other felonies of what nature or kind soever Premunire and all other Crimes offences and immunities of what nature or kind soever And misgovernment there any way committed from the 2nd day of November in the sixteenth yeare of our raigne unto the daye of the date hereof (excepted only as is excepted in our late generall pardon to the Corporacon of our Cittie of Exon.) And alsoe for all flights Judgements outlawrits and all other things whatsoever upon or concerning all or any the premises with a dispensacon of what concerns the good behaviour thereupon or not making any suggestion in the pardon with clauses of Non obstant the Statutes of 2, 4, 10 14 and 27 Ed 3 and 13, & 16 R 2 or any other Statute matter or thing with a command to the Judges and all others to allow it with any

writt of allowance or other command and with all such other clauses as may make such our pardon the more sure and effectual And more particularly with a clause conteyn- ing (in the best easiest and surest waye you can devise) our royall assurance for the further and more satisfaction and securitie of any particular person as shall conceive it expedient of a more speciall pardon to be graunted by us without all delaye concerning the premises (in such manner as before) to any one of the said Inhabitants by name Except before excepted, that shall within twelve months by his humble peticon to be delivered to us by himself or any other on his behalf desire the same And the other Bill conteyning our Royall Graunt and Confirmation unto the said Mayor and Burgesses of the said Borough by what name soever known &c of all and all manner of Charters Liberties freedoms franchises immunities privileges and other matters and thinges whatsoever at any tyme heretofore graunted unto them by us or any of our Royall Progenitors or tyme out of mind used and enjoyed by them either by particular recitall of all or any of the said Charters or by generall words and terms or otherwise as by them or their Counsell shalbe desired and for soe doing this shall be yor warrant Given at our Court at Chard the 25th of September 1644.

“ By his Maties Command.

“ George Digbye.”

“To our Trusty & well beloved
our Attorney or Solicitor
Generalls.”

As has been said before, there is no Pardon in the possession of the Corporation granted in consequence of this order.

THE BOROUGH OF CLIFTON-DARTMOUTH-HARDNESS AND ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES.

PART III.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

The numbers in brackets are from the Calendar of the Borough Archives.

THE Mayor of 1700 would appear to have been John Whitrow, and he and John Whitrow, his father, the Mayor of 1682-3, endeavoured to get control of the Corporation and to control the election of Members of Parliament for Dartmouth, and were assisted by Mr. Joseph Bulley. One of the books of the Corporation (H. No. 2003) contains a record of this, and contains the following order relating to it :—

“ 20 September, 1700.

“ Whereas the Antient and (untill the year 1681) uninterrupted manner of choosing Mayors of this Burrough was for the Mayor and the Magistrates his Brethren to nominate two of themselves to the Commonalty or populary out of which two the Common free burgesses chose one to be their Mayor for the year ensuing And Whereas on or about the 16th day of August 1681 aforesaid Mr. John Whiterow the then Mayor for carrying on some sinister & base ends of his own against the consent of the major pte of the Magistrates then in being did make a Constitution whereby the said antient custom was to be wholly laid aside and the Common Freemen or Free Burgesses left at their liberty to choose any one among themselves whom they pleased Notwithstanding which Constituson or any other Constituson to that purpose unless it were in the same year 1681 (And then it was opposed by the Bench as illegall) the Mayor was ever chosen by the Common free Burgesses or populary, but by nomination of two Magistrates as aforesaid until the year 1698 when the said Mr. Whitrow Mr. John Whitrow Jun

his son and Mr. Joseph Bulley understanding that the Thursdays Constitution Book (wherein is a repeal of the pretended Constitution for the Choosing by the Populacy) was lost they the said Whitrow the elder Whitrow the younger and Bulley with intent to subject the Corporation to their wills did set up the said Bulley and chose him Mayor by the populacy under colour & ptence of the Constitution aforesaid whereby this Corporason has been ever since embroyled in Law suits & the people in fueds and animositys allmost to the waine of this Corporason Wee therefore whose names are hereunder written being the Mayor all the surviving Magistrates & Common Councill (the said Bulley who was duely sumoned only excepted) Taking the matter into our serious considerason Doe hereby unanimously revoke make null and void the said constituson He made on or about the 16th day of August 1685 aforesaid and all and every other constitution and constitutions whatsoever to that or the like effect or purpose And do hereby declare order constitute and ordayn That from henceforth forever hereafter the manner of chosing Mayors of the Burrough ought must and shall be by the Mayor for the tyme being & the Magistrates his brethren then nominating two of themselves to the populacy or Common free burgesses out of which they are to choose one And to the end that the Common freeburgesses may pretend ignorance of this Constitson and that the same may be continued as a ppetuall Monument of the ill practises of the said Whitrows and Bulley It is hereby ordered to be fairly transcribed and put into a frame and hung up in the Guildhall of this Burrough and once every year (to witt) on the day of the elecson of a Mayor and other officers to be distinctly read by the Town Clerke in the Guildhall in the presence & hearing of all the Electors.

Caleb Rockett Mayor
 Thomas Floud Mayor Elected
 John Palmer
 Wm Palmer
 Wm Tozer
 Wm Mannoury
 John Spark
 Thomas Jago
 Nath Terry
 John Wills
 Tho Newman, Town Clerk."

Mr. Alexander's paper in *Trans.*, Vol. XLIII, p. 354, "Dartmouth as a Parliamentary Borough," refers to John Whitrow as having been Mayor at the election of M.P., 1689, when George Booth was returned, but unseated on petition, and Herne, the other candidate, elected.

Whitrow was imprisoned for illegalities in connection with the election, which was on the death of Boone, being released a week later on paying costs. The charge against him was that he created Freemen after the writ was issued.

In 1701 Bulley, referred to in the entry given from the Corporation Books, made a return of M.P.'s claiming to be Mayor, and so did Floud, Floud's return being accepted.

1700. CALEB ROCKETT.

1701. THOMAS FLOUD.

This year the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses granted Thomas Wright lease of a pew in the North Aisle of St. Saviour's Church, to be enjoyed by him and the heirs of his body as long as they shall dwell in the Borough of Dartmouth or Parish of Townstall. Rent a peppercorn.

17 July, 1701, is a memorandum that the Mayor, having sold the old Communion Plate by leave of the Bishop for £14 5s. and bought therewith a brasse branch of Candlesticks for the Church, is required to render his account.

Mr. Alexander's paper shows there were rival mayors in 1699. John Whitrow claimed to be Mayor, and Joseph Bulley to have preceded him, and Bulley on Whitrow's death claimed to be Mayor, and that Caleb Rockett claimed it. Bulley claimed to have appointed one Sykes.

The next year Rockett was succeeded by Floud, and Sykes by Bulley.

Floud kept the Courts and the Mayor's seat in church, and Bulley the seal and maces.

Two returns were made at the election of M.P.'s:—January, 1701, one return by Bulley, one by Floud.

Petitions followed, and the following entry was in consequence, no doubt, of the decisions come to:—

" 18 August, 1701.

" Borough of Clifton- Dartmouth-Hardness	At the Council Chamber there held Present Mr Thomas Floud Mayor Mr Caleb Rockett Justice Mr. William Voysey Mr John Palmer Mr William Tozer Mr Henry Laud Mr William Manoury Mr John Spark and
---	---

Mr Nathaniel Terry Magistrates the said Mr Manoury Mr Thomas Newman Mr Richard Savery Mr John Murch & Mr Richard Cole did severally resign their freedom and all their several rights and priviledges of freedomship of this Borough which this Chamber doth accept and the said Mr Manoury Mr Savery Mr Newman Mr Murch & Mr Cole are disfranchised accordingly.

Tho Floud Mayor

John Palmer

Caleb Rockett

Will Voysey

Wm Tozer

Henry Lane

John Spark

Nath Terry "

(H. 2003)

It would appear the Mayors of Dartmouth were elected the Monday after Michaelmas Day.

15 September, 1701. Mr. Michael Peach was elected Latin Schoolmaster (2003, f). 41.

1701-2.

1702-3.

Among the recorded Marks in the Archives of the Goldsmiths' Guild of Exeter, No. 24, November 13, 1703, was Peter Eliot Dartmouth, "E. L." (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XLIV, p. 476.)

1703-4.

1704-5.

1705-6. JOSEPH BULLY.

It does not appear if this was the Joseph Bulley connected with the Whitrows who had given so much trouble, but if it was it seems from the following entry in Book H, 2003, that matters were settled :—

"Burrough of
Clifton Dartmouth
Hardness in Cou
Devon

An Act and Ordinance made by
ye Mayor Masters or Magistrates
Bayliffs and Burgesses of ye said
Burrough (in Guildhall there as
sembled) for Regulateing ye Elec-

tion constituting and making of freemen and other officers and By Laws of and for ye said Burrough.

"Whereas many troublesome and vexatious law suites have happened touching the manner of makeing freemen and other officers and By Laws of and for this Burrough

for ye avoiding whereof for ye future and to the intent that hereafter both wee and our successors may live in perpetual love and amity Doe declare enact and ordeyn And it is hereby declared enacted and ordeyned that the only and undoubted and antient right of making freemen of ye said Burrough was and still is and forever hereafter shall bee in the Mayor and Major pte of ye Masters or Majistrates of the said Burrough for ye tyme being either for fines or Ex Cysalia (?) and not otherwise or in any other manner And that ye Mayor for the tyme being hath not Nor of right ought to have or shall at any tyme hereafter of himselfe have ye Right to making or Swearing any one or more pson or psons freeman or freemen of ye said Burrough Butt It is hereby declared and Enacted that the Mayor of ye said Burrough for the tyme being liable and forever hereafter shall bee Deemed and taken to have a right to Remitt to any one pson and noe more who shall bee made free in his Mayoralty his fine or redempcon money or to apply the same to his own use (Att his Eleccion) Soe as such freeman bee neverthelesse approved of by ye Majority of ye Masters or Majistrates of the said Burrough^h. And for as much as it hath been found by experience that upon some occasions when the Mayor of the said Borough hath been minded to make any Byelaws Act Order or ordnance or to make any freemen or other Corporacon officers such as Recordr Majistrates Common Councill men, Town Clerk Sergeants att Mace freemen or any other Inferioar Officer or Officers to serve his own purpose the Masters or Magistrates of ye said Burrough have not been all summoned or if they have been summoned . . . It hath been upon such short warning and Notice that they have not been able to attend whereby they have been deprived of giving their votes and thereby divers freemen officers and By Laws have been imposed upon the said Burrough contrary to the antient rights and customes of this Burrough and to the great damage of the same for preventing of which evill & evill practices for the future Itt is hereby enacted ordained ordered and appointed that from hence forward forever hereafter Noe By Law shall be made or enacted Nor any freeman or officer of this Burrough nor noe dispossession of any Seat or Seats in the Church or other Corporate Act whatsoever (the annual Officers only excepted) shall be made chosen or survive Unless ye Major parte of ye Masters or Magestrates of this Burrough

for the tyme being shall be actually psent and in writing under their hands (to be inserted & written in some or one of the Corporation Books kept for that purpose) signify their consent and assent thereto or unless tenn days notice exclusive in writing shall bee made and given by ye Mayor of ye said Burrough for the tyme being unto ye Masters or Magistrates of ye Burrough for the tyme being and every of them of ye Intent of making of By Laws on ye Elecion of freemen or such officer Disposition of Seats or Corporate Act or Acts as aforesaid and that all By Laws to bee enacted and made and all freemen and other such Officer or Officers disposition of seats and Corporate Act and Acts (excepting excepted) to be elected and chosen contrary to ye trew intent and meaning of these psents shall bee and are hereby anacted to be Illegally made elected and chosen to all intents Constitutions and purposes whatsoever (Reserving still to ye Mayor for the tyme being his casting vote in case of equality).

“In Witnesse whereof ye Mayor Major parte of the Magistrates Common Counsell men and Bayliffes have hereunto sett their hands the Three and Twentieth day of September in the fifth year of ye Reign of her psent Matie Queen Ann over England Defendr of ye Faith &c Anno Dm 1706.

Tho. Jago	{ Common Council	Joseph Bulley May.
John Wills.		
John (I. H.) Hyne	{ Bailiffes.	John Spark. Justice
Tho. Leach.		John Palmer.
Test.		Thomas Floud.
Tho. Leigh.		Wm. Tozer.
		Natt. Terry.
		Henry Lane.
		Tho. Newman.
		Rogr. Matthew.
		James Silby.”

1706-7.

7 March, 1706. John Harris, Esq., elected one of the Magistrates of the Corporation in Council Chamber by the majority, “tenn Magistrates being present.”

1707-8. THOMAS FLOUÉ.

27 November, 1707. Silvanus Evans was granted a lease of a pew for life or during his abode in the Borough. Rent 2d. and repair.

8 January, 1708. An Act made electing Mr. John Algate to succeed Mr. Humphrey Smyth as Vicar of Townstall and St. Saviour's.

27 September, 1708. The Mayor and Burgesses granted a Lease to John Harris of Mount Boon of a pew or seat in Saviour's Church so long as he and Mary, his wife, reside at Mount Boon. Rent 4d. and repairs of seat (1050).

1708-9. HENRY LANE.

1709-10. THOMAS NEWMAN.

28 March, 1710. Memorandum. "That at a Court or Chamber held at the Councill Chamber Guildhall of the said Borough duely summoned and called, Present Mr Thomas Newman Mayor Mr Henry Lane Justice Mr Thomas Floud Mr Joseph Bulley and Mr Arthur Holdsworth, John Fownes Senr. Esq. was elected a Master or Magistrate of this Borough in the room of James Selby deceased and at the same time Mr Robert Holdsworth and Mr Robert Newman were elected and sworne Freemen and immediately thereupon at the same place, Present Mr Mayor Mr Justice Mr Thomas Floud Mr Joseph Bulley Mr Caleb Rockett and Mr Arthur Holdsworth the said Robert Holdsworth was unanimously chosen a Master or Magistrate in the room of Mr John Sparke and took the oath accordingly.

"Memorandum that although Tho. Newman. Mayor.
Mr Caleb Rockett was present Henry Lane. Justice.
and voted for the making ye said Thomas Floud.
Mr Robert Holdsworth a Magistrate Joseph Bulley.
he refused to sign the same Arthur Holdsworth."

"Test. Tho. Leigh."

Mr. Leigh was the Town Clerk.

At a Court, 8 July, 1710, it was agreed the Magistrates should take their places in Church and in all other Assemblies with the Mayor, according to their seniority, according to the ancient custom of the Borough, and that the seats in the Church be marked in some convenient place with a piece or sum of money to be paid the Minister by each person sitting in such seat.

27 September, 1710. The Mayor and others granted to William Prichard, Vicar of Townstall, a Lease of the Rectory so long as he continued Vicar ($\frac{1049}{2}$).

1710-11. THOMAS NEWMAN.

13 October, 1710. William Lord Dartmouth was elected Lord High Steward of Dartmouth.

1711-12. JOSEPH BULLEY.

Mr. Michael Peach was dismissed from the Mastership of the Latin School, and Mr. Nicholas Adams was elected in his stead.

Mr. Peach appears to have got into trouble with some Dartmouth people as to his conduct as Minister of St. Petrox Church, Dartmouth, and in 1714 he published an account of it entitled, "The case of Mr. Michael Peach or a faithful relation of the Hardships he has lately met with at Dartmouth, in four parts, by H. Peach, M.A., Minister of St. Petrox and Master of the Free School in Dartmouth. Exeter, 1714." This tract relates to a presentment exhibited to the Bishop of Exeter against the writer by Mr. Pritchard, to whom he was Curate, and others for having performed the Services of the Church without wearing a surplice.

1712-13.

1713-14.

1714-15.

1715-16.

1716-17.

1717-18.

1718-19.

1719-20.

The Goldsmiths' Guild of Exeter for this year included John Manby, of Dartmouth, his mark being "J. M." in a shield.

1720-21.

1721-22. JOHN SPARKE.

1722-23. NATHANIEL TERRY.

1723-24. ROGER MATTHEW.

26 October, 1723. The Feoffees of the Rectory granted a Lease of the Tithes to Henry Holdsworth in consideration of his residing and being preaching Minister of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, and for his better encouragement to continue, etc.

1724-25. RICHARD NEWMAN.

28 September, 1725. £50 was paid as a fine for the renewal of the Lease of the Meeting House; this must have

been the chapel in which John Flavel the Puritan divine officiated after his ejection from the Lectureship of St. Saviour's.

1725-6. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

1726-7.

30 November, 1726. Mr. Henry Holdsworth elected Vicar.

1727-8.

1728-9.

1729-30.

8 June, 1730. His Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales gave a Lease of the Water Bailiwick to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Dartmouth (3202).

1730-31.

1731-32.

1732-33. NATHANAEL TERRY.

1733-34. BENJAMIN PALMER.

John Pyne, merchant, having refused to pay Petty or Town Custom, it was agreed that he should be prosecuted to recover same, and Thomas Leigh, the Town Clerk, should carry out the prosecution.

10 September, 1734. It was ordered that the Masters of Ships or vessels, in case the vessels did not belong to Freemen, should pay for any quantity not exceeding Ten tuns 2/-, for greater quantity not exceeding 20 Tuns 4/- and not exceeding 30 tuns 6/-, and for any greater quantity than 30 tuns 8/-, and so on in proportion. Ballast put ashore from ships on the New ground was to be put on the most convenient place for filling up the ground.

1734-5.

1735-6. ROBERT SPARK.

1736-7.

1737-8.

1738-9. NATHANIEL TERRY.

1739-40. BENJAMIN PALMER.

15 July, 1740. It was recorded that John Seale of Mount Boon, Esquire, had commenced a malicious and chargeable Law Suit against the Corporation for taking up some mud that lay partly on his estate called Combe and partly off the lands of the Corporation, and as it was thought the Corporation had a right, it was agreed that Mr. Thomas Leigh, the Town Clerk, jointly with Mr. Thomas

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Perring, Attorney-at-Law, should carry on the said Law Suit to the best of their skill and abilities to defend and support the honour of the Corporation, and that the expenses and charges thereof be paid out of the Corporation Chest.

1740-1.

1741-2.

1742-3.

1743-4.

1744-5.

1745-6. THOMAS LEIGH.

No doubt this is the same person who had been Town Clerk. John Seale and others had got possession of lands the property of the Corporation, and the Mayor and others were authorized to bring an action to recover the same.

1746-7. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

1747-8. EDWARD HANBURY.

There is a record that John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boon, had obstructed the fishermen who drew their seines in the River from drawing the nets ashore on the Beach at Sandkey, and cut and carried away 8 or 10 fathom of seine rope of Henry Robins and his partners who fished by leave of the Corporation and paid an annual acknowledgment of 20/- a year; it was agreed to bring an action against Mr. Seale.

1748-9. JOHN SUMMERS.

There is an entry, 21 June, 1749, that Henry Southcote, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Stoke Fleming, objected to Dartmouth people going through a field of his when beating the bounds, and commenced suits at law against John Churchward the younger and other Constables and Townsmen of the Borough for a pretended trespass on Monday in Rogation week, though it was well known to all the Corporation and the greatest part of the inhabitants of the Town that on the said day it had been customary for the Constables and others to go through the field to go to a Bond stone in Ashlane; it was agreed, as it was a custom from time immemorial, to defend the actions.

1749-50.

1750-1.

1751-2.

29 November, 1751. An order was made that no fires

be lighted on board Ships lying at Spithead or the Port or Bearscove or at Keys within the Borough.

1752-3.

1753-4.

1754-5. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

1755-6. THOMAS HOLDSWORTH.

Mr. Seale of Mount Boon again threatened to bring an action against one of the fishermen for drawing his net at Sandkey, and it was decided by the Corporation to defend any proceedings.

1756-7. ROBERT SPARK.

1757-8.

14 December, 1757. The Crown granted a Lease to the Corporation of the office of Water Bailiff of the Town of Dartmouth for lives.

1758-9. HENRY SPARKE.

Revd John Finney elected Latin Schoolmaster (2003, f. 518).

1759-60. THOMAS HOLDSWORTH.

1760-1. JOHN ELLIOTT.

12 June, 1761. No Ship to be made free on any account. £50 was advanced by the Corporation towards getting an Act for the Road from Kingswear to Newton Abbot.

1761-2. EDWARD HANBURY.

1762-3. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

Revd. John Nosworthy elected Vicar, 17th Novr., 1762 (2003, f. 51).

1763-4. EDWARD HANBURY.

Revd. Thomas Rennel elected Latin Schoolmaster (2003, p. 53).

11 October, 1763. It was agreed, in consequence of the great expense from the Meetings at the Punch House, to allow the Mayor £1 11s. 6d. to defray the expenses of the entertainment for the night.

1764-5. ARTHUR FRENCH.

Memorandum of petition by the Merchants to the Mayor to make the new ground fit to careen (?) vessels (f. 22^b, 2003).

During this Mayoralty there was a dispute with Brixham

boatkeepers, as appears by the following entry in the Borough Books :—

“Burrough of Clifton }
Dartmouth Hardness } June 17, 1765.

“Whereas the Boat keepers of Brixham propose to bring an action against Arthur French Esq (present Mayor) for charging the fishing boats with 4 pence as groundage due to the Mayor and Corporation of Dartmouth (as Tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall) which dues we think the Mayor hath done right to demand, and on that acct in case of the said Action at Law should be brought against the Mayor we consent and agree that Mr. George Prideaux of Kingsbridge Attorney at Law shall defend the said action and that the expense and charge thereof shall be paid out of the Corporation Chest.

Arthur French, Mayor.
Arth Holdsworth Justice.
Wm Beavis.
Henry Sparke.
John Browne.
John Elliott.
Nich^s Brooking.”

1765-6.

1766-7.

1767-8.

1768-9. ROBERT NEWMAN.

1769-70. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

1770-1.

1771-2. NICHOLAS BROOKING.

1772-3. JOHN BROWNE.

1773-4.

William Eveleigh was returned to a Committee of the House of Commons as a Goldsmith residing in Dartmouth (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XLIV, p. 468).

30 October, 1773. The dues on rice and tobacco were lowered.

The entry in the Borough Book is as follows :—

“Burrough of Clifton At a Council held in the Council
Dartmouth Hardness Chamber of the Borough afore-
 said this 30th day of October 1773
Present John Browne Esq Mayor Nicholas Brooking Esq
Justice Arthur Holdsworth Esq Mr Henry Sparke

Mr Arthur French Mr Robert Newman Mr Arthur Holdsworth and Mr Roger Bidgood. In order to encourage people to bring the Rice and Tobacco Trades into this Port which has been totally lost for many years last past on account of the Town duties and Petty Customs It is unanimously agreed to accept and take from all persons whomsoever for the term of 7 years from this day and from thence till one full year after publick notice to the contrary five shillings for every 100 barrells of Rice to be imported into the Harbour and so in proportion for a . . . less quantity. And likewise 2d. per hogshead for Tobacco to be imported into this harbour as a composition for the duties and petty Customs legally due for the same respectively."

1774-5. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

9 March, 1775. Mr. Seale having built a quay out into the River at Sandkey, interfering with the harbour and rights of fishing, it was decided to bring an action against him.

1775-6. ROBERT NEWMAN.

1776-7. ROGER BIDGOOD.

28 June, 1777. It was agreed by the Corporation to indemnify the fishermen who should fish in the rights of the Corporation, and draw their nets on any place between high- and low-water mark

1777-8.

1778-9.

1779-80.

1780-1.

1781-2.

1782-3. JOHN BROWNE.

1783-4. ROBERT NEWMAN.

1784-5. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

1785-6. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

1786-7. NICHOLAS BROOKING, JUNR.

1787-8. HOLDSWORTH NEWMAN.

1788-9. ROBERT HOLDSWORTH.

1789-90. WILLIAM HUNT.

1790-1. HENRY HOLDSWORTH.

An old Gazetteer for this year contains a curious account of Dartmouth, with a list of the principal inhabitants ; it says : " Dartmouth is an ancient Corporate, which con-

sists of a Mayor Recorder ten aldermen or Magistrates. It sends two Members to Parliament who are elected by the Corporation and about fifty Freemen. This is one of those places termed Government Boroughs. Here is the greatest pilchard fishing in the west except Falmouth. The shipping and trade of the Port and town was most considerable of any in the County except Exeter till Plymouth's late increase in both. The number of vessels employed in the fishing etc of this port amounts to 330, 200 of which are Shallops whose business it is to catch the fish and that of the other to convey it to the Foreign Markets. Dartmouth is esteemed a great nursery for Fishermen as the fishing employs near 3000 a number of which the proprietors, by an Act of Parliament are obliged to select from Landsmen. A diligence sets out every Wednesday morning for Plymouth and returns on the following day fare 10/-."

The fishing was largely at the Newfoundland fisheries. Dartmouth merchants traded largely with Newfoundland, and held land there, namely, the Holdsworths, Newmans, Hunts, etc.

James Traes, of Dartmouth, this year entered his mark as a Goldsmith, "J. T." (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XLIV, p. 479).

1791-2. ROBERT NEWMAN.

25 May, 1792. The Prince of Wales leased to the Corporation the Office of Water Bailiff of the Town of Dartmouth for lives in reversion of the existing lease.

1792-3. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

This Mayor was Governor of Dartmouth Castle, 1787-1807. He died 20 August, 1807, aged 75.

1793-4.

1794-5.

1795-6.

1796-7. ARTHUR HOLDSWORTH.

1797-8. ROBERT HOLDSWORTH.

1798-9. WILLIAM HUNT.

1799-1800. ARTHUR HUNT.

DEVON COUNTY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

PART II.

THE MIDDLE PLANTAGENET PERIOD (1327-1399).

BY J. J. ALEXANDER, M.A., J.P.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

I. INTRODUCTION.

By the year 1327 the House of Commons had become an essential part of the constitutional machinery. The knights of the shire, who at first might have been expected to act in conjunction with the barons through their common interest in the ownership of land, had instead shown a tendency to join with the burgesses of the towns as the other representative element in parliament. During the reign of Edward III we find these two elements sitting together apart from the clergy and nobles, and we also observe a gradual weakening of the social distinction between town and county members, although up to 1832 the latter had the exclusive enjoyment of certain ceremonial privileges, such as being girt with sword in the county court, and being entitled to wear spurs within the Chamber. They were paid higher fees for their attendance, and had heavier fines imposed on them for absence. There is also a tradition that in the early days they monopolised the front benches of the assembly.¹

Even as far back as the reign of Edward II we find instances of a borough member sitting for his county in a subsequent parliament. He doubtless looked upon this change as a promotion, but the fact that it frequently took place shows that there was no great gulf fixed between the two classes of members. Reference has also been made, in speaking of Tavistock² and Dartmouth,³

¹ Porritt's *Unreformed Parliament*.

² *Trans.* XLII, p. 260.

³ *Trans.* XLIII, p. 350.

to the pluralist members of the fourteenth century, of whom a few sat simultaneously for Devon or Cornwall and one or more boroughs in the same county. The motive for this irregularity has not been discovered; it will be observed that some, if not all, of these pluralists were lawyers, whose proverbial fondness for fees has been suggested as a solution of the mystery; but whatever the motive may have been, the combination of county and borough member in one single individual is significant of the extent to which the two kinds of representatives had commingled.

The procedure in connection with the election of members for Devon has already been described;¹ a copy of the Devon election petition of 1319, the earliest petition recorded, is given among the Addenda.² On some of the returns, in addition to the names of the members, the names are given of their "manucaptors," persons who undertook to see that they responded to the writ and set out for the meeting of parliament. Each member usually had two manucaptors, occasionally four; sometimes each member was a manucaptor for his colleague.

Twice (in 1297 and 1302) a member refused to find manucaptors, and the two Devon members of the latter year, as a consequence of the refusal, had their lands and chattels distrained.

Twice (in 1320 and 1328) the sheriff himself was returned, but a study of the list of sheriffs shows that in both of those years there was a change of sheriff; probably the shrievalty was vacated on account of the parliamentary election. There was no legal hindrance to the candidature of a returning officer till 1372, when sheriffs and mayors were respectively declared ineligible for their own counties and boroughs (Stat. 46 Edw. III).

The period we are considering is marked by a notable advance towards modern conditions, particularly in the revival of English as the national language, and it might be thought that when we pass from the reign of Edward II to that of his successor the task of identifying representatives of the county would become easier. This, however, is not the case.

It was the practice of the older county historians to indicate the lifetimes of the persons they mentioned by regnal periods instead of by calendar dates. Now the regnal

¹ *Trans.* XLIV, pp. 369-70.

² See Note A.

periods in English history since the Conquest fall, if we regard their duration, into three well-defined groups. Eleven of them exceed one-third of a century in length ; ten range between seventeen and twenty-five years ; and the remainder are all less than fourteen years. A regnal period of the last group, and in most cases one of the middle group, is a sufficiently close indication of a person's dates ; but the statement that a person lived during the reign of Edward III, which lasted more than fifty years, is too vague to be of much use. The sources of information for that reign are also in other respects less plentiful than might be expected ; and it is therefore not surprising to find that family genealogies are, for the middle of the fourteenth century, usually imperfect and untrustworthy. Five descents through the male are shown in the Beaumont pedigree of the Visitations as occurring within ninety-six years, and one of the Carys is represented as being born before his grandmother !

An example of the difficulties one has had to encounter will be found in the case of the Ferrers family. Five entries between 1341 and 1373 relate to the name of John Ferrers. There were at least two of that name in Devon during the days of Edward III. The 1373 Ferrers is specifically described as "of Churston." The four earlier entries have been here conjecturally attributed to Sir John of Bere Ferrers, mainly on the ground that he appears to have been a somewhat prominent person ; probably he was also several years senior to the other, both in age and ownership. To make matters more puzzling, the father of each was called William ; Sir William of Bere Ferrers died in 1336 ; William of Churston about 1350.

John Grenville of Stow, member in 1388, is said by Prince to have been the grandson of Sir Theobald, a leading promoter of Bideford's famous bridge. Theobald was born about 1323, and it is rather unlikely that within sixty-six years he had a grandson of full parliamentary age. There is surely one generation too many here.

A very perplexing problem is presented by the name John Raleigh, which occurs five times between 1330 and 1340. There were at least four branches of that family in Devon about this time, belonging to Beaudeport (Bishops-nympton), Charles, Raleigh, and Smalridge respectively ; in all these four branches the name John occurs under Edward III. The last of the five returns is certainly John

of Raleigh ; the other four have, without any feeling of certainty, been assigned to John of Beaudeport as the most prominent of the group ; but John of Smallridge, who flourished somewhat late in the reign and may have been the sheriff of 1377, is the only one of the four against whom the probabilities are strong.

The parliamentary narrative from 1327 to 1399 can be conveniently divided into three portions of about twenty-four years each. The first portion extends from the accession of Edward III to the Black Death, and includes the first stage of the Hundred Years' War ; the second portion begins with the Statute of Labourers, and carries the war through its second and third stages to the loss of Aquitaine ; the third portion opens with the Good Parliament, and concludes with the dethronement of Richard II.

The most remarkable thing about the early parliaments of Edward III is their astonishing frequency. No fewer than thirty-four distinct summonses (excluding those issued solely for Councils of Merchants) are recorded within twenty-three years, and thirty returns for Devon have been preserved. The result is a formidable array of thirty-four persons. For some of these there are no clues, for others the clues are highly conjectural, and for a few (like the Raleighs) there is a conflict of identifications. Some have been retrieved from obscurity by the *Episcopal Registers*, notably by that of Grandisson. This energetic and masterful bishop occasionally came into conflict with the turbulent magnates of his diocese, and at such times his "holy anger and pious grief" and the disciplinary measures that invariably ensued are faithfully recorded. There are a few clues in the Patent Rolls, as, for example, when, in February, 1336, a complaint was brought by Hugh Audley¹ against Richard Champenowne, Matthew Crawthorne, John Abbot of Tavistock, William Abbot of Buckfast, and others, whom he accused of unlawfully hunting on his lands.

Apparently several of the thirty-four persons were not of knightly rank. Two, Vincent of Barnstaple and William of Tiverton, may have been prosperous traders ; some entries in Grandisson's *Register* suggest that the former studied at the University late in life in order to fit himself for the priesthood. A few of those not discoverable

¹ Earl of Gloucester, and husband of Margaret de Clare, the King's cousin.

among the knights or landowners were probably influential residents of Exeter. Only three can be regarded as persons of note: Sir John Ferrers of Bere Ferrers, who was "a speciall man in the government of this shire";¹ Sir Robert Cruwys, who fought with distinction under Sir Walter Manny in France;² and Sir John Chivers-ton, who was at the capture of Calais, and subsequently officiated as seneschal in Gascony and Aquitaine for over ten years.³

Between 1351 and 1375 there were twenty parliaments, three of them defective as only containing one representative from each county; all the returns from Devon are extant, and seventeen new names are found. This was a time of legislative activity, and many of the members, not only in the county of Devon, but in its boroughs, were lawyers. Among the Devon lawyers who sat for their county we find the names of Whiting, Percehay, William Cary, Dabernoun, Brightley, and Luscott. More eminent than any of these was John Cary, but there is a conflict of opinion as to whether the member of that name was identical with the distinguished judge, or was his father. Lysons and the *Dictionary of National Biography* incline to the latter view, Prince and Vivian to the former. Lysons' objection that Judge Cary was not knighted till several years later is, as we have seen, worthless; there is also some reason for thinking that his father was not a knight and was not called John.⁴ It is a pity that we cannot be certain about the most notable name on our list of mediæval members.

By 1372 the number and activity of practising lawyers in the House had excited strong objection, and it was complained that they were taking advantage of their privileges to promote petitions on behalf of their clients.⁵ To remedy this abuse it was enacted that henceforward no man of the law following business in the King's court should be eligible for a seat in the Commons. In 1330 an attempt to exclude lawyers from the representation of counties had failed; and the statute of 1372 was soon evaded, chiefly by cities and boroughs, though it apparently was observed in all the Devon county elections of the succeeding fifty years.

Whatever may be said against the less scrupulous of

¹ Risdon's *Notebook*.

² Risdon's *Survey*.

³ Rymer.

⁴ Inq. p.m. 20 Rich. II, No. 127.

⁵ Porritt.

these learned members, there is no doubt that their persistence in securing county seats during the absence of the knights on military service oversea had its advantages in reducing the procedure of the House to an orderly and regular form, and in bringing borough and county members nearer than before to a footing of equality. One may also suppose that the political importance of Devon, a county prolific in men of law, was temporarily enhanced.

By 1375 the knights were back from France, and they appear more frequently in the third portion of the returns. Here we have twenty-seven parliaments with twenty-six returns for Devon, and seventeen new names. There is in 1377 the first instance of a by-election, when Sir William Bonville was prevented from attendance through absence beyond the seas.¹ Bonville has also the distinction of having sat for Devon in no fewer than twelve parliaments.

With the accession of Richard II we feel we are treading on surer ground. There is greater abundance of material, and identifications are less difficult. A struggle for power was going on between the partisans of the young King and a baronial opposition, led at first by John of Gaunt and later by Richard's youngest uncle, Thomas of Woodstock. We can almost define the party leanings of some of our own members. Probably Bonville and Beaumont belonged to the Court party, Ashthorp and Stretch to the party led by the King's uncles. In the case of Sir Philip Courtenay, although his brother William, when Bishop of London, had a sharp encounter with John of Gaunt at the trial of Wyclif, he himself was an undoubted supporter of the baronial party, as probably was also Sir Thomas Courtenay, his brother.

This Sir Philip was the first Courtenay of the Powderham branch, and his career contains several very remarkable incidents. Ezra Cleaveland, the chronicler of the Courtenays, has sketched the main facts, but has treated the details with the wise reserve of a family historian. Sir Philip is a typical product of the French expeditions. Knighted at Navarrete by the Black Prince, his second cousin, he rose to high rank in the service, and before the death of Edward III he had been for some years Admiral of the Fleet west of the Thames.² He and his younger brother Sir Peter were, in 1378, concerned in repelling a French expedition which was plundering the harbours

¹ Blue Book 69.

² Rymer.

of South Devon. At the head of a force of Devon and Somerset men they followed the enemy's fleet and made a counter-attack on the Breton ports, but after taking Cherbourg they were overpowered by numbers, most of them being captured.¹ Philip was wounded, but escaped, and on his return was rewarded with an increased pension (he had received two previous grants), and shortly after by an appointment at Court.² A still higher honour was conferred on him in 1383, when he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in succession to the young Earl of March, the patent of appointment being for ten years. During his residence in Ireland the Fourth Pestilence occurred in that country.

There is some mention of his administrative acts in the Ormonde Papers (the third Earl of Ormonde was his deputy in 1385); but his tenure of the exalted position did not last long. On 26 March, 1386, he was removed from office and given into the custody of the Bishop of Meath (Alexander Petit of Balscot), Robert de Crull, and Edmund de Clay, "on account of his oppressions."³

Courtenay was not long in durance vile; he was back in parliament by October; and there is no certainty as to the truth of the charges against him. He was of royal descent, his mother being a granddaughter of Edward I; and royal blood in those days was often a dangerous possession. His successor was Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland, the King's chief favourite. If Courtenay's Irish experience had been the only mischance in his career, it could have been plausibly explained away.

Two years later the Merciless Parliament was in power, Courtenay being one of its members, and Vere was obliged to seek safety in flight. His estates were forfeited and it was now Courtenay's turn to benefit. He received a grant of Vere's lands in Bovey Tracy and other parts of Devon.⁴ Next year he prospered still further, being made Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Warden of the Stannaries.⁵ His temporal wants being now amply provided for, he was able to turn his mind to spiritual matters, and in November, 1390, he received from Bishop Brantyngham a licence to appoint a confessor.⁶

In January, 1393, Courtenay, who was then member for Devon, "came before the King in parliament, and

¹ Prince.

² Pat. R., 1369, 1377, 1378, and 1380.

³ Rymer.

⁴ Pat. R.

⁵ Cleaveland.

⁶ *Episc. Reg.*

for that he was accused of sundry heinous matters, prayed to be discharged until he was purged, the which was granted," and five days after "at the request of the Commons was restored to his place and good name, for that he had submitted himself to reasonable arbitrament." The accusations were made by Thomas Pontingdon, whom Courtenay had expelled from the Manor of Bickleigh, and by Richard Somestre, whom he had expelled from four marks of land in Thorverton.¹

We next hear of Courtenay as being licensed in April, 1397, to convey eighty pilgrims to St. James of Galicia.² The following year he was appointed a commissioner of harbours for Devon.³

In June, 1402, there is a letter from him to the Chancellor, Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, and others of the King's Council, complaining that the ships which he had prepared at Southampton, by the King's command for the invasion of Brittany, were lying idle there at heavy expense to himself.⁴ In November of the same year three charges against Sir Philip were laid before parliament. Sir Thomas Pomeray and Joan, his wife, complained that John Courtenay, Philip's son and heir, and Joan, his wife, widow of Sir James Chudleigh, had, by the maintenance of the said Philip, forcibly entered into possession of certain lands in Exeter and in the counties of Devon and Cornwall (Clifton, Ashcombe, West Widmouth, etc.). Nicholas, son of Thomas Pontingdon, renewed the old complaint that Sir Philip had taken forcible possession of Bickleigh. The Abbot of Newenham in Devon complained against Sir Philip "for imprisoning him with two of his monks with great force. Sir Philip being demanded thereof in full parliament, could make no good justification; wherefore it was adjudged that he should not have to do with the Abbot, his monks, or any of their things, but he should be bound to his good behaviour, and for the contempt was committed to the Tower."⁵ Parliamentary influence soon procured his release.

We can treat Philip Courtenay in a forgiving spirit. He has relieved from downright dullness what would, without him, have been little better than a lifeless list of names. Had he been born in a more civilised age he might have been an excellent citizen. As it was, his early training on

¹ Cotton's *Records*.

² Rymer.

³ Cleaveland.

⁴ *Letters of Henry IV*, No. 44.

⁵ Cotton.

the fields of Castile and Aquitaine had imbued him with a taste for strife and plunder which rendered him incapable in his later days of living at peace with his fellow-men.

The rest of the later members are interesting chiefly as instances of the extent to which heredity entered into our membership. The pedigrees of Sir James Chudleigh and Sir Hugh Courtenay are typical examples.

The plan of Part I has been followed in preparing a Schedule of Members and Index of names.¹

II. SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS.

To prevent needless verbiage the following abbreviations are used :—

- (s) =elected previously for Devon ; refer to first election.
- (x) =no reference obtainable in standard works relating to Devon.

EDWARD III.

(About fifty-six parliaments, fifty-two returns extant.)

1327. September. William de Chiverton (a).
Vincent de Barnstaple (b).

This return, in the absence of the official record, is taken from Browne Willis (II. 250) ; it may be conjectural.

(a) Sir William Chiverston of Ilton in Malborough, son of the Sir John Chiverston who married the daughter of Sir William Bozun of that place ; sheriff 1328, but resigned, probably on election as M.P.

(b) Sir Vincent de Barnstaple, probably a cleric, and subsequently (1335) rector of Stokenham (*Episc. Reg. Grandisson*) ; held Crocketon in Holne 1346 (*Feud. Aids*).

1328. February. William de Cheveristone (s).
Vincent de Barnastapole (s).

1328. April. William de Chyverestone (s).
Vincent de Barnastapolia (s).

1328. July. Matthew de Bokyngtone (a).
Walter de Sweyngetille (b).

¹ *Trans.* XLIV, p. 373.

(a) Possibly a descendant of Sir Joel Giffard, who took a new surname from Bickington; a person of this name in 1316 owned West Worlington.

(b) Sir Walter Sweinthill of Honiton; "a man learned in the law" (Pole); from his brother Reginald the Saint-hills of Bradninch are supposed to have descended.

1328. October. Matthew de Crauthorne (a).

Walter de Swayntille (s).

(a) See *Trans.* XLIV, p. 379 (under 1322).

1330. March. Roger le Jeu (a).

Henry Tyrel (b).

(a) See *Trans.* XLIV, p. 379 (under 1325).

(b) Sir Henry Tyrrell of Ashleigh in Lifton; sheriff 1326, 1342, and 1345; M.P. for Exeter 1324.

1330. November. William de Cheverestone (s).

John de Ralegh (a).

(a) It is not possible to say which Sir John Ralegh is intended. There were several knights of that name in the reign of Edward III; Ralegh of Bishopsnympton was sheriff in 1338 and 1339, Ralegh of Charles in 1340 and 1341; the former was the more prominent in public affairs.

1331. April. No return found.

1331. September. Roger de Prideaux (a).

Richard de Campo Arnulphi (b).

(a) Sir Roger Prideaux (1294-c. 1356), son of Roger Prideaux of Orchardton in Modbury.

(b) See *Trans.* XLIV, p. 379 (under 1324); died 1337.

1332. March. Thomas de Crauthorne (a).

Walter de Sweyngethill (s).

(s) Sir Thomas Crawthorne of East Bray in South Molton; M.P. for Exeter 1330 and December, 1332.

1332. September. Walter de Swengetille (s).

Ralph le Speek (a).

(a) Sir Ralph Speke, probably of Bramford Speke.

1332. December. William de Benteleghe (a).

Thomas de la Grave (b).

(a) Sir William Bentleghe, possibly of Bendleigh in Diptford.

(b) Sir Thomas de la Grave, of Monkokehampton.

1334. February. No returns found.

1334. September. John de Raleghe (s).
John de Cheverestone (a).

(a) Sir John Chiverston (c. 1300–c. 1375), son of Sir William Chiverston of Ilton in Malborough, M.P. in 1327 (q.v.); married Joan, daughter of the second Earl of Devon, and left his property to his brother-in-law, Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham; captain of Calais 1347, seneschal of Gascony 1351–1362, seneschal of Aquitaine 1362, commissioner of array 1372.

1335. May. William de Alba Marlea (a).
Thomas Crauthorne (s).

(a) Sir William Damarell, son of Sir Geoffrey Damarell (d. 1320) of Woodbury; sheriff 1334 and 1335.

1336. March. John de Raleghe (s).
Richard de Merton (a).

(a) Sir Richard Merton (c. 1305–c. 1371) of Merton, probably son of the Richard Merton accused of rebellion in 1322 (*Trans.* XLIV, p. 372).

1336. September. Thomas de Crauthorne (s).
John Pococke (a).

(a) Described as a knight; possibly M.P. for Taunton 1314, and father of M.P. for that town 1336.

1337. February. John de Cheverestone (s).
Matthew de Crauthorne (s).

1337. September. John de Raleghe (s).
John Fraunceys (a).

Four persons are named in a Writ, dated 18 August, 1337, as having been summoned to attend this parliament :—

Thomas de Monthermer, Hugh de Courtenay, John de Raleghe de Beudeport, John de Chiverstone. Hugh Courtenay was afterwards second Earl of Devon; Thomas, Lord Monthermer, of Stokenham, was slain at Sluys 1340; Sir John Ralegh of Beaudeport in Bishopslympton is evidently the member indicated above; and Sir John Chiverston is already noted. The summons may have been intended for two peers and two commoners.

(a) Of Comb Flory in Somerset, and Franceys Court in Broadclyst, son of William Francis of Bolham.

1338. February. William de Tuvertone (a).
Walter de Sweyngthulle (s).

(a) The name seems to imply that he was a self-made townsman of Tiverton.

1338. July. Hamund Diraworthy (a).
William de Tuvertone (s).

(a) M.P. for Exeter 1339; as Commissioner of Assize in 1342 he passed sentence of outlawry on certain clerics; for this proceeding he, with the other commissioners, incurred the displeasure of Bishop Grandisson, who compelled him to submit under pain of excommunication, and procured the annulment of the outlawry.

1339. January. Hamund de Diraworthi (s).
William de Tuvertone (s).

1339. October. Oliver de Dyneham (a).
Walter de Sweyngthulle (s).

(a) Sir Oliver Dinham (c. 1297-1342) of Sampford Peverell, younger son of Sir Josce Dinham of Nutwell (d. 1301) and Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Hidon of Hemiock; M.P. for Somerset 1337.

1340. January. William de Chevereston (s).
Robert de Cruwes (a).

(a) Sir Robert Cruwys, eldest son of Sir Alexander Cruwys of Cruwys Morchard (T.R. Edw. II), served with distinction under Sir Walter Manny in the French wars of Edward III, particularly at Bordeaux in 1346.

1340. March. John de Ralee (a).
Thomas de Crauthorne (s).

(a) This Sir John Raleigh is described as "of Hagyn-tone," probably East Haggington in Berrynarbor. He is presumably the son (d. 1376) of Sir William Raleigh of Raleigh, who possessed East Haggington in 1316, and consequently grandson of Sir Thomas, M.P. 1306. His daughter Thomasine married Sir John Chichester.

1340. July. Thomas de Crauthorne (s).
Adam Branscombe (a).

(a) Adam Branscombe, in 1346, held lands in Tavifolys (probably Petertavy); possibly father or brother of Sir Richard Branscome of Edge in Branscombe, a commissioner of array 1377.

1341. April. John de Ferariis (a).

William de Chambernoun (b).

(a) Sir John Ferrers (c. 1310–1375), son of Sir William Ferrers of Bere Ferrers, M.P. for Cornwall 1315.

(b) Sir William Champernowne (c. 1314–1353), son of Sir Henry Champernowne of Ilfracombe, M.P. 1309.

1342. October. No return found.

1343. April. John Berd (a).

Ralph de Shillynford (b).

(a) John Berd, sub-sheriff in 1342, was with Diraworthy (q.v.) and others cited by Grandisson for infringement of the privileges of the clergy; he submitted and received absolution (*Episc. Reg. Grandisson*).

(b) Ralph Shillingford of Shillingford.

1344. June. Robert de Cruwes (s).

Walter de Sweyngthulle (s).

1346. September. John de Chuddeleghe (a).

Robert de Lucy (b).

(a) Sir John Chudleigh of Ashton, son of John Chudleigh; sheriff 1336 and 1337; married Thomasine, granddaughter of Sir William Prouse, M.P. for Devon 1295.

(b) Probably Robert Lucy of Exeter, who was admonished by Bishop Grandisson in 1339 for removing boundary posts near St. Martin's Church; M.P. for Exeter 1344.

1348. January. Adam de Brankescombe (s).

Thomas Grene (x).

1348. March. Robert de Forde (a).

Nicholas Whytyng (b).

(a) In 1346 Robert de Forde held Rushford in Chagford (*Feud. Aids*).

(b) Nicholas Whiting of Wood in Kentisbeare, an Exeter lawyer; M.P. for Exeter in January, 1348, and in 1352, and for Dartmouth, Tavistock, Torrington, and Totnes on various occasions; in six parliaments filled fourteen seats (see *Trans.* XLIII, pp. 350 and 365).

1349. January. No return found.

This parliament was prorogued on account of the Plague.

1351. February. Roger Pyperel (a).
Nicholas Whiting (s).

(a) Of Painsford in Ashprington.

1352. January. Henry Percehay (a).
Nicholas Whiting (s).

(a) Sir Henry Percehay of Kitton in Holcombe Rogus, also M.P. for Torrington in this parliament; a learned lawyer, and later a judge of the King's Bench.

1352. August. Henry Percehay (s).
Only one member was returned.

1353. September. Richard Chuseldene (a).
Only one member was returned.

(a) Richard Chisledon, son of Nicholas Chisledon; acquired Holcombe Rogus by marriage with the heiress of Rogus; sheriff 1373.

1354. April. Nicholas Whiting (s).
Elias Wilde (a).

(a) Also M.P. for Tavistock in this parliament.

1355. November. Richard Chuseldene (s).
Robert de Kirkham (a).

(a) Probably son of Sir Nicholas Kirkham of Blagdon in Paignton.

1357. April. John de Ferers (s).
Henry de Persay (s).

1358. February. John de Ferers (s).
Robert Cornu (a).

(a) Sir Robert Cornu of Thornbury.

1360. May. John Loterel (a).
Robert Weye (b).

(a) Sir John Luttrell (c. 1295-1370), son of Sir Andrew Luttrell of East Quantockshead in Somerset; knighted 1337; commissioner of array 1347 and 1359; resided at Chilton in Thorverton; ancestor of the present Dunster family (*Lyte's History of Dunster*, I, 75).

(b) Probably of Way in St. Giles-in-the-Wood.

1361. January. Henry Percehay (s).
Nicholas Whityng (s).

1362. October. John Cary (a).
William Cary (b).

(a) Probably Sir John Cary (d. 1395), the eminent judge, son of Robert Cary of Cary in St. Giles-on-the-Heath; M.P. for Totnes 1358, for Launceston 1362; warden of the Devonshire ports 1373; chief baron of the exchequer 1386; impeached and banished to Waterford for favouring Richard II 1388; in 1381 acquired Cockington, which was confiscated at his banishment, but about 1413 restored to his son (see Introduction).

(b) Sir William Cary of Clovelly, brother of the judge; M.P. for Tavistock 1358, for Barnstaple 1361; purchased Cockington in 1371 from the widow of Sir Walter Woodland, and ten years later transferred it to his brother; also a lawyer.

1363. October. Richard Stapleton (a).
John Loterel (3).

(a) Sir Richard Stapledon, son or grandson of Sir Richard of Cookbury, M.P. 1314, and nephew of Bishop Walter of Exeter.

1365. January. John Dabernoun (a).
William de Bryghtleghe (b).

(a) John Dabernon of Dunsland in Bradford, a learned lawyer, warden of the Stannaries and steward of the Duchy of Cornwall; sheriff 1356 and 1357.

(b) Sir William Brightley, a descendant of the Fitzwarrens who settled at Brightley in Chittlehampton and took a new surname from that place; a learned lawyer; sheriff 1364.

1366. May. John de Ferers (s).
John Dabernoun (s).

1368. May. John Cary (s).
William Cary (s).

1369. June. Richard de Mertone (s).
Robert Cornu (s).

1371. February. William Bonevyle (a).
Roger Nywent (b).

(a) Sir William Bonville (c. 1325-1408), son of Sir Nicholas Bonville of Shute by Joanna, daughter of Sir Henry Champernowne, M.P. 1309; sheriff 1390.

(b) It has been conjectured that Newent is a variant of Nonant or Novant, but the arms given by Risdon are different and closely resemble those of Trewent.

1371. June. Roger Newent (s).

Only one member was returned. Sir William Bonville was first chosen, but Newent took his place.

1372. October. William Luscote (a).

Richard Chuseldene (s).

(a) William Luscott of Luscott in Braunton ; a learned lawyer.

1373. November. Richard Stapeldone (s).

John Ferers (a).

(a) Grandson or great-grandson of Sir Hugh Ferrers of Churston, M.P. in 1302.

1376. February. John Beaumont (a).

William Bonevyle (s)

This is known as the Good Parliament, which impeached the King's ministers, and attempted to reform certain abuses. It may be presumed that the members for Devon were in sympathy with these proceedings, as their names do not appear in the next parliament, which annulled its predecessor's decisions, and do appear in the parliaments of 1378 and 1379, which inclined to the views of the Good Parliament.

(a) Sir John Beaumont (d. 1380) of Sherwell, son of Richard Beaumont of Sebriscott in Sherwell ; obtained Santon by marriage with Joan Crawthorne, granddaughter of Sir Robert Stockhey, M.P. 1318 ; a commissioner of array for Devon 1377. The Sir John of Sherwell who was M.P. 1326 (*Trans.* XLIV, p. 380) was probably Richard's cousin, not his son as there stated. The Beaumont pedigree in Vivian is somewhat confusing.

1377. January. William Ashthorpe (a).

Thomas Courtenay (b).

This parliament was packed in John of Gaunt's interest, and the previous members of known reforming views were carefully excluded. Sir John Raleigh (probably of Smallridge) was then sheriff.

(a) Sir William Ashthorpe (died c. 1400) of Sampford Peverell ; son-in-law of Sir Oliver Dinham (q.v.) ; warden

of the Channel Islands 1373 ; a commissioner of array for Devon 1377 and 1380 ; sheriff 1375 and 1384 ; bequeathed his lands to John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, half-brother of Henry IV.

(b) Sir Thomas Courtenay (c. 1335–1381) of Colyton, third son of Hugh, second Earl of Devon.

RICHARD II.

(Twenty-five parliaments, twenty-four returns extant.)

1377. October. William Boneville (s).

Martin Ferreras (a).

Thomas de la Pomeray (b), *vice*
Boneville (c).

This parliament censured the action of the last in annulling the reforms attempted by the preceding one.

(a) Sir Martin Ferrers, son of Sir John Ferrers of Bere Ferrers, M.P. 1341 (q.v.) ; a commissioner of array in 1377 and 1380.

(b) Thomas Pomeroy (c. 1325–c. 1388) of Sandridge in Stoke Gabriel, fifth son of Sir Henry Pomeroy (1291–1367) of Berry Pomeroy.

(c) Sir William Bonville was prevented from serving, being detained upon special service beyond the seas for the King.

1378. October. John de Beaumont (s).

William Bonevyle (s).

1379. April. John Beaumont (s).

William Boneville (s).

1380. January. John Beaumont (s).

John Daumarle (a).

(a) Sir John Damarell of Flete in Holbeton, a commissioner of array for Devon 1377 ; sheriff 1378.

1380. November. William Boneville (s).

John Daumarle (s).

1381. September. William Bonevyle (s).

James Chuddeleghe (a).

(a) Sir James Chudleigh of Ashton, son of John and grandson of Sir John, M.P. in 1346 (q.v.) ; his mother

was the daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Ryme, and granddaughter of Sir Roger Nonant, M.P. in 1307 ; sheriff 1385 ; died c. 1398.

1382. May. William Boneville (s)
James de Chuddeleghe (s).

1382. October. William Boneville (s).
Alexander Merle (a).

(a) A Scotsman of this name received at Calais, in August, 1366, a grant under letters patent of 12d. a day, probably for services rendered in France. There is a reference in Brantyngham's *Register* to Alexander Merle, "nostro domicello," as having been licensed to appoint a confessor in 1384. He may have been Brantyngham's house-steward, and was possibly returned as member through the Bishop's influence.

1383. February. Philip de Courtenay (a).
Ivo Fitz Waryne (b).

(a) Sir Philip Courtenay (c. 1340–1406) of Powderham, fourth son of Hugh, second Earl of Devon ; served under Edward the Black Prince and was knighted at the battle of Navarrete in Spain 1367 ; admiral west of the Thames 1372 ; a commissioner of array for Devon 1377 ; defeated and wounded in a naval battle off the coast of Brittany 1378 ; appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for ten years in succession to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, 1383 ; dismissed from his office and ordered into custody on account of his oppressions 1386 ; again accused of aggressions and committed to the Tower, but enlarged upon sureties at the request of the Commons 1402 (see Introduction).

(b) Sir Ivo Fitzwarren (died c. 1414) ; held lands in Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts ; M.P. for Dorset 1378 ; governor of Southampton 1400.

1383. October. John Prydeaux (a).
Robert Cornu (s).

(a) Sir John Prideaux (c. 1350–1403), son of Roger and grandson of Sir Roger Prideaux of Modbury, M.P. 1331 (q.v.).

1384. April. William Bonevyle (s).
James de Chuddeleghe (s).

1384. November. James de Chuddeleghe (s).
Robert Cornu (s).

1385. October. John Strecche (a).
John Paulet (b).

(a) Sir John Stretch (died 1390) of Pinhoe, son of Sir John Stretch of Little Hempston (T.R. Edw. III) ; sheriff 1380.

(b) Sir John Paulet of Creedy in Sandford, son of Sir John Paulet of Paulet in Somerset ; took part in the Duke of Gloucester's expedition to Brittany 1380, and was knighted at St. Omer ; sheriff 1388 ; ancestor of the marquises of Winchester.

1386. October. Philip Courtenay (s).
John Strecche (s).

1388. February. Philip de Courtenay (s).
John Prideaux (s).

This was the Merciless Parliament which impeached King Richard's favourites, and confiscated their property. Courtenay received a share of the forfeited lands.

1388. September. John Strecche (s).
John Greyneville (a).

(a) Sir John Grenville (d. 1411), son or brother of Theobald Grenville of Bideford, who married Margaret, eldest daughter of Hugh, second Earl of Devon ; sheriff 1392 (see Introduction).

1390. January. Philip de Courtenay (s).
James Chuddeleghe (s).

1390. November. James de Chudleghe (s).
John Prescoote (a).

(a) John Prescott of Culmstock.

1391. November. James Chuddeleghe (s).
William Sturmy (a).

(a) Sir William Esturmy or Sturmy (d. 1426) of Santon in Braunton, son of Geoffrey Esturmy of Woolfall in Wiltshire ; connected with Devon through his wife, the widow of Sir John Beaumont (q.v.) ; M.P. twice for Hampshire and eight times for Wiltshire ; one of the escort of the Princess Blanche to Germany when she married the Duke of Bavaria 1402 ; Speaker of the House 1405.

1392. October. No return found.
1393. January. James Cuddeleghe (s).
Philip Courteney (s).
1394. January. John Grenevyle (s).
James de Chuddeleghe (s).
1395. January. Philip Courtenay (s)
Hugh Courtenay (a).

(a) Sir Hugh Courtenay (c. 1360–1425) of Boconnoc and Haccombe, knight banneret; second son of Edward Courtenay (c. 1330–1372) of Godlington, second son of Hugh, second Earl of Devon; brother of Edward the Blind, third Earl of Devon; married (2) Philippa, daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon (c. 1330–1401), son of Sir John Archdeacon (1306–1390), by Cicely, daughter of Jordan, son of Sir Stephen Haccombe, M.P. 1311; also married (3) Maud, daughter of Sir John Beaumont, M.P. 1376 (q.v.); his mother Emmeline was daughter of Sir John, son of Sir Nicholas Dawney, M.P. 1315 (see Note B).

1397. January. William Bonevyle (s).
John Greyneville (s).
1397. September. Hugh de Courtenay (s).
William Bonevyle (s).

Summary :—81 parliaments, 76 returns for Devon (73 of two names, 3 of one name, 1 by-election), 150 names, and about 68 separate individuals.

III. INDEX OF NAMES.

The number of times elected for Devon is prefixed to each name, and the date of the first election is appended.

- (1) Ashthorpe, Sir William, of Sampford Peverell (1377).
- (3) Barnstaple, Sir Vincent, of Barnstaple (?) (1327).
- (4) Beaumont, Sir John, of Sherwell (1376).
- (1) Bentley, Sir William, of Diptford (?) (1332).
- (1) Bickington, Matthew, of Bickington (?) (1328).
- (1) Bird, John, of Exeter (?) (1343).
- (13) Bonville, Sir William, of Shute (1371).
- (2) Branscombe, Adam, of Branscombe (?) (1340).
- (1) Brightley, Sir William, of Chittlehampton (1365).

- (2) Cary, Sir John, of Cockington (1362).
- (2) Cary, Sir William, of Clovelly (1362).
- * (2) Champernowne, Sir Richard, of Modbury (1324).
- (1) Champernowne, Sir William, of Ilfracombe (1341).
- (3) Chiseldon, Richard, of Holcombe Rogus (1353).
- (2) Chiverston, Sir John, of Malborough (1334).
- (5) Chiverston, Sir William, of Malborough (1327).
- (9) Chudleigh, Sir James, of Ashton (1381).
- (1) Chudleigh, John, of Broad Clyst (1346).
- (4) Cornu, Sir Robert, of Thornbury (1358).
- (3) Courtenay, Sir Hugh, of Haccombe (1395).
- (8) Courtenay, Sir Philip, of Powderham (1383).
- (1) Courtenay, Sir Thomas, of Colyton (1377).
- * (3) Crawthorne, Sir Matthew, of South Molton (1322).
- (5) Crawthorne, Sir Thomas, of South Molton (1332).
- (2) Cruwys, Sir Robert, of Cruwys Morchard (1340).
- (2) Dabernon, John, of Bradford (1364).
- (2) Damarell, Sir John, of Holbeton (1380).
- (1) Damarell, Sir William, of Woodbury (1335).
- (2) Diraworthy, Hamund, of Exeter (?) (1338).
- (1) Dynham, Sir Oliver, of Sampford Peverell (1339).
- (2) Esturmy, Sir William, of Braunton (1391).
- (4) Ferrers, Sir John, of Bere Ferrers (1341).
- (1) Ferrers, John, of Churston (1373).
- (1) Ferrers, Sir Martin, of Bere Ferrers (1377).
- (1) Fitzwarren, Sir Ivo, of Dorset (1383).
- (1) Ford, Robert, of Chagford (?) (1348).
- (1) Franceys, John, of Broad Clyst (1337).
- (1) Grave, Thomas, of Monkeokehampton (1332).
- (1) Green, Thomas (1348).
- (4) Grenville, Sir John, of Bideford (1388)
- * (2) Jew, Sir Roger, of Cotlegh (1325).
- (1) Kirkham, Robert, of Paignton (1355).
- (1) Lucy, Robert, of Exeter (1346).
- (1) Luscott, William, of Braunton (1372).
- (2) Luttrell, Sir John, of Thorverton (1360).
- (1) Merle, Alexander (1382)
- (2) Merton, Sir Richard, of Merton (1336).
- (2) Newent, Roger (1371).
- (1) Paulet, Sir John, of Shobrooke (1385).
- (4) Percehay, Sir Henry, of Holcombe Rogus (1352).
- (1) Piperell, Roger, of Ashprington (1351).
- (1) Pocock, Sir John (1336).

* Also indexed in Part I (*Trans.* XLIV, p. 380).

- (1) Pomeroy, Thomas, of Stoke Gabriel (1377).
- (1) Prescott, John, of Culmstock (1390).
- (2) Prideaux, Sir John, of Modbury (1383).
- (1) Prideaux, Sir Roger, of Modbury (1331).
- (4) Ralegh, Sir John I, of Bishopsnympton (?) (1330).
- (1) Ralegh, Sir John II, of Berrynarbor (1340).
- (7) Sainthill, Sir Walter, of Honiton (1328).
- (1) Shillingford, Ralph, of Shillingford (1343).
- (1) Speke, Sir Ralph, of Bramford Speke (1332).
- (2) Stapeldon, Sir Richard, of Cookbury (1363).
- (4) Stretch, Sir John, of Pinhoe (1385).
- (3) Tiverton, William, of Tiverton (?) (1338).
- (1) Tyrrell, Henry, of Lifton (1330).
- (1) Way, Robert, of St. Giles-in-the-Wood (?) (1360).
- (5) Whiting, Nicholas, of Kentisbeare (1348).
- (1) Wilde, Elias (1354).

Of the sixty-eight members in this list three (R. Champernowne, M. Crawthorne, and Jew) were each elected once under Edward II, and six (Bonville, H. Courtenay, P. Courtenay twice, Esturmy, Grenville, and Stretch) achieved seven elections under the Lancastrian kings. Adding these ten to the hundred and fifty individual returns in the Schedule, we get the total of the numbers in the brackets, one hundred and sixty.

IV.—ADDENDA.

NOTE A.—*Trans.* XLIV, p. 360. (Anno 12 Edw. II in Turri Lond.). A Consail nostre Seignour le Roi, monstre *Matheu de Crauthorn*. Que come briefs fust venuz en le Conte de *Deveneshire* pur faire venir icy a cest parliament deus Chivalers pur le commune del dist Conte, meime celuy *Matheu* par le Evesque de *Excestre*, Sire *William Martyn*, par assent des autres bone gentz de cel Conte, si fust elu et al Visconte en pleyne Conte presente et garny, qe il fust a cest parlement pur la diste commune. Et sur ceo per meime le Visconte ce sommons. Mes ore en deceite de luy, *Robert Beudyn* Visconte del dist Conte si ad retourne autres en son lyeu, encontre la volunte de diste commune pur faire luy cel damage. Et pur ce, le dist *Matheu* prie due remedie pur ses custages aver.

Dorso. Quoad istam petitionem, habeat Breve Thes. & Baron de Scaccario, quod venire fac. Subvic. ad respondendum de falso retorno praedicto (Prynne's *Brief Animadversions*, etc., p. 31).

The original petition is now lost, and this transcript is evidently not free from errors; thus probably "et" should be inserted after "Excestre" in the sixth line. Apparently it is

implied that Crauthorn was the nominee of the Bishop of Exeter (Walter Stapeldon) and the Baron of Dartington (William Martyn).

NOTE B.—*Trans.* XLIV, p. 376. Following is an attempt to construct a Haccombe pedigree:—(1) Stephen, mentioned in *Domesday*; (2), (3), (4) about three generations missing, but possibly (3) Stephen, (4) William (*Black Book*, 120); (5) Jordan (fl. 1216), mentioned by Pole; (6) Stephen (fl. 1241), mentioned by Pole and in *Testa*; (7) Jordan (fl. 1268–85), in various records (Pole, Risdon, and *Feud. Aids*); (8) Stephen (c. 1260–1332), M.P. 1311, commissioner of array, justice, etc. (Palgrave and *Pat. R.*), probate in *Episc. Reg.*, January, 1333; (9) Jordan, alive in 1316 (Palgrave), *ob. vitâ patris* (Pole); (10) Cicely, described in will of Sir Thomas Archdeacon (1331) as daughter of Jordan, and married to Sir John Archdeacon, who in foundation deed of archpresbytery (1337) is described as Stephen's heir and successor. The account of Sir Stephen (8) in the public records is almost continuous from his employment against the Welsh in 1294 and the Scots in 1302 to the restoration of his church in 1328. For the subsequent inheritors see under Hugh Courtenay (M.P. 1395), also a paper by Mr. A. W. Searley (*Mid-Devon Times*, 14 June, 1913).

NOTE C.—*Trans.* XLIV, p. 377. Sir Richard Stapeldon (M.P. 1314) is buried in Exeter Cathedral near his brother, Bishop Walter, who was assassinated by the London mob in October, 1326. A tradition, which is related in graphic detail by various writers, states that Sir Richard himself perished during the same riot. The story is not confirmed by any authentic source, and Oliver (*Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*) disputes it on the ground (amongst others) that Richard's anniversary was 10 March. Oliver's disbelief is fully justified by entries in Grandisson's *Register*, which shows (p. 256) that Richard was alive in 1330, and in the *Patent Rolls*, which presume him to have been alive on 26 March, 1331, and dead on 26 November, 1332. He may have died on 10 March, 1332.

NOTE D.—*Trans.* XLIV, p. 378. Richard Chisbeach owned lands in Oxfordshire and died about 1336.

A ROMANO-BRITISH INSCRIBED STONE BETWEEN PARRACOMBE AND LYNTON.

BY THE REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

THE discovery of an inscribed stone of the Romano-British period in the spring of this year between Parracombe and Lynton is, I think, a subject that calls for a full description in the *Transactions* of this Association, for not only is it the only Romano-British inscription that has ever been discovered in North Devon, but also the first discovery of an inscription of this period by any member of this society since it commenced its work more than fifty years ago.

Inscribed stones are not uncommon in Wales and Cornwall, but in Devon they are few in number. There is a group of four in the Tavistock district, one formerly at Fardel, Ivybridge, now in the British Museum; one at Yealmpton, one at Lustleigh, and one formerly at Bowden, Totnes. There is one also at Winsford, Somerset; full particulars of all these can be found in my paper on "Christianity in Devon before A.D. 909" (*Trans. Devon Assoc.* xlii. pp.481-3). They are all of a Romano-British type and have been associated with the fifth and sixth centuries, and the new discovery is specially interesting as linking the Somerset stone with the Devon and Cornish ones, as well as adding North Devon to the districts in which inscriptions are found.

In February, 1913, I noticed that a large stone used as a hanging post for a gate near the old road from Parracombe to Lynton had some letters on it. On examining it more closely I perceived at once that it was an ancient inscription, and on making a slight excavation I found two more letters than at first appeared below the existing ground level. The next day, with proper tools, I made



ROMANO-BRITISH INSCRIBED STONE BETWEEN PARRACOMBE AND LYNTON.

INSCRIBED STONE, ETC.—*To face p. 271.*

further excavations, but no more letters were discovered, and it became apparent that the inscription consisted of fourteen letters in two lines running lengthways with the stone ; and four horizontal lines or hyphens between the letters, one in the first line and three in the second, and that there had perhaps been originally one more letter in the second line that had been destroyed by boring a hole through the stone to fix an iron staple for the lower hinge of the gate.

The inscription as I deciphered it is :

CAVVQ—FILIVS

C—V—L—(?)

Recognizing at once that I had here an inscription of the Romano-British period, I communicated my discovery to Professor Haverfield, of Oxford, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and submitted to him a copy of the inscription, asking for his opinions on the same. I received a reply from him saying :

“ I am much obliged to you for the news of your very interesting find. So far as I know . . . it is the first of its class in North Devon, as you yourself have observed. The inscription appears to consist, like others of these stones, of the dead man's name and parentage. . . . If you are able to get me a rubbing or squeeze, I would consult Sir John Rhys, who is greatly interested and has worked a great deal on these monuments, and send you a more definite account. The stone is plainly very interesting and worth taking trouble about, and you are much to be congratulated on having found such a thing.”

I accordingly made both a squeeze and a rubbing, and sent them, with a photograph, also to Professor Haverfield, who replied :

“ Your stone is unquestionably a tombstone of the period which immediately succeeded the end of the Roman occupation of Britain. Whether it belongs to the fifth or (as I should rather expect) to one of the next following centuries I am uncertain. In any case it belongs to the age which began soon after A.D. 400, when Cornwall and Wales and some adjacent districts were occupied by a Celtic population, which for certain purposes still used some form of Latin. . . . I think the man's name may be Cavudus, his father's name may be Civilis. You will note that though his name is in the genitive (‘ the tomb of ’ being understood before it) the word ‘ filius ’ is kept in

the nominative. This suggests that the time and place to which the stone belongs were not characterized by a good knowledge of Latin grammar, and therefore the date of the tombstone would be nearer the seventh than the fifth century. I hope to be able to write to you more fully about the names, the first of which is Celtic of some sort.

"The only person in Oxford who could give a first-rate opinion on a Celtic name is Professor Sir John Rhys, but he has been in bed with influenza ever since your photograph came. As soon as he is up I will see him, and hope to be able to decide the doubtful point."

I have quoted these letters as I thought it would be advisable to give a better authority than my own on the subject of the character and purpose of the inscription. I had also several other communications from Professors Haverfield and Sir John Rhys, which I will summarize later, but first would give some particulars of the stone itself, its present position, and the inscription.

The stone is, according to Mr. R. Hansford Worth, F.G.S., to whom I sent a fragment for an opinion, an open-textured grit, and he states that no stone is better adapted for retaining lettering and resisting weather. It is of a kind that is of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Parracombe, very hard to break and of either a grey or slightly reddish colour; the inscribed stone shows when a chip is broken off a slightly pink tint, but owing to the difficulty of getting them of suitable shape and size is not as frequently used for gate-posts as the more slaty stones, in a district where stone gate-posts are the rule and not the exception. It is almost triangular in shape, tapering somewhat to a point at both ends. It is about four feet six inches above the ground and over two feet below, giving a total length of something over six feet six inches; the width varies from twenty-seven to twenty-two inches, narrowing at both ends. It is from twelve to seven inches thick, and much more where it assumes a triangular form. As it is partly embedded in a fence no more exact dimensions can be given till it is removed, as I hope to be able to do shortly, to a more secure and worthier position.

It has probably stood in its present position a little over fifty years, the fence in which it stands being one of the outer hedges of Lynton Common, which was enclosed about 1861, the date of the enclosure award being 9 October,

1860—these outer fences were erected by the order of the Commissioners for the enclosure. I have examined some of the surviving workmen employed on the task, but they knew nothing as to the gate-posts; the stones used in the hedges were, I was informed, taken from Picket Quarry, which is about three hundred yards distant. Nor does the present owner of the site, C. F. Bailey, Esq., Lee Abbey, nor any of his men, know anything as to the erection of the posts. Most of the posts near are of stone, and they would all have been obtained from the nearest possible place, and so there cannot be the slightest doubt that the inscribed stone must have been previously quite close to its present position, most probably beside the old road from Parracombe to Lynton, which passed less than a hundred yards distant from the present site of the stone.

On the face of the stone an oblong space about forty inches by eleven has been dressed, and on this the letters, which are three inches in length, have been cut. The letter **D** in the first name is reversed, and the **IL** in "filius" are half the length of the other letters. Both Professor Haverfield and Sir John Rhys are of opinion that the lines or hyphens are the letter **I** written horizontally, and informed me that there are other instances of this. I may also remark with regard to the **IL** in "filius," that in some of the Cornish inscriptions the letters **IL** are also grouped together, giving the appearance of the word being **FHVS**. And in the use of the ungrammatical expression "Cavudi filius," we have also another example in a Carmarthenshire stone where the words are "Barrivendi filius Vendubari." And the locality of the stone on the purlieu of the Forest of Exmoor would quite account for the insufficient knowledge of Latin displayed by the inscription and need not therefore imply a later date, though the use of cutting the letter **I** horizontally is considered by Professor Haverfield as characteristic of the later examples of inscriptions of the Romano-British period.

With regard to the name **CAVVD**—(Cavudi), Sir John Rhys says the name is known in Celtic as that of a South Welsh saint, St. Cewydd. There was formerly in Glamorganshire a church called Llangewydd; it is mentioned by Rice Rees, but is now extinct. On hearing this I was very much inclined to think of the stone as marking the resting-place of Cewydd the saint himself, and the dates would agree very well, St. Cewydd having flourished from

A.D. 500 to 542, and that possibly he had died returning from a visit to St. Petrock at Parracombe, or elsewhere in Devon. Accordingly I asked the Rev. S. Baring-Gould if he could give me any information as to this little-known saint. Mr. Baring-Gould kindly informed me that nothing was known of his life, save that he was the Welsh rain saint, and the son of Caw of Pictland, whose family being expelled from their territory in North Britain sought an asylum in South Wales. All else that is preserved of him is "a saying" among the "Sayings of the Wise":—

"Hast thou heard the saying of I. Cewydd
To his numerous relatives
There is no true friend but the Lord."

But as Caw is, I am informed, out of the question as a Keltic equivalent for Civilis the father of the North Devon Cewydd, we must dismiss this idea, attractive though it is.

Sir John Rhys informed me that the correct form of Cewydd should be Caiuudus, and asked if there was any trace of a small | attached to either V on the inscription, as V^l or IV; but while one V is slightly longer on one side than the other there appears no trace of an attached |. Sir John added if there were not it would cause no real phonetic difficulty.

The second name found on the North Devon stone, "Civilis," is well known in history as that of the leader of the great Gallo-German insurrection in A.D. 70, to suppress which troops had to be brought from every part of the Roman Empire, including the fourteenth Legion Martia Victrix from Britain. So we may say both the names on our stone are ones that are known in history, but that there is no possibility of identifying the particular individuals whose names are recorded on it.

All Damnonian history is most obscure, and of the period to which this stone belongs, A.D. 500–700, all that is known is that at the beginning of the period Constantine, youngest son of Aurelius Ambrosius, was lord of it, that his nephew, Dyvnwal Moelmyd, revolted and founded the Kingdom of Damnonia, which reached its highest prosperity under Gwrgan Varvtrwch and Bishop Mauron at the end of it (Guest, *Orig. Celt.* ii. 269).

I may add that Professor Haverfield came down to North Devon in April last and went with me to inspect

the stone, and confirmed his previously expressed views and the correctness of my reading of the inscription :

CAVVQ—FILIVS

C—V—L—

Cavudi filius Civili

It may be well to recall in connection with this inscription the account given by the Rev. Samuel Badcock of another inscribed stone very near to this; which is cited by Polwhele in his *Historical View of Devonshire*.

There was formerly at Holwell, Parracombe, a stone which had nearly twenty letters with indenting between ; he had gone to look at it, but found that the stone had been removed some few years before and used as one of the foundations of the bridge in Parracombe village, where probably it still exists in an inaccessible position.

From the description it must have, to some extent, resembled the inscription on the stone we have been describing, and it leads to the hope that other inscribed stones may yet be found in the neighbourhood, particularly when we remember that the one now in question stands on the side of the public road leading from Lynton to the golf links, along which every summer hundreds pass, and yet it has remained until now unobserved and unknown.

(Since the above was written the stone has been removed to the garden of Six Acre Farm, Lynton.)

A DIALECT LETTER, WITH GLOSSARY.

BY R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

I.

SOME time ago Mr. W. H. K. Wright was good enough to send me a dialect letter that he had found among some old papers. It proved to be a most interesting and valuable specimen of the Devonshire dialect of fifty or sixty years ago, and in my opinion it well deserves to be placed on permanent record in the *Transactions* of our Association. The only indication of its origin is furnished by a note at the end of the letter written and signed by "Sophia M. J. Hare." According to this, the letter itself "was composed by a lady resident in the South of Devon, and much accustomed to the poor people's dialect." Indeed, no one but a genuine West-country person, thoroughly familiar with the dialect, could have written it, because it is peculiarly rich and correct in idioms, which form a much truer test of knowledge than mere words, for these can be copied without much trouble from dialect books and glossaries.

Thinking that it might be worth publishing in one of the "Reports of the Committee on Verbal Provincialisms," I first submitted the letter to Mr. C. H. Laycock. His opinion of its value coincided with my own, but he considered that it was too long for the Reports and was of sufficient importance to form the subject of a separate paper. In adopting his suggestion I have to acknowledge with grateful thanks the valuable assistance he has given me, both in transcribing the original letter and notes, and in adding explanatory notes of his own. In the original letter, the notes were written by Miss (or Mrs.) Hare and interlined with it, but, to avoid confusion, I give the

letter separately and place the notes alphabetically in the form of a glossary at the end.

The text of the letter is given verbatim, except that I have corrected a few obvious slips, and I have attempted to indicate in all cases the pronunciation of what may be called non-dialect words. The writer has herself done this in many cases, but not quite consistently, for fear probably of making the letter too difficult for the ordinary person to read. I have had no hesitation in making these slight alterations, because it is clear that the letter is intended, *not* as an imitation of a letter *written* by a peasant, but rather to show how such a person would *talk*. As it now stands, I think it may be regarded as a fairly correct representation of the actual dialect speech.

In the glossary the original notes are first given, as far as possible verbatim, and these are followed by Mr. Laycock's comments between round brackets. When I have had anything further to say, I have added my own observations within square brackets. Every word in the original letter, and in Miss Hare's postscript, that is dealt with in the glossary, is italicized, so that the reader should have little difficulty in finding the explanation of any word that is not familiar to him.

The letter itself is as follows :—

"I take this yer chance¹ to *zen*' to 'e, an' tell 'e about me an' Tom gwain auver to zee Oncle. Tom was in zich hurry to zet voar that he was *spuddlin'* aaur vive o'clock. Us *zot away* purty airly. I'd a-got up my best shoes, an' Tom he was up in his best hat. Mary would ha' *putt us gwain*, but down home, where it lie'th *lew*, 't had a-been *deevin'*, an' her thort her'd be *voagin'* o' *mux* till her was *gerried* up to *huxions*, zo her bide home. When us com'd up a tap o' the *clapper*, 't was all *a-vraur* up, an' the *pillum* blaw'd right in our faces. Us went along purty good *coo'se*, on'y Tom's always bad in his knee an' *fetch'th his-zel'* in *gwain*, zo that hinederd'd us a bit. When us com'd to Oncle's, Aunt toald us her'd been *puttin'* out eye vor us *siverl* days. Oncle was to *baid in his voot*, an' hadn' been down auver stairs zince *Zinday was wick*, but he was better an' caal'd down to us to

¹ The original has "this opportunity," but I do not think any dialect speaker would use such a word.

com up in *chimber*. He'd *hain'd up* his haid an' zot up on eend the baid. He ax'd us to *putch*, an' us zot *tellin'* most pairt o' hour. He'd a-putt *cow-flop* leave to 's voot, an' that's most principlest thing for the *infurmation*. He was bad, sure 'nuff, las' wick, hadn' a-got no *stummick* to 's mait, an' didn' ait nat the *vally* o' a mail's mait, an' Aunt tried all but iv'rything; her thort he'd be a *parfit natomȳ*, but the doctor gie'd zom *trade* to *crave* un to appetite, zo las' Thisday Aunt kill'd the young *stag* an' *strub* un, an' I *help swail'd* un, an' her boil'd up a *few broth*, an' Oncle let down two or dree o'n. When us com'd down vrom *chimber*, us went auver to the Blue Anchor arter zom *plummin'* vor Aunt. I catch'd the skirt o' my coat in the *hapse*¹ o' the geāt, an' *brauk'd* out piece o' un; 't was *much* I hadn' a-tor'd un all *abroad*. Aunt gie'd us a glorious dinner; her *gearn* 's fairly a-*dring'd* up wi' *salary*, an' I love't dearly, but her zaid there was a sight o' vokes bad about, an' us shouldn' ait no *runch*; her gie'd us bootivul apple-mait tho', an' us ait till us was *quaat*. Her toald us be sure an' ait plenty o' dinner, vor fear us should be *leary* avaur us got home. Us was very comfer'ble, sure 'nuff, an' niver thort how long us 'd a-stapt, 'vaur us yerd the clock strick vower. '*Massy li*, Tom!' says I, 'tis vower o'clock.' '*Soce*,' says he, 'you don't zay zo!' 'Tis tho', says I, 'an' Mother 'll be in a fine *vling*, an' her'll gie't to us if us be late; vor her an' Mary was comin' *agin* us. Us mus' rin vor't.' Oncle an' Aunt toald us to *mind* they to all our vokes, an' us cut away home, zo vast as us could lay *legs to groun'*. About a mile vrom Oncle's, ther 'd been a bit o' a *ruzement*, an' two trees, or zay dree *then*, was lie'd along the road, but us got auver 'em purty *suant*. 'I'll *wadge*, Tom,' says I, 'us shall be gwain *athurt* the *groot-veel*' in the *dimmet*.' An' zo us was, an' when us com'd down auver the clapper, the moon was shinin' a tap o' the *hailin'* o' Father's barn. Mother an' Mary was com *agin* us, an' was lookin' vor us back, an' I thort sure Mother would ha' *discoos'd* us auver vor bein' *wantin'* zo long, but her didn' zay nort about it.

"Mind me to brither shoemaker. I'll *waarn* he'll wish he'd a-been 'long wi' us. Mary zaith her's fairly got the *flickets* up to zee my bad writin', but my hands

¹ The original has "hapseen," an obvious slip.

be all a-*scrim'd* up wi' the coald, an' besides I've a-got *chilpots* 'pon 'em. Our roses be all a-*daver'd*; I reckon 'tis wi' the vraust. The *cockabells* be hangin' to the *shillin' stones*. I vorgot to zay that Cousin Bill's been bad in 's vinger; he was swell'd up zo hard you mid zo well ha' tried to *brit* a stone. Mother zaith 'twas *apse*, *eithermore* a *nimpingang*; he zaith he *squatt* un. It made un look *cruel* bad.

"I'm thinkin' you an' Jack mid zo well ha' a bit o' a spree, an' com auver to our houze wance vor the wick. If you com purty airly, you can stap a good bit an' be home again avaur *candle-teenin'*. I s'pose you've a-got *mind* in our young zow, I main *he* that was varried that time when poor ol' Gramfer *lie'd by the wall*—us kill'd las' Monday, an' Mother an' Mary 've made a fine lot o' *pot an' pudd'n*. Father was *on* wi' 'em that they was boilin' o'm too long an' they 'd be all *zimzaad*, but they bain't. The hin what you gie'd ma hath a-got nist up 'n the hay-*tallet*; he 's zo fat 's a peg, an' the veathers o'n be zo *plum 's, a waant*, but I *zim* he'll be broody avaur long.

"Ol' Becky lie'th jist in wan way. Her's a *wisht* poor *blid*, an' the doctor zaith her's very *dangerous*. Her 'th a'got the *flusy faiver*, but her hath'n nivver be to her-zel' zince her poor ol' man died o' the *narrow-staples*, or the *standry's vire*, or '*sipilis*, or 'ot they caal't. I'm afeard our Betsy 's got no *shakes* o' a place; her missis is oncommon *widdy-waddy* zoart o' 'oman, an' zo *itemin'* there's no plaizin' her. Her's purty *near* too. Mother wish'th vor Betsy to stap out the winter if her can, any way, 'cause her zaith, havin' zich *sight* o' maidens home *pick'th away* good bit o' money. Our young Squire stap'th in zomtimes, an' *hang'th up* his *mully* in the *linny*, an' then I go an' *clap* 'n in the stable an' gie 'n a *yafful* o' *wuts*, zo t'other day mornin' he gie'd me *scute*, an' if you com I wish vor 'ee to bring me handkercher like that there wan your Peggy 'th a-got. Mother's very *naish* an' git'th coald in her *niddick* 'pon times, an' I think a handkercher would hineder 't.

"Us zeed Farmer Dick go 'long las' Zinday up in all 's *bais'ly* clothes; 'twas quite *onstummickable*. Aunt Sally zaith her knaw'd they'd com to ruin, his missus was zich oncommon 'oman to *bring things gwain*, an' he

wadn' nivver the wan to gie her *riggin'* vor 't. Aunt zaith, her mind'th wan time they ax'd she an' the maidens down to tay; 'twas summer time, an' they gie'd 'em *yaws'* milk craim, an' that's the richest o' craims, but 'twadn' good 'nuff vor Missus, sure, an' her must ha' *saft* sugar 'pon 't. Aunt zaid her'd *turn the stone*, an' nivver go there no more, vor her wouldn' let her maidens zee no zich doin's.

"Aunt 'th a-zend word that Oncle's a *power* better; he *croakéd* out about in th' *apple-gearn* yis'day, an' look'th up more *pearter* 'n what he did, but he's *walsh*, poor man, now, an' no likes to be no ither, jist vor prisint. He com'd down an' zot in the parlour, where 'tis *plaunchen vloor*, las' wick.

"Tom was bad in 's jaws las' night; he walk'd vo'th an' back, an' *to an' agin* the chimber till he was jist *rampin'*. He'th jist had his tooth draw'd; there was zich *maurs* to 'n you would be bless'd to zee 't. The doctor gie'd 'n two *twicks*, an' *bullyragg'd* Tom 'cause he scritch'd. He zaid he hadn' a-got no more heart 'n a *goose-chick*."

II.

At the end of the letter are the following notes written and signed by "Sophia M. J. Hare," who also wrote the explanations given of the dialect words in the letter :—

I once expressed a hope that a weeding-woman (not very strong) would not overwork herself, and she replied : "Oh, no, ma'm; Maister zaid I shouldn' *louster* nor heave more 'n *fo'ce-put*." "*Louster*" means to do any work requiring much manual strength, and "*fo'ce-put*" is "*force-put*," so the sentence would be thus translated : "I should not exert myself, nor lift any weight, more than I am absolutely forced to."

The same woman also told me that she knew the age of another person, "because us was *car'd to vant* the same day" (carried to the font).

One old woman, speaking of a girl's love affair, said : "Twadn' no *car'-away*; 'twas only kiss an' com

again," meaning it was merely a flirtation, not to end in the damsel being carried away as a bride.

A strong likeness to another person is expressed by the phrase: "He's the very *daps* of So-and-so."

A phrase used by an old man to express that a certain person was rather deficient in mind, was: "He idn' very *hard a-baked*; he was put in wi' the loaves an' tootk out wi' the cakes."

A grandmother, wishing to tell me the trouble she had had in dosing a refractory grandchild with physic, told me that: "When he'd a-got it in 's mouth, he wouldn' *yoky*, but kipt it in 's *quack*, an' zo kipt on *guzzlin'*," meaning that he would not swallow, but kept it in his throat, where it gurgled up and down, instead of totally disappearing.

In North Devon a "bat" is called a "*leatherbird*."

III.

GLOSSARY.

In the following glossary, the definitions are generally those of Miss (or Mrs.) Sophia M. J. Hare, the notes within round brackets are by Mr. C. H. Laycock, and those within square brackets by myself.

ABROAD. This word is commonly used to imply any fracture; a servant will tell you of a cup or glass broken: "It come abroad in my hand." (Equivalent to the literary *asunder*.)

AGIN=against. "Comin' agin us"=coming to meet us. "Against" is always employed in this connection.

ANATOMY. See **NATOMY**.

APPLE-GEARN=orchard. [I do not think "apple-gearn," or "apple-gearden," as we should call it, is exactly the same as "orchard," which, by the way, we always pronounce "orchit." The "apple-gearden" is a vegetable garden containing some apple trees. "Gearden," when used alone, signifies a vegetable garden, though this

is sometimes called "kitchen-garden"; other gardens are always further defined, e.g. "flower-gearden," "apple-gearden." An orchard contains fruit trees only. *See also* GEARN.]

APSE=abscess. (In this case, the literary word abscess has probably been mistaken for a plural "apses," and hence a new singular "apse" has been coined by the dialect speakers.)

ATHURT=athwart, across.

AVRORE [pron. *avraur*]=frozen. (This word is used in the *Exm. Scold.*) [Mr. Elworthy marks it as "rare," but it is still in use at Hartland, as in the sentence: "The ground's avrore zo hard's a bannick" (*Dial. of Hart.*, p. 26). Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "'Twas so hard avrore that the juggy-mire was all one clitch of ice" (p. 18); and Rock's *Jim an' Nell* (1867): "Tha chield's avroared, tha conkerbells be hanging to un" (st. 5). A.-S. *gefroren*, past part. of *frēosan*, to freeze.]

BE=been. "Be to her-zel'"=been herself. (The omission of final "n" in the past participle *been* was formerly common, but is now obsolete, though still surviving in "a-go" for gone, e.g. "They be all a-go".)

BEASTLY [pron. *bais'ly* or *bis'ly*]=[dirty, filthy].

BED [pron. *baid*]. In case of illness, the common phrase is "to bed in" whatever part may be affected, e.g. "to baid in his voot."

BLID=blood. (Always so pronounced. Cp. "vlid" for flood. The term is used to denote a poor, old, or decrepit person. "Poor ole blid," the same as "poor old soul.")

BREAK=to tear. "Brauk'd"=tore. (It is curious that in Devonshire people usually talk of "breaking" cloth or paper, and of "tearing" glass or crockery, the exact opposite of the literary language. Notice the weak termination added to the strong past tense in *brauk'd*, i.e. *brok'd*.)

BRING GOING [pron. *bring gwain*]=to spend thoughtlessly [to squander].

BRIT=[to indent]. "Brit a stone"=hammered a stone, to break it. (What it really implies is that you might as well have tried to make an indentation in a stone as in Bill's finger. "Brit" does not mean to break, but to dent or bulge in, e.g. if a metal tea-pot were knocked against anything so as to cause an indentation, it would be said to be "britted.")

BULLYRAG=[to scold violently, abuse. Also, *ballyrag*].

CANDLE-TEENING=candle-lighting. [A.-S. *on-tendan*, to kindle. Curiously enough, the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* connects this also with A.-S. *tȳnan*, to shut, close; and gives as its meaning, "closing time, lighting-up time." See under *Teen*, *Tend*, and *Tind*. Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "Jist bevore candle-teening the passon peep'd in upon us" (p. 18).] (We have the word *teen* in the sense of to shut also in our dialect, e.g. "I han't a-teen'd my eyes all night.")

CAR=carry. "Car'd to vant"=carried to the font, i.e. baptized. [See also **VANT**.]

CHILPOT=chilblain. (I never heard this word. The common term in Devonshire is "chilbladder.") ["Chilbladder" is not common at Hartland; we generally use "chilbline."]

CHIMBER=chamber, the upstairs room in a house. (More usually pronounced *chimmer*, the "b" being dropped. Cp. "brimle" for bramble, "tummle" for tumble, etc. "Up 'n chimmer" is opposed to "down 'ouze," which means down-stairs, in the lower or living room.) [In Hartland, and, I think, North Devon generally, we do *not* drop the "b," but always say chimber, brimble, etc. "Chimber" by itself signifies a bedroom, but the word is frequently used in compounds, e.g. corn-chimber, tetty-chimber, apple-chimber, etc. It is only applied to upstairs rooms.]

CLAP. This is used for *put*, when done hastily. (It implies rough handling as well as haste.)

CLAPPER=a hill. (I never heard the word "clapper" used for a hill, and I greatly doubt if it ever was. As a foot or pack-horse bridge over a stream, composed of one

or more slabs of granite, the word is still in common use.) [The word apparently still occurs in the sense of hill, in the place-name Dean Clapper. Is this due to confusion with *knapp*, a not uncommon dialect word for a small hill? A.-S. *cnæpp*, top, mountain-top.]

COCKABELS=icicles. (In South Devon usually pronounced "conkerbels," probably really "cocklebells." In East Devon and West Somerset the usual form is "clinkerbells" or "clinkervells," "b" and "v" being interchangeable.) [In North Devon, usually "cockle-bells," but occasionally "cockle-berries." "There's cockle-bells hangin' to th' auvis zo lung 's me arm."]

COO'SE=course. "Good coo'se" is a very common phrase to indicate a brisk pace. (Many words drop "r" in the dialect, e.g. "sca'ce" for scarce, "fo'ce" for force, etc. Both course and coarse become "coo'se.")

COW-FLOP=foxglove. (Very common name for this plant in many parts of Devon. So called, no doubt, from the common habit of the rustics, particularly children, of using a spike of foxglove to "flap" the cows with, when driving them along the road.) [Sometimes called *flap-dock* or *flopadock*.]

CRAVE, in phrase "crave un to appetite"=create an appetite. [This is a curious use of the word "crave." A person is said to be *craving* when he is extremely hungry, longing or yearning for food, e.g. "Do 'e git me zummot to ait; I'm cravin'."]

CROAK OUT=crawl out. (Probably a variant of "crucky," which means to creep about in a stooping position, which a cripple or one recovering from a severe illness might appear to do.) [As we use the word *crake* in this sense, or rather with the meaning to go stealthily, in order to avoid observation, I think the word is more likely to be connected with "creak," and to have reference to the *creaking* noise a person would make in such circumstances, or, in this case perhaps, to the groans of the invalid. Speaking of a servant girl who was leaving the house without giving notice, I recently heard the mistress say: "That's just like 'em—craking out without letting anybody know."]

CRUEL=very, e.g. "cruel hot," "cruel kind." (Cp. similar use of the adj. "mortal.")

DANGEROUS. The patient, not the illness, is called *dangerous*.

DAPS=[likeness, image, resemblance. Very common in the sentence : "He's the very daps of his father." The *Exm. Scold.* has : "Tha hast the very Daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl Moreman upazet " (l. 230). Daps, meaning ways, modes of action, was formerly used in literary English. (See *New Eng. Dict.*).]

DAVER'D [rhymes with waver'd]=faded. (Common word, implying withered up.) [This, too, was formerly used in literary English. The *New Eng. Dict.* quotes from W. Yonge's *Diary* (1622), 63 : "[The] hedges . . . davered as if they had been scorched with lightning " ; and from J. Reynolds' *God's Revenge agst Murder* (1621), i, v. 154 : "As if time and age had not power to wither the blossomes of our youth, as the Sunne hath to dauer the freshest Roses and Lilies." Both Yonge and Reynolds were, however, Devonians.]

DEEVIN'=thawing. (The word is really "eaving," i.e. giving or sweating, as of walls or pavement in damp weather. I think the "d" is probably the "t" of the pronoun *it*, softened ; "it eaves," and so "it deaves." It is found in the past tense form "doveth" in the *Exm. Scold.*, l. 125 ; this, I think, should really be "it oaveth.") [In North Devon "eave" means to thaw, not to give or sweat ; I have often heard "The vrost is eavin'," and "The stones be givin'," but never "The stones be eavin'." Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1839) has : "The wind was ago lye, and 't had a' eved, zo that I was a' stugg'd in the mux" (p. 30). Cf. French *ever*, to water, to moisten, from *eau*, water. I do not know *deeve* or *dove*, but the latter is noted by Mr. Elworthy as obsolescent, and Rock's *Jim an' Nell* (1867) has : "A loving breath, which winter's self would dōve" (st. 130).]

DIMMET=twilight. (*Dimmet* and *dimpsy* are both very common.) [The *Exm. Scold.* has : "In the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in tha Dimmet" (l. 166).]

DISCOOSE in phrase "discoos'd us auver"=given us a lecture. ("Discoose" is a common word in the dialect, signifying bad language, or angry speech. "I won't ha' none o' your discoose now.") [Rare in North Devon.]

DRING=to throng, crowd. (Very common. A.S. *dringan*.) ["Dring" itself is not very common in North Devon, but *drang* or *drangway* for a narrow passage is general.]

EITHERMORE=or else. (In South Devon we always say "other-ways.") [I doubt whether "eithermore" is correctly used here, for I think it generally occurs *in conjunction with* "or else," e.g. "Eithermore you go now, or else bide home altogether." However, in North Devon we do not use "eithermore," but "eitherways."]

FETCH, in phrase "fetch'th his-zel' in gwain" = is slightly lame in walking. (The word "vet," an old form of fetch, is used in the *Exm. Scold.* in the sense of to recover, ll. 252, 303; so it probably means here that he recovers himself with difficulty. The old inflexion "-th" for the third person singular is still frequently heard in North Devon.)

FEW, applied to *broth*=a little broth. Broth is always plural in Devon. (Similarly in the North they say "a few porridge.") [We have a saying:—

When they'm wit (white), they'm fit;
When they'm boil'd, they'm spoil'd;

meaning that broth should be warmed until a white scum appears on the surface, but should not be boiled or raised to boiling-point. With regard to the phrase in the letter, "Oncle let down two or dree o'n," I am inclined to think that this was deliberately manufactured by the writer on the assumption that if one could speak of "few" broth, one could also speak of "two or dree," but Mr. Laycock suggests the omission of "spoonvuls," and reads "two or dree *spoonvuls* o't."]

FLICKETS, in the phrase "got the flickets up" = blushing. [This implies sudden changes of colour. Rock's *Jim an' Nell* (1867) has: "Zee! Poor Nelly 'th got the flickets" (st. 92).]

FLUSY FAIVER=influenza.

FORCE-PUT [pron. *fo'ce-putt*] = [a matter of compulsion or necessity]. (A common saying is: "Fo'ce-putt's no choice," that is, if one is obliged to do one thing, one has no chance of doing anything else.)

GEARN=garden. (This pronunciation is now obsolete, but it was, no doubt, formerly usual to pronounce long "ar" as a fractured diphthong; *part* is still pronounced "peärt" occasionally, while in the *Exm. Scold.* we find *arm* transcribed as "yeärm," and Pulman in his *Rustic Sketches* has "keärt" for cart, and "keärds" for cards. A.-S. *geard*, yard, enclosure.) [We still invariably pronounce garden as *gearden*, not *gearn*. I have frequently heard "keards" for cards, and occasionally "keart" for cart, but we always say "pairt," not "peart," for part. We also say "geät" for gate.]

GERRIED=plastered [with mud. The *Exm. Scold.* has : "Thy Hozen muxy up zo vurs thy Gammerels to tha very Hucksheens o' tha, thy Gore Coat all a girred" (l. 154). French (Bas-Maine) *garè* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*.)]

GOOSE-CHICK=[gosling. A common saying is : "He's zo waik 's a goose-chick."] (*Duck-chick* for duckling is also common.)

GROOT-FIELD[pron. *groot-veel'*]=ploughed field. ("Groot" implies dry earth, grit.) [Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has : "The cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance and made such a sture, that a come heal'd in brist and grute," "brist" referring to the straw and fluffy matters, and "grute" to the dry earth and dust. A.-S. *grēot*, sand, dust, earth, gravel. See also PILLUM.]

GUZZLE=[to gargle or gurgle in the throat. I do not know this use of the word *guzzle*, which in ordinary English means to swill or drink greedily.]

HAILING=slated roof. (More usually written and pronounced "hellin'." Cp. also "hellier," a slater. But *hailin'* is, no doubt, nearer the true form of the word, which means a covering. A.-S. *helan*. See also HAIN.) [I am not sure that we should use the term for the roof as a whole, but we certainly distinguish between *hailin'* and *hellin'*. *Hellin'* is applied to a separate slate, and we should speak of "*hailin'* the barn wi' *hellins*," i.e. covering it with slates. We also speak of *hailin'* a mow or rick, and "*hailin'* tetties," i.e. covering up potatoes with earth after planting them. The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* gives the following quotation from W. H. Daniel's *MS. Collection of North Devonshire Words* : "Be you gwain to ha' your new houze datched or hellen hailed ?"]

HAIN'D UP=wrapped up warmly. (I think this word should really be *hailed*, i.e. healed or heled, covered up. A.-S. *helan*. A horse-rug is still called a *hailer*, i.e. a wrap or covering.) [We speak of a person having "hain'd up," or, more frequently, "haim'd up," a field for hay, that is, enclosed it so as to exclude cattle, etc., but I think Mr. Laycock's is the correct explanation in this case.]

HANG UP=[to fasten or tie up (a horse or donkey). The *New Eng. Dict.* gives this as an Australian colloquialism, and quotes Boldrewood, *Col. Reformer* (1890), xvi, 185 : "The gentleman in advance hung up his horse and walked into the house."]

HAPSE=latch. (Metathesis of consonants is common in the dialect. Cp. "crips" for crisp, "clapse" for clasp, "ax" for ask, etc. Though in the case of *hapse*, it may be that the dialect adheres to the true form of the word. A.-S. *hæpse*.)

HARD A-BAKED. [The more usual expression is *Half-baked*.]

HE. Hens, and other feminines, are called "he" as a rule in the dialect.

HELP. (With the word "help" in the dialect, the termination of the past tense is transferred from the auxiliary to the principal verb, e.g. "I help swail'd un.") [Very common.]

HUXIONS=ankles. [The *Exm. Scold.* has : "Thy Hozen muxy up zo vurs thy Gammerels to tha very Hucksheens o' tha" (l. 153), but it is obvious that *huck-sheens* here does not mean "ankles." The Glossary gives : "the legs up to the hams or hocks"; and Mr. Elworthy adds : "(common), hock-shins, under side of thighs." The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* and the *New Eng. Dict.* have adopted this explanation, and the latter explains that *hockshin* apparently represents the A.-S. *hōhsinu*, hough-sinew, with the "ō" shortened by position, and the second element associated with *shin*. It quotes *Piers Plowman's Crede* (about 1394), 426 : "His hosen ouerhongen his hokschynes on eueriche a side." Sir James Murray considers *hox* to be shortened from a fuller but unknown form *hoxen*, which would correspond with similar words in

other languages (e.g. O. Fries. *hoxene*, *hoxne*), and he suggests that the final *-en* may have been taken in Middle English as a plural ending, and a singular *hox* deduced from it, just as *chick* has been deduced from A.-S. *cicen*. The literary form "chickens" is never used in the dialect, the plural of "chick" being *chicken*, as in the common proverbial saying: "Children an' chicken be always pickin'." If it were not for such a consensus of our most distinguished philologists, one would be inclined to consider the word *huxions* to be simply a form of *huxens* or *huxen*, the plural of *hock*, which, however, Prof. Skeat says is a later form of *hough* (A.-S. *hoh*). I have heard "Lent-rosens" used for daffodils, and "sloans," for sloes, is almost universal. Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "Trouch in the mux arter the hosses,—squash, squash,—shatted up to the huxens in plid" (p. 15). Mr. Laycock points out that plural of *huck* or *hock* would really be *hux*, and that *huxen* would be a double plural, owing to *hux* being used as a kind of singular collective substantive. "Mux up to the hux" is a common alliterative phrase, implying that the mud is so thick that it would reach up to the hocks. Cp. Rock's *Jim an' Nell* (1867): "Tha mux A-tap the draxel's up ta hux" (st. 2). *Huxens* would therefore be a treble plural !]

INFURMATION = inflammation. (A common mispronunciation. These long Latinized words, which are more or less foreign to the peasantry, are usually mispronounced, and some very amusing attempts to master them are often heard, such as "presbyterian" for perpiration.)

ITEMING = fidgety. (Literally, full of cranks, fads, and fancies, tricky. "Items" in the dialect means tricks, foolish habits, fads.) [Rock's *Jim an' Nell* (1867) has: "Had 'e bin always iteming, A flittering, coltree, giglot thing, 'A might a-flinked 'e vrom en" (st. 90).]

LEARY = empty. (So, hungry.) [A cart returning without a load is always spoken of as "comin' back leary"; and a person beginning to suffer the pangs of hunger might say: "I'm veelin' a bit leary, I hope the dinner 'll be yer zoon." M.E. *lere*, empty; A.-S. *lære*.]

LEATHERBIRD = bat. [I never heard this, though it is here stated to be used in North Devon, and Rock's *Jim*

an' Nell (1867) has: "There's nort bit leather-birds be flying" (st. 83). We call the bat "airy-mouze," as in the rhyme:—

Airy-mouze, com roun' me 'ouze,
An' I'll gie 'ee a bit o' bacon;
Eef you won't ha' it, the cat shall ha' it,
Or else I'm much mistaken.

Another form of the rhyme is given in Miss M. P. Willcocks' *The Wind among the Barley* (1912), p. 220:—

Airy-mouse, airy-mouse, fly over my head,
And you shall have a crust of bread;
And when I brew, and when I bake,
You shall have a slice of my wedding-cake.

This may be connected with the literary *rere-mouse* (A.-S. *hrēr-mūs*), or it may be separately derived from *air-mouse*. Both *rere-mouse* and *flitter-mouse* are used in South Devon.]

LEGS [in phrase "lay legs to groun'," a curious, but common, idiom, implying speed. One would expect "lay feet to ground."]

LEW=[sheltered, protected, out of the wind. Very common.] (This is the dialectal form of the literary *lee*, i.e. the part protected from the wind. "Under the lee of the hedge" would be in the dialect "under the lew o' tha 'adge," or "the lew-zide o' tha 'adge." The dialectal pronunciation, as in so many cases, is nearer the original A.-S. *hlēo*, *hleow*, shelter, protection, from which it is derived, than the literary *lee*. The adjective leeward is generally pronounced *lew-ard*, even by educated people, though in Nuttall's *Standard Eng. Dict.* the pronunciation *lee-ward* is given.) [According to Skeat's *Concise Etym. Dict.*, the pronunciation *lew-ard* is due to the *w* in *lew*. Cp. *steward* for *sty-ward*.]

LIED BY THE WALL. The interval between death and burial is always expressed by this phrase. [The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* only gives examples of this phrase from the Eastern counties.]

LINHAY [pron. *linny*]. (The usual word for any shed or open outbuilding.) [Its origin is obscure; the first

element may possibly be the stem of A.-S. *hlinian*, to lean, as a *linhay* generally has a lean-to roof. The termination *-hay* can hardly signify an enclosure, as in *mowhay*, *barnhay*, etc. A.-S. *haga*.]

LOUSTER=[to work hard, to labour. 'A common proverb in Devon is, "He that can't schemy must luster," meaning that he who cannot work with his head must work with his hands, or he who is not very clever must work hard. Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "Thof her looketh so puny and pinikin, her lowstereth and worketh so long as ort is to be do" (p. 5).] (No doubt connected with "lusty.")

MASSY=mercy. (Still so pronounced. "Lor-a-massy" is a common exclamation of surprise or incredulity. Another instance of the dropping of "r." See COO'SE.) ["Massy li" seems to be intended for "Mercy law," though the usual exclamation is "Law massy" or "Lor-a-massy."]

MAURS=roots. Used also to express roots of any tree or plant. (It implies the smaller roots or rootlets of trees, the main stump with its big roots being termed the "moot," in West Somerset [and North Devon] "moat.") [A.-S. *more*, an edible root, e.g. a carrot or parsnip. The *New Eng. Dict.* quotes Lyte's *Dodoens* (1578), III, lxxxviii, 441: "The roote putteth forth many branches or moores, spread abroad here and there."]

MIND=remember. "Mind they"=remember them. Also in phrase "got mind in"=remember. (The usual term is simply "mind," e.g. "I can't mind when I zeed 'ee last.") [A.-S. *myndgian*, to remember, bear in mind.]

MUCH. [In phrase "'twas much"=it was a strange thing, marvel, wonder. Very common.]

MULLY=donkey. (No doubt connected with "moile," a mule.) [Peter Pindar in *The Royal Visit to Exeter* speaks of "Hosses and mares, assnegers, moyles, Leaping the hedges, ditches, stiles." (*Works*, 1816, iii, 365). Miss Fox's *Kingsbridge* (1874) has the form *mulley*, but Rock's *Jim an' Nell* (1867) has *malley* (st. 35), which is defined as "a donkey, a female ass."]

MUX=[mud, dirt, mire. Really the plural of *muck*, but always used as a singular noun. See also HUXIONS, PILLUM.]

NAISH=delicate. [A.-S. *hnesce*, soft.]

NARROWSTAPLES=erysipelas. See also STANDRY'S-FIRE.

NATOMY=skeleton. (Lit. anatomy.) [The last syllable is marked long, and is intended to be pronounced as in *deny*. The word is used by Shakespeare in *Comedy of Errors*, v, i, 238: "One Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain, a mere anatomy."]

NEAR=stingy. Always expressed by this word.

NIDDICK=the back of the neck. [Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "A geed en sich a wap in the niddick that strambang a het es head agin the clovel, an made a bump in es brow" (p. 19).]

NIMPINGANG=a whitlow. (Very common.) [This is not common in North Devon. Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has the form "nymphing-gang" (p. 20).]

ON, in phrase "on wi' em"=reproaching. (To "keep on" is a very common expression to imply constantly finding fault or nagging.) [The expression in the letter is equally common, without the word "keep," e.g. "The paas'n was on wi' me again about gwain to church."]

ONSTUMMICKABLE=disgusting. [I doubt whether the word is correctly used in this sense. It is generally applied to food that is unappetizing or uninviting. The prefix "un-" invariably becomes "on-" in the dialect. Cp. uncommon, etc.]

PARFIT=perfect. [This is the old form of perfect, and is identical with the Middle English and Old French, while the modern French is *parfait*. In any case, the "c" is redundant, and was introduced to assimilate the spelling to the Latin *perfectus*. Similarly, the "b" was introduced into *doubt* to assimilate with the Latin *dubitare*, though the Middle English was *douten* and Old French *douter*.]

PEART=brisk or lively. (A common word in the dialect. The double comparative, "more pearter," is the rule in Devon.) [Cp. "most principlest."]

PICK AWAY=run away with. (The verb "pick" is commonly used in the sense of running, or walking quickly, e.g. "Us must pick away 'ome-'long," meaning we must get home quickly.)

PILLUM=dust. (Still common, especially in North Devon. It implies dry sandy dust, as on roads or ploughed fields in dry weather. When kicked or *stirred* up, it is also frequently called "stewer"; "Wat a ter'ble stewer they ole motos dü mek," is a very common remark nowadays.) [The usual definition of *pillum*, according to a well-known anecdote, is "Mux a-drow'd." Fluffy dust, such as that which gathers behind furniture, etc., is called *briss*, which term is also applied to dried "vuzz" and small twigs for lighting fires. Mr. Laycock informs me that in South Devon *pillth* is used for the fluffy dust, as well as *briss*. Mr. Elworthy, in a note on the word *pillum* in the 16th Report of the Committee on Verbal Provincialisms (*Trans. D.A.*, xxix, 59), says that this word means "fluff, the woolly dust which accumulates under a bed," but neither Mr. Laycock nor I have heard it used in this sense. Peter Pindar in the *Royal Visit to Exeter* has: "Zom in the mucks, and pellum sprawling" (*Works*, 1816, iii, 365), distinguishing between wet mud and dry. Old Cornish *pilm*, flying dust like flour. We have still another word to indicate a particular kind of dust, viz. *doust*, which is generally applied to the chaff or husks from a winnowing-machine, especially of oats, though it is not confined to this, for the children have a jingle:—

Millërdy, millërdy, dousty poll,
How many pecks hast thee a-stole?

in which it obviously refers to flour. See also GROOT-FIELD.]

PITCH (pron. *putch*)=to take a seat. (Very common.)

PLAUNCHEN VLOOR=a boarded floor instead of stone, and therefore warmer. (Very common.) [In North Devon we generally speak of "a planch vloor," or "the planchin'," not "planchin vloor." Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "Batt . . . had a been up in his chamber looking down dru the squinches in the planching" (p. 14). French *planche*, a plank or thick board.]

PLUM=soft. Applied to anything soft, such as a feather-bed, or bread. (Used also of the weather; "plum weather" is mild, genial weather.)

PLUMMING=barm, yeast. [I think *plummin'* is applied to barm because it causes the bread to *plum* or rise in baking; the pan containing the dough mixture is generally put in front of the fire to *plum*.]

POT AND PUDDING=sausages made from a pig. (Called, in various parts of the country, "black-pots, "bliddy-pots," "hog's-pudd'n.") [Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "Her wid'n tern her back to any boddy for making pots and puddings" (p. 6).]

POWER=very much. (A common intensive. "It'll do 'e a power o' good," is a common saying. "World" is used in the same sense.)

PUTCH. See **PITCH.**

PUT GOING [pron. *putt gwain*], in phrase "putt us gwain"=gone a little way with us, to see us off. (The more usual phrase is "to *bring* gwain." In the North of England it is "to set," e.g. "I'll set you so far on the way.") [In North Devon we do not use "set" by itself, but both "putt gwain" and "set gwain" are used with the above meaning, as well as with the meaning of starting a man at his work, e.g. ploughing a fresh field: "I'll putt 'e gwain."]

PUT OUT EYE=expect, look out. "Puttin' out eye vor us"=expecting, looking out for us.

QUACK=throat. [I never heard this word.]

QUAT [pron. *quaat*]=satisfied fully. (Implies that they had eaten so much that they could not get up, but were obliged to "quat down," i.e. sit down on the ground.) [Old French *quaitir*, *quatir*, to beat or press down. The *New Eng. Dict.* quotes Lyly's *Euphues* (1579): "To the stomach quatted with dainties, al delicates seeme queasie."]

RAMPING. A favourite word to express suffering. (It implies that the patient cannot keep still, but keeps on pacing his room like a lion in a cage.)

RIGGING. (I never heard the word used exactly in this sense of scolding or finding fault with. It usually implies romping or playing the wanton, but it is also used in the sense of teasing, which is nearer the sense implied in the text. Cp. Pulman's *Rustic Sketches* (ed. 1871, p. 130): "We rig'd en till he was sabidge" (savage).)

RUNCH=green stuff, raw vegetables. (No doubt, an onomatopœic word, from the sound caused in eating raw vegetables. Cp. literary *crunch*.) [In North Devon we use *groinge*, which seems to be similar. In Scotland and the North of England *runch* is used for charlock or wild mustard, and for wild radish. (*New Eng. Dict.*)]

RUZEMENT=a land-slip. (The usual term; the verb is to "ruze down." A.-S. *hrēosan*, to fall down.) [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* under *Rose*.]

SAFT=soft, i.e. moist. (Short "o" usually becomes short "a" in the dialect. Cp. "knack" for knock, "knat" for knot, etc.)

SALARY=[celery. The usual pronunciation.]

SCRIM'D UP=crippled or paralysed. (Literally benumbed, shrivelled up. It is a variant of the common dialectal verb "creem," to shiver; also, to squeeze. In both senses it implies that the skin becomes wrinkled up. The addition of initial "s" is common, e.g. "scrunch" for crunch, "scruple" for crumple, "squinjies" for quinsy, etc.) [Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1837) has: "We a-scrim'd way the cold," but I have generally heard "scrump'd up" or "shrump'd up," and sometimes "rump'd up." A.-S. *scrimman*, to shrink, draw up, contract.]

SCUTE=a tip [i.e. a reward. Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.* (1839) has: "Woundy hard that wan should ha' a scute vor what t'other should ha' a fump in the back vor" (p. 40). Old French *escut* (Modern *écu*), a buckler, shield; a coin. The first meaning is retained in the dialect in both the old and modern forms, *scute* and *cue*, the metal shield for the heel or toe of a boot or shoe.]

SHAKES. [The phrase "no gurt shakes" means of little value, not very good, not very well in health,

but I never heard "shakes" used alone, as it is in the letter.]

SHILLING-STONES=eaves. (I do not agree with this explanation. I think it refers to the tile-stones on the roof, which in many parts of the county are made of shelf or shillet stone. "Auvis" is the dialect pronunciation for eaves.) [The ordinary slates, or *hellins*, are frequently called *hellin'-stones*. See *Dial. of Hart.*, p. 50.]

SIGHT=a number. "Sight o' maidens"=a number of maidens. (Very common, but "a power o' maidens," or "a pa'ssle o' maidens," would have been equally good dialect.)

'SIPLIS=erysipelas. See also NARROWSTAPLES, STANDRY'S-FIRE.

SIVERL=[several. In North Devon we generally drop the final syllable, and say *siver'*.]

SOCE=indeed. ("Soce" means much more than *indeed*; it implies friends, companions. It is used only in the vocative case, and when addressing either one person or a company. It is usually said to be derived from the Latin *socii*, but I think it is merely the word *souls* with the "l" omitted. "Come on, soce"=come on, souls!) [If the word is correctly used in the letter, it can only mean *indeed*; but I think it should come at the end of the sentence, thus: "You don't zay zo, soce," though even then it cannot mean friends or companions. Mr. Laycock seems to think it should come at the end of the previous sentence, thus: "'Tis vower o'clock, soce," but in the letter it is clearly intended to come at the beginning, as I have given it. The word is very rare with us, but I believe it is used very loosely, and often without any definite meaning. Cp. *then* in "Come, then"; "You don't zay zo, then"; etc. We generally use *min* or *mun* in very much the same way as *soce* seems to be used.]

SPUDDLING=stirring. (The word literally implies lightly digging or scratching up the ground, e.g. a hen scratching the ground in search of food, is said to be *spuddlin'*.) [The word is also often used in the sense of fussing about, doing unnecessary or useless work.]

SQUAT [pron. *squatt*]=squeezed.

STAG=a cock under a year old. (Still the invariable word for the male of any bird, not necessarily under a year old. "Stag" alone would imply a male fowl, but if any other bird is implied, the name of that bird must be added, e.g. "stag turkey" or "turkey-stag," "gleany-stag," etc. We should not say duck-stag or goose-stag, but I have often heard a drake or a gander referred to as a *stag* bird. I well remember a farm labourer saying to me : "No matter waat 'tez, whe're 'tez vovls, ducks, güzes, or turkeys, yü *must* ha' a güde *staig-burd* eef yü wants güde broods," and I have frequently heard boys at bird's-nesting time, when referring to the males of small birds, use the term *stag-bird*.) [With us the use of the word is certainly confined to *young* cocks, and I have never heard it applied to other birds.]

STANDRY'S-FIRE=erysipelas ; literally St. Anthony's fire. See also NARROWSTAPLES.

STOMACH [pron. *stummick*]=appetite. "Stummick to 's mait"=appetite for his food. [A frequent salutation of a workman entering a room when the family are at meals is : "Gude stummick to 'e."]

STRUB=picked. (A common word to imply stripping bare. "They properly strubb'd my flower-nat," i.e. they stripped my flower-bed of all its flowers.) [Similarly, to strub a bird's nest is to take all the eggs or young birds.]

SUANT=smoothly. "Purty suant"=tolerably smoothly; "suant" is a favourite term. [Old French *suant*, pres. part. of *sivre*, to follow. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

SWAIL=singe. (The word "swailing" is in everyday use in Devon, to imply the burning of furze or heather on the moor in order to enrich the pasturage. A.-S. *swelan*, to burn. Cp. Wyclif, *Matt.* xiii. 6 : "Whanne the sunne was risen, they swaliden.") [I never heard the word *swail* in North Devon ; we always speak of *burning* furze, and *singeing* poultry.]

TALLET=loft. (Very common word ; said to be a corruption of *top-loft*, but I doubt this.) [It is apparently from the Welsh *taflod*, South Welsh *towlod*, an early Celtic loan word from the Latin *tabulatum*. *N. & Q.* (1893), 8th S.

iv, 450. The forms "talfat" and "tarrat" also occur in Cornwall. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

TELLING=[talking, conversing. Very common.]

THEN. "Two trees, or zay dree then," a common phrase, instead of merely saying two or three trees. [There is a blot in the original letter, and Mr. Laycock suggests "mid be," instead of "zay," as the phrase that would now be commonly heard. However, the letter immediately before "dree" is undoubtedly "y," and I have no doubt that I have given the correct form. "Then" is frequently used in this way. See also SOCE.]

TO AND AGAIN=up and down, to and fro. ("To and again" is also used of time, implying "every so often," or "every now and again." "The pain catches me to an' agin.") [Mr. Elworthy in *West Som. Word-Book* has: "The hyener widn bide quiet a minute; there a was gwain to an' again in the cage all the day long" (p. 763).]

TRADE=the favourite term for medicine. ("Trade" implies "stuff" of any kind. "Good trade"=good stuff; it is used of both food and drink.)

TURN THE STONE=make a solemn resolution. (I never heard this phrase, but it is very expressive.)

TWICK=[a sudden twist or jerk. Stooke's *Not Exactly* has: "'Er laid holt to th' 'andle, as 'er 'maged, an' gi'ed 'un a proper good twick to pull 'un out." See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* M.E. *twikken*; A.-S. *twiccian*, to tweak.]

VALLY=[value, meaning amount or quantity]. (The termination "-ue" or "-ew" usually becomes short *y* in the dialect.)

VANT=font. [*Hartland Church Accts.*, 1687-8: "A Covering ffor the Vant."]

VARRIED=farrowed. (Literary words ending in "-ow" usually change this termination into short "y" in the dialect, e.g. "borry" for borrow, "zwally" for swallow (verb), "varry" for farrow. Sometimes it becomes "er," e.g. "zwaller" for swallow (substantive), "füller" for fellow.)

VLING=rage. (Implies that she will be in such a rage that she will be ready to fling herself about, or anything she may come across.)

VOAGING, in phrase "voagin' o' mux"=literally *voyaging* in the mud. (I do not agree with this explanation. I think "voagin'" is an onomatopœic word, from the sound of trampling in soft mud, like its synonyms "poachin'" and "palchin'.") [*Voach* means to tread on heavily, to trample under foot. "The labouring classes in some parts of Dev. . . . voach on your corns instead of treading on them." *N. & Q.* (1857), 2nd S. iv, 150. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* under *Fooch*.]

VOTH AND BACK=backwards and forwards. (More commonly "vore an' back," or "back an' vore.")

WADGE [rhymes with badge]=wager. (Still the usual form and pronunciation.)

WALSH=weak. [I never heard this word. It seems to be a North-country term.]

WANT [pron. *waant*]=a mole. [A.-S. *wand*.]

WANTING=absent.

WARN [rhymes with barn]=warrant. (The invariable form. This shortening of words by cutting out one or more syllables is a common feature in the dialect. Cp. "comfer'ble" for comfortable, "veg'ables" for vegetables, "quar'l" for quarrel, etc.)

WEEK [pron. *wick*]. ["Zinday was wick"=last Sunday week, a week ago last Sunday. The common idiom for time past. Cp. *Nathan Hogg's Poems*, 1st series, p. 31, l. 9 (1902 ed.):—

"Last Thesday wiz week, as you naws, brither Jan,
Tha yung Squire ta Tor Abbey becom'd twenty wan ;"

that is, last Thursday was a week since the day on which the young Squire came of age. Cp. also Ben Jonson's *Tale of a Tub*, I, i :—

"Because themselves drew so on Valentine's eve
Was thirty year."

The future is expressed by "come," e.g. "a wick com Zinday" means next Sunday week. Mr. Elworthy, in the *West Som. Word-Book*, gives the form, "next Vriday come week," but I never heard this.]

WIDDY-WADDY=foolish, rather weak. (Literally, constantly shifting from side to side; so, unsteady.)

WISHT=poor, dismal, pitiable. (Probably, originally "ill-wished," from the belief that certain people, usually old women, are possessed of the Evil Eye, and have power to "overlook" or ill-wish others; the person so "overlooked" usually becomes very ill and dejected.)

WUTS=oats. [Cp. *wurd*=hoard.]

YAFFUL=handful. (Initial "h" is frequently changed into "y" in the dialect. Cp. "yeth" for heath, "yet" for heat, "yaffer" for heifer, "yur" for hear and here, etc.)

YAW=ewe. (Always so pronounced, as is also the verb *to hew*.) [Cp. "yur" for ear, "yeaveling" (*Exm. Scold.*) for evening, "yemors" (*Exm. Scold.*) for embers.]

YOKY=try to swallow. [The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* has the phrase "to give a yock," to try to swallow when the mouth is empty, on the authority of Jago's *Ancient Language and Dial. of Corn.* The usual meaning of the word, however, is to hiccup, cough, or retch, the dialect word for swallow being "quilty."]

ZIM=seem. "I zim"=it seems to me. (Common phrase for "I think," "seem" being used personally, whereas in the literary language it is only used in an impersonal sense.)

ZIMZAAD=boiled until too soft. (Pronounced "zam-zaad" in South Devon. Usually applied to anything sodden, such as meat only half-cooked, or toast which has been made some time. Possibly originally *semi-seeth'd*, i.e. half-boiled.) [A.-S. *sām-soden*, half-cooked. In North Devon pronounced *zamzaw'd*. Mrs. Palmer's *Devon. Dial.*

(1837) has : “ His met was zam-zaw’d and a bowl’d to jouds ; and no marvel, why did a lackee so long and make ma keep et zimmering in the crock ? ” (p. 12).]

ZINDAY WAS WICK. *See* WEEK.

ZOT AWAY=set off. (*Zot* is the past tense of both the verb *to sit* and *to set* in the dialect.)

SANCTUARY IN DEVON.

BY H. MICHELL WHITLEY, M.INST.C.E.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1918.)

THE story of the sanctuaries and sanctuary seekers of Devon has been practically ignored by our historians ; and no paper on the subject has appeared in our *Transactions*, although the subject is of great interest and the details throw a vivid light on the laws and life of the county in mediæval times.

There were two classes of sanctuaries ; firstly, the sanctuary rights for a limited period of forty days, which belonged to every consecrated church and chapel with their graveyards ; and secondly, the chartered sanctuary with rights for a lifetime, whose limits extended about a mile and a half from the church ; these were granted by kings to certain specially favoured abbeys and minsters. St. John of Beverley, St. Cuthbert of Durham, and Westminster Abbey were some of the greater sanctuaries of England.

Devon possessed no chartered sanctuary, but Cornwall had two ; one at the Collegiate Church of St. Buryan, the other at Padstow, both granted by Athelstan. The boundaries of the church frith were generally marked by crosses, and one or two of these still remain at St. Buryan.

There were heavy penalties for the violation of sanctuaries, increasing as the distance from the centre lessened. In addition to these, the Cistercians claimed the privilege of not turning away a felon from the doors of their abbeys, although this was not exercised to any great extent. The privilege of sanctuary in churches did not extend to those who had committed sacrilege, or were atheists. In the reign of Henry VIII the sanctuaries suffered great curtailment of their privileges, and in 1623 the right was abolished for criminals.

The right of sanctuary was very early recognized and well known in Roman times, being based on the religious fact of the inviolability of sacred places. The Roman law recognized the use of Christian churches as sanctuaries about the beginning of the fourth century, whilst in England the earliest mention of this right is in the laws of Ethelbert in A.D. 597.

The name of "the Sanctuary" is still applied to the east end of the chancel, which contains the high altar; and in many of our Western parishes there is a field or fields attached to the church called the "Sanctuary," often corrupted into "sentry."

Criminals taking sanctuary were not to fly with any kind of arms into a church or its precincts, and whilst the Church was bound to provide food for a fugitive, the watching to prevent an escape was thrown on the township, which was fined if this happened.

The procedure on taking sanctuary was as follows: the criminal fled to a church, where he was sheltered and fed for forty days as before mentioned, and before the expiration of that period he had either to abjure the realm on oath before the coroner, or surrender himself for trial, in case the prosecutor could not be pacified; the fugitive had a port allotted him which he had to reach within a certain period, and take the first ship for abroad; he was clad in sackcloth and carried a cross in his hand. He was allowed to leave the King's highway for a short distance under great necessity or for sleep and food; but if he left it permanently, or returned to the kingdom, he was liable to be slain. An instance of this in Devon occurs in 1280, when John Olbourne, who killed Robert de Estre, took sanctuary in the Church of Rousden and abjured the realm before the coroner, but afterwards returned and was taken and hanged. This duty devolved on the townships concerned. The right of sanctuary under the protection of the Church softened the harsh penalties of the English law. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries hanging was the almost invariable punishment for all offences, even in such a matter as a theft of the value of a few pence. Sanctuary substituted transportation for life for capital punishment.

The cases of sanctuary-taking are to be found in the early Coroners' and Assize Rolls. Unfortunately there are none of the former for Devon at the Public Record Office, but

there are a series of early Assize Rolls, twenty-six in number, Nos. 174 to 199, dating from 1237 to 1459, of which four Rolls, Nos. 174, 175, 176, and 181, contain sanctuary cases. There are six similar Rolls for the Assizes of 1280, Nos. 181 to 186, there being one for the King and one for each of the Itinerary Justices, and our information has to be gathered from these Rolls; unfortunately the port assigned to the fugitive is very rarely given, Ilfracombe being the only one mentioned in Devon; the main reason of the entries on the Assize Rolls was to secure to the King the value of the forfeited goods of the criminals; in some cases these amounted to a considerable sum, but the bulk of the fugitives were destitute, or possessed only of chattels worth a few pence.

On the Pleas of the Crown at Exeter, 1237-8, Assize Roll No. 174, there are thirty-one cases of persons taking sanctuary in Devon.

The churches mentioned to which they fled were Honiton, Uffculm, Kentisbeare, Bampton (2), Halwell, Swymbridge, Southmolton (2), Fremington, Torrington, Cowick Priory, Tavistock (2), Harberton, Denbury, Chudleigh, the Cathedral Church of St. Peter of Exeter, St. Sidwell's, St. Edmund upon the bridge of Exe, St. John, and divers other churches in Exeter.

Of the sanctuary seekers seven confessed to murder or manslaughter, the remainder being robbers and receivers of stolen goods.

Although mediæval gaols had thick walls and heavily barred windows, whilst the prisoners were ironed, escapes after capture were frequent, not only when shut up in the gaol, but also when being taken there, probably in many cases by the connivance of their guard; and these Assize Rolls contain many such instances. Another point to which attention may be drawn is that in many cases the fugitives avoided sanctuaries near at hand, and fled to more distant churches; the reason for this is that the townships and their officials were fined if they allowed a criminal to escape. Warning was given probably by the sounding of a horn, and all would be on the alert to intercept the culprit as he fled to the church; the fear of this led sanctuary seekers, therefore, to choose a more distant refuge. Again, churches at or near a port were more favourably situated for embarkation, and were therefore frequently selected.

The following are the most interesting cases of sanctuary seeking in the Rolls. In some cases I have been unable to identify with certainty the names of the churches, townships and parishes under the scribes' orthography, and I have also in some instances abbreviated the entry.

Borough of Honiton, M. 26d.

No. 1. Emelota Latronissa, a Cornish woman, fled to the Church of Honiton for a robbery ; and there abjured the realm before the coroner, and because the case was not on the Rolls for judgment, and because likewise the township did not present it to the county court ; therefore it is in mercy (subject to a fine).

Hundred of Black Torrington, M. 30.

No. 6. Hamelin of Benford fled to the Church of Halwell for a robbery ; confessed that he was the thief and abjured the realm before the coroner : and he was in the chapelry of Benford, therefore it is in mercy. His chattels are worth 2s., for which the Chapelry of Lew Torrington will answer. Afterwards it was testified that Hamelin was arrested by Walden and Login, sons of Tunild de Mora, and escaped ; therefore they are in mercy. And because the township of Halwell did not take the same when fleeing to the church, therefore it is in mercy.

Hundred of Southmolton, M. 31d.

No. 8. Richard of Southmolton, clerk, escaped from Roger the Portreeve of Southmolton after he had been arrested, and fled to the Church of Southmolton ; and there abjured the realm, and because he was of the township of Southmolton ; therefore it is in mercy. His chattels are worth 12s., for which the township will answer ; and because the vill concealed the said chattels ; therefore it is in mercy. And likewise Geoffrey Gamben, of whose household he was, is in mercy.

Hundred of Stanborough, M. 34d.

No. 13. An unknown man was murdered, and it was testified that William Byalla, who fled to the church,

confessed that he had killed him and abjured the realm. No Englishery was presented,¹ therefore judgment of murder (i.e. the Hundred would have to pay a murder fine). He had no chattels. And because the township of Ernescombe did not present the case to the county court ; therefore it is in mercy.

Hundred of Wonford, M. 36.

No. 14. Roger Sutor of Exeter killed Peter Chay, and fled through the middle of the city to the Church of Cowick [Priory near Exe bridge] and there abjured the realm. And he was of the City of Exeter, and it did not arrest him, or raise the hue ; therefore it is in mercy.

City of Exeter, M. 42.

No. 20. Two unknown women, one called Frances, the other Isabel, accused of the theft of two racks, fled to the Church of St. Edmund upon the bridge of Exe ; confessed their crime and abjured the realm. They had no chattels nor told who they were.

The following entry refers to the incursion of a gang of robbers from neighbouring counties, who probably had fled to Exeter to take sanctuary on account of its being a port convenient to cross over to France.

No. 22 to 30. Roger of Eynesham, Robert of Brodwed, Geoffrey of Dunsford, and Thomas Capon of Wilts. William Russel, Antony of Bere, and William Ennis of Gloucester, Roger son of Andrew the Chaplain, and Michael the tailor of Ipton, foreign malefactors ; fled to divers churches in Exeter, confessed to numerous robberies, and abjured the realm. They had no chattels.

The Pleas of the Crown of Exeter, Assize Roll, No. 175, 2143-4, 28 Hen. III, contain twenty-one cases of sanctuary seeking, and the churches mentioned are Up Lymn, Broad Clyst, St. Edmund of Crediton, East Budleigh, Church-

¹ Englishery is an old word meaning an Englishman. If a man was murdered he was in old times accounted an alien, except Englishery was proved. The manner of proving this was before the coroner, by two men, witnesses who knew the father, and by two women who knew the mother. The law gave rise to great abuse and was abolished 14 Edward III, 1339-40.

stanton, Totnes, Powderham, Chudleigh, Ashton, Woodfardisworthy, Witheridge, Torrington, Linton, Barnstaple, Excetre, and St. Cuthbert, St. Mary le Gardant,¹ St. John ad Pertam, St. Mary, and St. Peter in Exeter.

The sanctuary cases most worthy of mention are as follows :—

Hundred of Budleigh, M. 37d.

No. 3. Some unknown malefactors killed Ploysanta de Sokebrak . . . and afterwards it was testified that Roger Rufus, a clerk, was accused of the crime, but was set free by the Bishop, and he died. And Rosamund de Fulford was also accused of the said death, being there at the time. She had no chattels. And Emily of Crediton fled to the Church of St. Edmund of Crediton, and confessed to the murder, and abjured the realm ; her chattels are worth 8d., for which the township will answer. And the township of Crediton did not present the said chattels, therefore it is in mercy. Judgment on the township for the murder.

Hundred of Exminster, M. 44.

No. 8. Adam Simons, parson, of Powderham, struck Sabin le Cowaley with a club on the head, who died that night ; and Adam fled to the Church of Powderham, confessed, and abjured the realm. He was in the township of Powderham, therefore it is in mercy. The jury made no presentation, therefore they are in mercy ; and the township did not arrest him, therefore it is in mercy.

Manor of Kenton, M. 49.

No. 18. Henry de Wykon, clerk, struck John de Ford with a club on the head and he died ; Henry fled to the Church of Saint Cuthbert, Exeter,² confessed, and abjured the realm. He was not in any tithing, being a priest ; his chattels were worth 2s. 6d., for which the vicar will answer. And William Berling, clerk, was present at the time . . . is in the liberty of the Bishop, and the jury testify that he is not guilty ; therefore he is quit. And Thomas and

¹ This probably is St. Mary Major, although I can find no other example of this name being applied to it.

² Mentioned in Peter de Palerna's will in the reign of King John.

William Hokebere who also were present came and defended and left the issue to a jury, who say they are not guilty; therefore they are quit.

No. 19. Henry, the son of Jacob of Exeter, fled to the Church of St. Marie la Gardant, confessed to robberies and abjured the realm, and he was in the Chapelry of Butterleigh . . . therefore it is in mercy. His chattels were worth 6d., for which the vill will answer.

The next Roll, 176, the Pleas of the Crown at Exeter, 33 Hen. III, 1248-9, contains fifteen cases of sanctuary seeking; the churches to which the criminals fled were Crescumbe, Brankescumb, Harberton, St. Olaf, Exeter, Bridestow, The Blessed Mary of Totnes, St. Mary on the bridge, Exeter, St. Margaret of Topsham, Pilton, Northmolton, Rumunsleigh, Bideford, Kings Nymet, and St. Lawrence of Crediton (2).

From this Roll the following cases have been selected :—

Hundred of Axminster, M. 28.

No. 1. Randolph Badnel, and Adam de Bolonia, beat William de Cuniton in the township of Crescumb on a Sunday, who within fifteen days died. And Randolph immediately fled out of the township. And Adam fled to the Church of Crescumb, and confessed his crime, and abjured the realm before the coroner. Randolph's chattels were worth 12d., for which the township will answer; and he was in the tithing of Hercumbe, therefore it is in mercy. And Adam had no chattels, and he was in the aforesaid tithing. And the tithing of Hercumbe did not arrest Randolph and Adam; therefore it is in mercy. And the Hundred also is in mercy (that is, it would have to pay a murder fine).

Hundred of Colyton, M. 28d.

No. 2. Adam, the Miller of Branscombe, William and Richard his sons, and Matilda his wife slew Stephen de la Done, in the township of Branscombe, and Richard was arrested, and put in the prison of Branscombe, and thence escaped; therefore there is judgment on that township. Afterwards it was testified that no one prevented the escape;

there must be further inquiry into this matter ; he was not in any township.

And Adam and the others fled to the Church of Branscombe, confessed their crime, and abjured the realm before the coroner. Adam's chattels, 12s. 7d., for which the township will answer, the others had none. And they were in the tithing of Branscombe ; therefore it is in mercy.

And Randolph de la Hole, constable of Honiton, Baroke, the son of Wallis Blakebone, Miles Mogge, John Frelling, and Richard Boye, accused of the aforesaid death, came and defended, and put themselves on their country for good or evil (that is, they elected to leave the case to a jury).

And the twelve jurymen from the four neighbouring townships say on their sacred oaths that Randolph and the others are not guilty ; therefore they are quit. And they present that the aforesaid Adam and others killed Stephen, and they were not arrested ; therefore the township is in mercy.

Afterwards Randolph and the others came "et finem fecerunt pro 20s." for sureties, Alexander Judde, Walstel Blakebone, John de Chenelston, and Walter de Edem.

Hundred of Roborough, M. 31d.

No. 4. A thief called Richard Vado was put in prison in the township of Tavistock and escaped, and fled to the Church of Saint Olof's, Exeter, confessed and abjured the realm.

This entry is valuable as throwing light on the dedication of the church now called St. Olave's.

Hundred of Crediton, M. 39.

No. 15. A curious case, evidently of homicidal mania, occurred at Crediton, when Matilda Curteys hanged Mariota la Prinress of Crediton, and also hanged a young girl at Baberzata (?) so that she afterwards died. And Matilda fled to the Church of St. Laurence, Crediton, confessed her crimes and abjured the realm before the coroner, Roger Giffard ; judgment for murder on the Hundred ; she had no chattels. And it was testified that the woman was of the township of Crediton, and that it did not arrest her ; therefore it is in mercy.

The next Roll containing Pleas of the Crown is No. 181, 9 Edward I, 1280-1, the cases of sanctuary-seeking numbering thirty-six; the following being the churches to which the criminals fled: Stoke St. Nectan (2), Monkleigh, Blessed Marie Magdalen of Tadyport, Torrington, Bridgerule, Holsworthy, Bradford, Torrington (2), Southmolton, Budleigh, Hatherleigh, Barnstaple (2), Blessed Marie of Cheldon, Witheridge, St. Peter of Exeter (2), Blessed Marie of Denbury, St. Michael, Stokenham, Exminster, Dawlish, Teignton, Churohstaunton, Uplymn, Rousdon, St. — of Colyton, St. Leonard of Exeter, Blessed Marie of Plympton St. George, Exeter, Uplowman (?), Bampton Blessed Maria of Chyteston, St. Meodom (?) of Westleigh and Northmolton.

This Roll contains eleven cases of murder, two of burglary, and twenty-two of thefts. I have selected the following as the most interesting of these.

Hundred of Budleigh, M. 14.

No. 11. Robert, the son of Michael the smith of Exeter, killed Wm. Boystock of Budleigh, and fled to that church; confessed and abjured the realm. His chattels, 40s. 4d., for which the township will answer; and he was in the tithing of Budleigh; therefore it is in mercy. The first persons who found the body did not suspect anyone (the criminal having fled). Judgment for murder on the Hundred. And the township of Budleigh did not arrest him; and those of Wydecombe, Limestin, Notewell, and Budleigh did not come to the inquest, therefore they are in mercy.

And the twelve jurymen did not present the chattels; therefore they are in mercy.

Township of Tavystock, M. 15.

No. 12. John de Warwyk, William Gylemyn, and John Mahew, went to the tavern of John de la Wyke in Tavystock; and a great quarrel arose between them, and John Mahew struck John de Warwyk with a sword on the head, who returned the blow with one from a poleaxe on Mahew's head, from which he died the next day. John

and William were taken, and put in the prison of the Abbot of Tavistock ; and John escaped and put himself in the Church of Hatherleigh, confessed and abjured therealm. He had no chattels. And the twelve jurymen do not suspect William, therefore he is quit. Judgment for murder on the Borough.

Hundred of Braunton, M. 16.

No. 13. John Corde slew Richard le Faleweye in Barnstaple, put himself in that church, confessed and abjured the realm. Chattels 20d., for which the township will answer.

Hundred of Witheridge, M. 17.

No. 14. Henry le Hoper and Agatha his wife were arrested at Chulmleigh with stolen goods, and put in prison there, and killed John Selman the gaoler whilst he slept during the night. They escaped, and Henry put himself in the Church of the Blessed Marie of Cheldon, confessed and abjured the realm. Chattels 9s. 5d. And Agatha fled ; let her be outlawed, she had no chattels.

. . . M. 17d.

No. 15. Alice, the wife of Richard le Blunt of Bradford, and Margaret, the daughter of Hugh de Bydone, killed Richard the former's husband. Alice slept in the house, and they were taken and put in prison at Exeter. And Margaret was hanged. And the Justices sentenced Alice to be burnt ; and as she was on her way to the place of execution¹ she was rescued and abducted by Gerard the

¹ This probably would be in Southernhay, or "the Cholditch" as it was then called, where Agnes Prest was burnt in 1557, and in 1571 Agnes, the wife of John Jones of the city, was burnt to death here for poisoning her husband. The gallows during the seventeenth century and down to the close of the eighteenth stood at Ringwell, about a couple of miles out of the city, the spot being known as Heavitree Gallows. In mediæval times, however, a place about a mile nearer the city and known as "Livery Dole" was the place of execution. The last person who suffered there is supposed to have been Thomas Benet, M.A., who was executed here on 15 January, 1531-2. It is said that upon excavating for the new almshouses here in 1851, the iron ring which was wont to circle the victims' bodies, and the chain used to fasten them to the stake, were discovered and taken up by the workmen.

I am indebted to Mr. Tapley Soper for the above interesting information.

chaplain of the Blessed Marie de Arcibus, Richard Lune, Robert le Bule, Robert le Staunt, Robert Hirem, Peter the chaplain, John of Exeter, Richard the potter, Matilda de Saunton, Margery Crisdons and others whose names are unknown. Alice put herself in the Church of Witheridge, confessed and abjured the realm ; her chattels, 12s. 10d., for which the township will answer.

Borough of Crediton, M. 18d.

No. 17. Adam the miller, and Richard, the son of Walter Attewell of Teignton, came in the night to the house of Gilbert the elder at Crediton, stole his goods, and struck him with a knife in the stomach, of which wound he forthwith died. They were arrested at Exeter, put in prison, and sentenced by the Justices at the gaol delivery to be hanged ; they escaped from custody and fled to the Church of St. Peter of Exeter and abjured the realm. Their chattels, 30s. An inquiry was held in due course afterwards, when those guilty of negligence were amerced.

Hundred of Haytir, M. 25d.

No. 19. Gola, the son of Croppe of Sennenburg, Walis, the son of La Vele of Torrebian, Ralph Cole, and Walis Cellinger, slew Robert Heuve, and Roger his son, in his house in the tithing of Lyverton. And Walis La Vele forthwith put himself in the Church of the Blessed Marie of Denbury ; confessed and abjured the realm. His chattels, 6d. The others fled and were outlawed. . . . And afterwards it was testified that John, and Adam la Hore of Totten, harboured the criminals after the crime ; and they came and defended and said on their sacred oath they were not guilty and put themselves for good or evil on their country. Let it be as they demand.

Hundred of Hemyock, M. 32.

No. 24. Henry le Hunt was arrested on suspicion of robbery in Churchstanton and was being led to the prison at Exeter ; and when he came to the embattled gate of the city he escaped, and put himself in the Church of St.

John's, Exeter, and abjured the realm; he had no chattels.

An exceptional case of prolonged sanctuary in a Devonshire church is given in the Close Rolls, 16 Hen. III (1232), M. 14; from which it appears that one Richard, a deaf and dumb man, had killed John Baldwin, and took sanctuary in the Church of Abbots Kerswell, and remained there for $8\frac{1}{2}$ years; and the King granted leave to the Abbot of Sherborne to take him out of sanctuary, and provide for him during his life at that Abbey; the abbot possessing the rectory and manor of Abbots Kerswell.

THE BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.

PART I.

BY MISS KATE M. CLARKE.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the relics of antiquity of which the county of Devon can boast, the fonts in the parish churches hold an important place, forming a very full series, from the earliest and simplest type, through the innumerable variations of ten centuries to the elaborate structures of the present time.

In the early days of Christianity baptism was often administered in rivers, especially in the country and in newly converted districts. But where Romans lived there was always a bath-room, and a bath-room was often used for baptism.

In the fourth century the baptistery came into use ; it was a building detached from the church, and sometimes as large as the church itself. It reproduced many of the features of the Roman bath-room, containing a large tank, at first sunk beneath the floor level and approached by steps, usually two in number, later it rested on the floor.

In Britain, however, baptisteries were not largely adopted, as there was a preference for the living water of a river or spring. The only one certainly known in England was at Canterbury, built in the eighth century by Archbishop Cuthbert, though there are two or three other cases where portions of the churches may have been built as baptisteries. The word "baptisterium" was used both for detached baptisteries and for fonts, so a little confusion has arisen on this point.

The baptismal tank had been for adult baptism, and the rite was performed by the bishop or by a specially licensed priest at Easter and Pentecost only. But in course of time

all priests were not only permitted to baptise, but were required to do so ; baptisms then took place in parish churches.

By the eighth century the rite had entered on a new phase. Infant baptism had been adopted, and the days of conversion from heathenism were over, so it was not often that a grown-up person was baptized. When baptising an infant the priest would find the tank on the floor inconvenient ; moreover, it would take up a great deal of room in the church, so the ninth century saw the adoption of the tub-font, which by the eleventh century was practically universal.

It would seem that when baptism first came to be administered in parish churches there was usually no permanent font, and that a wooden vat or tub was used.¹ When a permanent stone font was placed in the church naturally the wooden predecessor was taken as a model, so most early fonts are shaped like tubs, without pedestal, and often without base. Many Norman fonts have had bases added later ; these are of various dates ; some are quite modern.

Until quite lately the accepted text-books on fonts refused to admit that some might have come down from the tenth or eleventh century. Mr. Francis Bond is, I think, the first to offer a guarded opinion that in many cases it is possible. It is clear, however, that the earlier authorities, Simpson and Paley, knew nothing of the out-of-the-way parts of Devon and the treasures enshrined in remote churches. The more the early fonts of Devon are studied, the stronger becomes the evidence of their great antiquity. It is true that fonts did not find a place in parish churches until after the seventh century, and were not general until the ninth, but there were still two hundred years before the Conquest. In Devon there are Christian monuments of an early type which, in exposed positions in the open air, have been preserved, so it need be no matter for surprise if a few church fonts of pre-Conquest date have come down to us ; relics of the Keltic Church, which only remained in the western, un-Saxonised portion of the country.

At a date which cannot be ascertained the font of Dolton was made out of an early Christian monument of

¹ Illustrations of baptisms in wooden tubs are found in illuminated manuscripts and tapestry ; many references to these are given in *FonTS and Font-Covers*, by Francis Bond, pp. 118 and 123.

the same type as the existing cross at Copplestone, or possibly from portions of two such monuments. Some authorities assign it to the eighth century, but Mr. J. Romilly Allen placed it in the tenth. It is considered that these crosses were erected as sepulchral memorials.

1. *Dolton.*

The Dolton font consists of two square blocks placed one on the other; the upper block, in which a square-sided bowl is hollowed, is turned upside down to get a shape tapering downwards, or perhaps because it was thought that the ornament, the signification of which had been lost, was of a sinister nature, and would be safer upside down.

On three faces of the upper block the serpent motive appears, interlaced after the Scandinavian manner. Some of the interlaced tails have knots at the end; this feature was adopted by Christian artists; it is supposed to mean that the serpent was in bondage to the Cross.

The lower part of the font is formed of two sections cemented together; the ornament is cut through so as to make the sides of equal width. The whole of this block is covered with another variety of interlaced work, consisting of bands worked into figures of knots or plaits; the northern face of the upper block is filled with a similar plait.²

I have spoken of the Dolton font here on account of the early date of its sculpture, though it must be clearly understood it is not a particularly early font, but at Luppitt is a beautiful example which is undoubtedly of the Saxon period.

2. *Luppitt.*

The original portion consists of a square bowl with a round moulding below, and about two inches of the shaft. The bowl is covered with rich and elaborate sculpture; on the eastern face is a figure group representing a martyrdom, an ono-centaur curls round the north-eastern angle, and beyond it the rest of the northern face is filled by an animal of the amphibæna type. The western face displays a conventional rendering of a forest, and the southern

² For illustrations and further details of the Dolton font, see *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xxiii, p. 197. *New Reliquary*, viii, 243; and *Devon Notes and Queries*, v, p. 25.

an assemblage of wild animals. At the corners are large, mask-like heads.³

The sculpture on the whole is in excellent condition, and the details of costume and accessories can be clearly made out. By reference to Planché's *History of Costume* and other standard authorities it is evident that the font dates from the tenth century, and it is a valid contradiction of those writers who refuse to admit the existence of a Saxon font.

It was reinstated in the church by the present vicar only a few years ago, after an ignominious sojourn in the churchyard, and placed on a new shaft and base, which are simple in style, and accord with it as well as can be expected from modern work.

NORMAN TUB-FONTS.

There remain in Devon a remarkably large number of tub-fonts, and many of them may well date from before the Conquest, though it is impossible either to prove or disprove this. Therefore the aim of this paper is simply to classify the fonts according to their different features, tracing the steps whereby the tub-font was gradually modified, until, without any abrupt transition, it passed into the pedestal-font.

It is obvious that no classification can pretend to be final. There was continual shifting backwards and forwards, and a shape which had become obsolete for a plain font might be returned to because it was suitable for the display of sculptured ornament. Again, it is quite possible that ornament might be carved on a plain font of earlier date, as it is known was done in the case of the capitals of pillars; or if rudely carved, as eleventh-century work often was, it was sometimes recut in the twelfth century, while many Norman fonts were sculptured in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in the style that prevailed at the time. I have thought it best to deal with these under the date of the ornament.

Of late years a great many tub-fonts have been replaced in churches from which they had been ousted; sometimes restored to full dignity, sometimes only preserved in safety.

³ I offer an interpretation of the sculpture of the Luppitt font in *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, April, 1913, vol. vii, p. 201, with illustrations of all four sides of the bowl.

In examining these I noticed that those fonts which have been damaged have nearly all suffered in precisely the same way, that is, the bowl was hacked in two, or otherwise broken, in the horizontal direction. Sometimes there is another fracture which extends vertically, but this is just an extra bit of damage. The horizontal crack appears at Trusham, Lympstone, West Anstey, Cheriton Bishop, Dunkeswell and Huxham.

In a great many cases portions of the bowl near the rim have been broken away in the attempt to get out the iron staples which fastened the cover. These staples must have been considered most desirable possessions; there are very few still remaining. Occasionally, of course, the staples might have cracked the stone and brought it away; but in most cases no doubt the staples were deliberately dragged out, without any regard to the damage done to the font.

Norman tub-fonts may be broadly arranged in three groups.

I. THE PLAIN TUB.

The simplest type, though it must not be thence assumed that they are unquestionably the oldest in point of date.

II. THE TUB WITH MOULDING.

(a) The first advance on the plain tub is to encircle it with round mouldings or a cable or plait, leaving the general form of the tub unaltered.

(b) The same shapes are maintained, but the tub-fonts are elaborately sculptured.

III. THE GIRDLED TUB.

The next step is to contract the tub at the point encircled by the moulding, making the upper and lower halves spread on each side of it, somewhat after the fashion of an hour-glass. The earliest examples have the girdle near the centre or below it; thus the bowl is the principal feature, and the portion below appears simply as a foot. Later the girdle is placed above the centre, making the bowl shallower and the support taller.



LYDFORD.



BRIDGERULE.

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON. . . *To face p. 310.*

IV. THE INCIPIENT PEDESTAL-BOWL.

The upper portion of the girdled tub remains unaltered, and the cable is retained, but the lengthened lower portion is reduced in bulk and made to spread only very slightly towards the base.

V. THE DEVELOPED PEDESTAL-FONT.

Only a small step is now needed to produce the pedestal-font ; the cable disappears, the upper part becomes a definite bowl, the lower part a vertical shaft.

These are the broad lines along which development proceeded ; many variants occur which will be referred to in due course. Sculptured and plain fonts follow the same order, and square tubs must be classified with round ones.

In the following tabulation my aim has been to arrange the fonts in groups ; those that have similar features are examined in sequence without reference to geographical situation. Here I must express my indebtedness to Miss Beatrix Cresswell, who, on learning that I was trying to make a survey of Devon fonts, was kind enough to give me one hundred and fifty of her sketches of fonts from all parts of the county. These have been of the greatest assistance to me in grouping, and, above all, they indicate the locality of many fonts with which I was previously unacquainted.

I have omitted all mention of font-covers as they are never coeval with their fonts, and they require consideration from an entirely different standpoint.

I.

THE PLAIN TUB-FONT.

3. *Bridgerule.*

This is a valuable example of the font in its simplest form ; just a bowl hollowed out in a block of granite. The block is lop-sided and oval in plan ; the diameter from east to west is three inches less than that from north to south. The part which forms the bowl is slightly convex ; below, the outline is concave, spreading towards the base,

though this is narrower than the rim. On the east and west sides are traces of slightly sunk oblong panels ; these produce the effect of a shallow moulding below the rim, but this only appears above the panels.

The irregular outline of the exterior suggests that the stone had been dressed and used for some purpose before it was hollowed to make a font, and this was done at an early date, as is shown by the wide teeth of the axe-dressing of the inside of the bowl, which is accurately shaped ; so it seems probable that the exterior would also have been made symmetrical if the same hand had cut it. It may have been a sacred stone of pagan days, applied, in accordance with the usual practice of early missionaries, to Christian use.

A damaged portion at the foot has been repaired with cement ; the font stands on a modern platform, plain, with a flat chamfer.

4. *Lydford.*

A plain tub, of polyphant, the shape of a bucket ; the bottom consists of a separate stone, cemented in ; this lends support to the conclusion that early stone fonts were copied from wooden tubs, in which separate bottoms would be inserted. This bottom stone is circular, like a disc, of even thickness ; the sides of the font taper downwards.

The font stands on a rectangular base, the upper edges of which are slightly bevelled. The corners are marked by axe-cut grooves. The whole structure is raised on a modern step.

5. *Shaldon, St. Nicholas.*

At first sight this does not look like a tub-font, as it is placed on a modern pedestal, and I have hesitated a good deal as to whether it ought to be classed with the tubs or with the pedestal-bowls of the type of Harberton. However, putting the modern work aside, it is a tub, so I place it here, for it is impossible to decide whether it originally stood on a pedestal or not.

Perfectly plain, of barrel shape, hewn from coarse red conglomerate. It is very small, and possibly was a holy-water stoup. It may be of pre-Norman date.

For a long time it stood in the churchyard, near the porch. It was replaced in the church in 1881, and was then raised on a shaft and base of fine red sandstone, so



TRUSHAM.



Mrs E. K. Pridoux.

PINHOE.

From photograph by

smooth that it has been taken for terra-cotta. The shaft is surrounded by vertical rows of alternating cables, separated by small mouldings, and there is a larger cable moulding at the junction.

A plain design and a coarser stone would have accorded better with the old bowl, but at least there is no attempt at deception; the most casual observer recognises that it is modern work.

6. *St. David's, Exeter (disused).*

The font of St. David's, Exeter, is a large modern one, but remnants of two different Norman fonts are inserted in the shaft. The larger fragment is of lava, and the plan is exactly the same as the upper part of the font of Stoke Canon, which is also made of lava.

The general form is square, but the angles are rounded into engaged shafts, and the sides hewn to convex shape, leaving the corners projecting, flanking a circular bowl.

It rests on a second fragment, which is of sandstone, measuring about six inches deep, which was unearthed during the building operations, and appears to be the inverted lower portion of the bowl of a Norman pedestal-font. It has a quarter-round moulding.

7. *Pinhoe.*

This very interesting font is not easy to classify. Though it consists of a bowl resting on a block, it is not a pedestal-font of the regular type, but is the same shape as the girdled tub—without the girdle.

As far as I know there is no other font in Devon constructed in this way.

Round the rim of the bowl is a squared moulding partly covered by the lead lining; immediately below this is a bold cable twist. The rest of the bowl has hatched-work all over it; short lines of alternative diagonal arranged in vertical rows, producing a herring-bone effect.

The bowl is cemented to a barrel-shaped block; this block has a single row of scallop ornament just below the junction with the bowl, taking the place of the usual cable. At the risk of appearing fantastic, it rather suggests the folds of a garment below the waist.

The rest of the block is covered with incised herring-bone, similar to that on the bowl, but rather more regular, and with the vertical columns more accentuated.

The herring-bone hatching is quite of the Saxon type; the cable, although common in Norman work, was used in Saxon times also. The lower block is a very squat baluster; if it had not been for the scallop ornament there would be grounds for considering it a Saxon font. At all events, there is Saxon work on it.

It is in good preservation. The rim has patches skilfully inserted in two places where the stone had been broken away; on the north side are remains of an iron staple which originally held the cover.

It stands on a modern octagonal base with a sloping chamfer headed by a round moulding, and this base is raised on two steps, also octagonal.

It will have been noticed that tubs differ in outline. Bridgerule is mainly concave, after the fashion of a vase; Lydford is tapering like a bucket; and Shaldon is convex like a barrel. The same shapes appear in the next groups, encircled by mouldings.

II (a). PLAIN TUB WITH MOULDINGS.

8. *Trusham.*

A good barrel-shaped font of Beer stone. Round the rim is a band three inches deep of incised trellis pattern; fourteen inches from the top two roll mouldings are set close together.

The base, a recent addition, has one round, one ogee, and one flat moulding, and stands on a circular granite plinth 5½ inches high.

This font, after being discarded for a long time, was restored to use in 1912, some necessary repairs having been skilfully done.

9. *Poltimore.*

This font is encircled, just like that of Trusham, by two plain round mouldings almost touching, but while Trusham is barrel-shaped, Poltimore is of the pattern of the bucket. It is made of the red stone of the district, and raised on a high, circular plinth of the same stone (modern),



LYMPSTONE.



ZEAL MONACHORUM

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—To face p. 323.

with a sloping chamfer. The drain is not in the centre, but half-way towards the side.

10. *Zeal Monachorum.*

A small but good bucket-font, which has suffered at the hands of the renovator. Round the rim is a plain fillet, the lower half of which is carved into a zigzag.

The font is encircled by a bold cable four inches thick. The base is modern. At its junction with the font is a moulding with chevrons incised on it. Below is a zigzag fillet repeating the bowl ornament on a larger scale, and a plain moulding. It is further raised on a step seven inches deep.

11. *St. Pancras, Exeter.*

Tub-shape; higher in proportion to its width than the average tub-font. It is made of two blocks of stone, cemented together with lead. There are two roll-and-hollow mouldings near the top, separated by a row of squared pellets, which rather suggest incipient nail-head ornament.

The font bears marks of axe-dressing, but the surface of the stone as far as the lead junction is coated with paint, which fills up the surface marks, and is a great disfigurement. The man with the paint-pot in an excess of misplaced zeal has even bestowed a coat of paint on the lead lining.⁴

12. *Lympstone (not in use).*

An excellent example of a bucket-shaped font, though it is much damaged, and the whole of the upper edge is broken away. There is a band of chevron ornament about five inches from the bottom, not quite perfect. The ornament is in two sections, the chevrons reversed one from the other, making a star at the junction. The font rests directly on the ground, and evidently never had any kind of base.

13. *Bickleigh, Roborough (not in use).*

An ancient tub-font stands near the one now in use at the west end of the south aisle.

⁴ An illustration of St. Pancras font appears in the appendix volume (*Exeter Churches*), of *Devon Notes and Queries*, vol. v, p. 135.

It is noteworthy because, although it is hewn from a single block of polyphant, the upper portion, forming the bowl, projects appreciably beyond the lower part, which thus presents somewhat the appearance of a shaft, and forms a valuable link in the chain of evolution. The bowl has a band $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep of incised zigzag, and above it a rather indeterminate moulding. There are two deep grooves in the rim, probably cut to receive a rod affixed to the under side of the font-cover. The edge of the rim is broken in several other places.

14. *Nymet Rowland.*

Bucket-shaped, encircled by a broad fillet, square in section, on which is carved a variant of the chevron moulding, consisting of lozenges each side of a central stem, rather suggesting wheat-ear ornament.

The upper part of the font has the conventional lily and other flowers and leaves roughly incised; below the encircling band is a series of concentric half-circles, and between the groups small circles enclosing stars and the Greek cross, all incised.

The carved band is well executed, and the lozenges are fairly regular, but the flowers are evidently the work of an unskilful hand, and may have been added at a later date. On this account, and also because the work is incised and not sculptured, I have included the font in this group, although it has ornament other than the encircling band.

The font retains its lead lining; it stands on a modern octagonal plinth.

II (b). THE SCULPTURED TUB.

The general form is still that of the tub, but it is adorned with sculpture, ornament or figure, combined with mouldings. In most cases the result is extremely rich and striking.

15. *Honeychurch.*

A tub-font of unusual design, square, the four sides tapering towards the base. It has two bands of ornament, covering the sides more than half-way down. At the top are two half-round mouldings set close together. The orna-



NYMET ROWLAND.



BICKLEIGH.

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—*To face p. 324.*



mental band below consists mainly of groups of chevrons and narrow cones; on the north side is a medallion enclosing a multiple cross. Below, between two bold mouldings, is a band of alternating chevrons, a form of herring-bone. It has a square basin, unlined. The base is circular; the upper surface projects beyond the font, but is neither moulded nor chamfered. Part of it has been cut away to accommodate a pew.

16. *Stoke Canon.*

Mr. Francis Bond remarks that nobody could have designed the Stoke Canon font unless he was already familiar with the type supported on one central cylinder and four outer shafts.⁵ This is a hard saying. The font is made from a single block of very scoriated lava, and though it is square in section it is unquestionably a tub. The corners are left, flanking a circular bowl; certainly they stop short by one inch of the top of the bowl, but there is no suggestion that they are intended to support the font in any way. The sculptor set out to carve a circular tub, but he wanted to make the best of his block of lava, and designed the outline so as to waste as little as possible.

The sculpture on the eastern side is deeper than the other sides, but it is not as deep as it appears in a photograph. On the western and southern sides the tub shape is unmistakable.

About half-way the tub is encircled by a cable, which disappears at the corner shafts. Above the cable, on each side of the bowl, is an interlaced Greek cross; the crosses are similar in style, though they vary in pattern. On the upper part of the engaged shafts are archaic renderings of an animal, probably a lion, represented head downwards with tail twisted between its legs. Each encloses in its mouth the head of a man standing beneath, and forming the lower part of the same pillar. The arms of the four men are raised, and their hands grasp the encircling cable. Between these on each side is sculptured a human figure. That on the north face is in the best preservation; it represents a bishop with upraised hand giving the benediction. As the organ is brought almost close it is very difficult to see this side of the font. The bishop was often

⁵ *Fonts and Font-Covers*, p. 159.

placed on a font as a symbol of the Church Catholic, but sometimes it was meant for St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, patron saint of children.

The central figure on the east holds an object that may be an aspersorium, which might symbolise the cleansing waters of baptism; that on the west carries a large staff; probably Moses is represented, the Striking of the Rock symbolising Holy Baptism.

The southern figure is much worn, and I cannot discern any attribute which would help to identify it.⁶

The base of the font is square, with a sloped chamfer above. On the east and north the vertical face is ornamented with a carved band of the pelleted star; the west and south are left plain.

There are marks on the rim where iron staples have been wrenched out. The font is not lined.

17. *St. Mary Church.*

This font, though now a bowl on a shaft, was originally a tub. In 1824 it was dug up from under the existing font, of which, inverted, it formed the base, the sculptured part which now is the bowl being entirely buried. The Rev. Edward Kitson made a drawing of the recovered font and sent it to Dr. Oliver, who reproduced it in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. 184. This drawing shows that the font was of tub shape, tapering towards the base. It is very sad that it should have been mutilated, but the block must have been sawn in half, and only the upper part used when it was made up again, associated with incongruous polished marble. It seems that it ought to be included in a group of tub-fonts, if only to show that it was a tub once.

It is richly ornamented. Seven panels formed of interlaced beaded rings enclose figure subjects. Two of these panels represent hunters, two give the animals they are hunting; the two westernmost are a harper and a dancing girl, the easternmost one is a dove.⁶

18. *Alphington.*

A very handsome tub-font of Beer stone, of the same type as St. Mary Church, but more elaborate. The carved

band which at St. Mary Church is a simple chain of seven rings, at Alphington becomes a scheme of interlaced foliage, enclosing twelve subjects :—

1. } St. Michael, slaying the Dragon.
2. }
3. A bird falling head downwards.
4. Another dragon.
5. } An archer whose arrow has pierced a composite
6. } animal with goat's head and lacertine tail.
7. Interlacings.
8. A large flower.
9. A man carrying a hare on an axe (much damaged).
10. Two animals—otter and crocodile (?).
11. A large bird, probably a swan.
12. A quadruped—pard or panther (?).

Most of these subjects carried a symbolical meaning, which cannot be entered into here.⁶

A copy of this font was made for the Temple Church, London, when it was restored in 1841. It is not quite accurate ; the bird No. 3 is flying instead of falling, and several details are faulty, but it is useful as it shows the subject of No. 9, which at Alphington is so badly damaged that it can hardly be deciphered.

Below the sculptured band is an interlaced arcade. The capitals of the pilasters consist of two cones with a necking below, and their bases are reversed capitals with a shallow plinth. The font itself has a round base with a shaped chamfer, and stands on a modern platform. The font retains its lead lining, and also the staples used for fastening the cover.

19. *St. Mary Steps, Exeter.*

A beautiful bucket-shaped font. Round the rim is a border of star-and-pellet ornament, partly hidden by the lead lining of the bowl which is turned irregularly over the edge. Below a narrow half-round moulding is a broad band of large fluted leaves of semi-classical type, which are arranged in the curves of a nebulé fillet. Under that is a

⁶ In *Devon Notes and Queries*, vol. iv, p. 129, I have attempted to interpret the symbolical sculpture of the fonts of Stoke Canon, St. Mary Church, and Alphington, and have also given illustrations of the three fonts.

row of round-headed flutings, separated by arris edges, and then comes the encircling band, which is of chevron ornament.⁷ The rest of the font is unornamented; it stands on a circular base of red stone, the upper surface of which is chamfered.⁸

20. *Farringdon.*

Similar in style to St. Mary Steps. Bucket shape. Round the rim a band of star-and-pellet, then a band of varied scroll ornament, semi-classical, seven inches deep, bounded by an arris edge, a row of round-headed flutings and a thick cable instead of the chevron of St. Mary Steps. Below the cable is a row of saw-tooth $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. The base is round, with a shaped chamfer.

The font has been chiselled over its whole surface, and thereby lost much of its air of antiquity. It stands on a modern square step composed of slabs of marble inlaid with coloured tiles; these accord with the general decoration of the church, but are an inappropriate setting for an ancient font.

In a succeeding paper I hope to give descriptions of Norman girdled tub-fonts, and shall be very grateful for any information with respect to them and other early fonts.

⁷ Mr. Francis Bond says the chevron rarely occurs on fonts, but I have found four examples on Devon tub-fonts.

⁸ An illustration of the font of St. Mary Steps appears in the appendix volume (Exeter Churches) of *Devon Notes and Queries*, vol. v, p. 123.



FARRINGTON.



HONEYCHURCH.

BAPTISMAL FONTS OF DEVON.—*To face p. 328.*

DIMENSIONS OF FONTS (INCHES).

	Depth.	Diameter.		Depth of	Plinth.
		Outside.	Inside.	bowl inside.	
1. Dolton, Upper block .	18½	18	16	15	10½ —
„ Lower block .	22	20	—	—	3
2. Luppitt, entire height (Bowl only.)	17¼	25½	20	10¼	Two steps not measured.
	Height.	Diameter.		Depth of	Plinth.
		Outside.	Inside.	bowl.	
3. Bridgerule	35	{ 28 25	18	8½	7
4. Lydford	24	30	20	10	12
5. St. Nicholas, Shaldon	22½	20½	13½	5½	20½
6. St. David's, Exeter .	12	19	Approximate measurement.		
7. Pinhoe	29½	30½	25	8½	16½
8. Trusham	25	24½	18	10½	9
9. Poltimore	25	25	21½	5	15½
10. Zeal Monachorum .	26½	22	16½	8½	12½
11. St. Pancras, Exeter .	31	25	19	8½	12½
12. Lympstone	26	26	18	8	—
13. Bickleigh	28½	28½	23½	8	—
14. Nymet Rowland . .	26	26	20	8	6
15. Honeychurch . . .	25	35	{ 18 13½	8	6
16. Stoke Canon . . .	38	26	{ 21 15	10½	4
17. St. Mary Church . .	—	26	18	8¼	—
18. Alphington	33	33	25½	11	—
19. St. Mary Steps, Exeter	31	26	19	9	8
20. Farringdon	28	27	19¾	8½	6

[I am indebted to Miss E. K. Prideaux for a photograph of Pinhoe font; with this exception the illustrations are reproduced from my own photographs.—K. M. C.]

VIOLA IN DEVON : SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRIBUTION.

BY MISS C. ETHELINDA LARTER, F.L.S.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

To the kind and generous help rendered by Mrs. E. S. Gregory, Miss C. L. Peck, Mr. W. P. Hiern, and Dr. E. Drabble is due any value that the following account of the distribution of the Genus *Viola* in Devon, so far as it is yet investigated, may possess.

Mrs. Gregory has identified all the violets named in it ; Miss Peck has discovered many of the rarer plants, and has been my guide in the search for them ; Dr. Drabble has gone through the whole of the pansies, and the names given are either his identifications or his confirmations of Mr. Hiern's namings, save in the one or two cases where Miss Helen Saunders has sent her pansies to Mrs. E. S. Gregory, whose name, therefore, is appended to each with that of the species with which she identified them. Mr. Hiern has supplied nearly all the North Devon records and many of the South Devon ones ; the stations given he has assigned each to its proper place respectively in the eight botanical districts of the county ; and he has, with unflinching patience and knowledge, acted throughout the preparation of the paper as referee on all questions requiring the authoritative pronouncement that could be given only by wide learning and trained scientific critical acumen. To all these unwearying helpers I tender my most grateful acknowledgments.

The arrangement of the species, varieties, forms, and hybrids of the *Nomimum* Section of the Genus follows *British Violets, A Monograph*, by Mrs. E. S. Gregory (Heffer and Sons, Ltd., Cambridge, 1912. 6s.), a work the publication of which marked an epoch in violet-study in this country. It is one indispensable to all students of the British plants of the Genus.

For the *Melanium* Section the authoritative manual for Britain is *The British Pansies*, by E. Drabble, D.Sc., F.L.S., reprinted from the *Journal of Botany*, 1909 (West, Newman and Co., 1909. 2s.). Appended to Dr. Drabble's name in each case is that given by Dr. F. N. Williams in his *Prodr. Fl. Brit.*, Part 10, published in September, 1912.

For the botanical districts 7 and 8 (Plymouth and Tavistock) the records are taken from *The Flora of Plymouth*, by T. R. Archer Briggs (1880).

That there are so many parts of the county from which no records appear will show how much remains unexplored, and what work, therefore, is yet required before anything like a complete list can be given of the distribution in our own county of these plants. Miss Peck and I have regretfully had to limit our exploration mainly to our immediate neighbourhoods of Stokeinteignhead and St. Mary Church. That such a narrow area as that of these two parishes should have yielded no less than twenty-seven species, varieties, forms, and hybrids in the *Nomimium* Section alone, shows how favourable to their growth is this part of South Devon. Specially I lament my lack of opportunity to go farther afield, to which is due the total absence of pansy records, except in one case, for the botanical district 6 (Torquay). Mr. Hiern's researches have embraced parts of 4 (Exeter), but all of 5 (Honiton) is still to be explored. For Dartmoor also I have hitherto been unable to get workers. That the present paper may stimulate the zeal of some of our members who have their homes in a region so sure to yield a good harvest of "finds" is my hope.

As to the pansies, but one of the eleven species recorded (*V. Curtisii* E. Forst.) is given for Devon in the County Lists in Dr. Drabble's manual. So that apparently these are all of them new records for the county. One of them that Dr. Drabble has named "apparently *V. Meduanensis* Bor.," is new to Britain. So that to Miss Helen Saunders belongs the honour of having added to our Flora a pansy hitherto unknown in this country, and one rare even in that from which it was first recorded by A. Boreau in his *Flore du Centre de la France et du bassin de la Loire*, 2 vols., ed. iii, 1857.

VIOLACEÆ.

Sectio NOMIMIUM¹ Gingins.*Acaules* Linn.*Hypocarpea* Godron.*Flagellatæ* Kittel.*V. odorata* Linn. Mrs. E. S. Gregory : *Brit. Viol. Mon.* (1912).

The typical variety is var. *violacea*, mentioned by Mrs. Gregory on p. 2 of her Monograph.

1. (Barnstaple botanical district.) Goodleigh and Branton ; W. P. Hiern. Northam ; Keys, Fl. 27.
 3. (South Molton botanical district.) South Molton ; W. P. Hiern.
 6. (Torquay botanical district.) Stokeinteignhead (with *Foudrasi*) ; Miss C. L. Peck.
 7. (Plymouth botanical district.) Modbury ; Yealmpton ; Holbeton ; Plymstock ; Brixton ; Plympton St. Mary ; Plymouth ; T. R. Archer Briggs.
 8. (Tavistock botanical district.) Compton Gifford ; St. Budeaux ; Tamerton Foliot ; T. R. Archer Briggs.
- In 7 and 8 these records are mostly of the type *violacea*.

var. *praecox* Rouy & Fouc. *Greg. Mon.* p. 2.

1. Branton ; Bratton Fleming ; both, W. P. Hiern. Ashford ; Miss H. Gatensbury.
4. (Exeter botanical district.) Washfield, near Tiverton ; Miss B. H. Langton.
6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck and Miss D. Warry. St. Mary Church ; Miss C. E. Larter.

var. *dumetorum* Rouy & Fouc. *Greg. Mon.* p. 5.

1. Landkey ; Berry Narbor ; Ashford ; Stoke Rivers ; Branton ; Heanton Punchardon ; Marwood ; all W. P. Hiern. Combmartin ; Miss C. E. Larter. Ashford ; Miss H. Gatensbury. Northam ; Keys, l.c.
3. South Molton ; W. P. Hiern.
4. Washfield, near Tiverton ; Miss B. H. Langton.
6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck. St. Mary Church ; Miss C. E. Larter. Marldon ; Mrs. W. Bell-Irving.
7. Plymstock ; Plymouth ; T. R. Archer Briggs (as var. *alba*).

¹ So spelt by Gingins.

8. St. Budeaux ; Tamerton Foliot ; T. R. Archer Briggs
(as var. *alba*).

This white-flowered variety is with us in the south-west much commoner than the type.

var. *subcarnea* Parlat.

6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck.

forma *inodora* Greg. p. 8.

1. Near Westward Ho ; Lady Davy. Greg. l.c.

6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck.

forma *imberbis* Leighton. Greg. Mon. p. 7.

6. St. Mary Church ; Miss C. E. Larter.

This was not, however, a form of pure *V. odorata*, but one with some mixture of *V. hirta*. Its white, strongly-scented flowers were very conspicuous on a stalk six inches in height.

Hybrids of *V. odorata*.

V. odorata > $\times$ *hirta* ($\times$ *sepincola* Jord.). Greg. Mon. p. 11.

6. Stokeinteignhead (and with white flowers) ; Miss C. L. Peck.

V. odorata $\times$ *hirta* forma *sub-hirta*. Greg. Mon. p. 9.

6. Kingskerswell ; Mrs. W. Bell-Irving. St. Mary Church ;
Miss C. E. Larter.

V. odorata $\times$ *hirta* ($\times$ *permixta* Jord.).
Greg. Mon. p. 13.

4. Silverton ; G. B. Savery.

6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck. St. Mary Church ;
Miss C. E. Larter.

7. Plymstock ; Brixton ; Plympton St. Mary ; all T. R. Archer Briggs.

8. Tamerton Foliot ; T. R. Archer Briggs.

V. hirta $\times$ *odorata* ($\times$ *multicaulis* Jord.).
Greg. Mon. p. 16.

1. Braunton ; W. P. Hiern.

6. Stokeinteignhead (and with white flowers) ; Miss C. L. Peck.

EFLAGELLATÆ Kittel.

Viola hirta > $\times$ *odorata* ($\times$ *collina* Besser).
Greg. Mon. p. 17 and 18.

1. Braunton ; Mortehoe ; W. P. Hiern.

V. hirta L. Greg. Mon. p. 20.

1. Braunton ; Morteheo ; Westleigh ; all W. P. Hiern.
4. Ashton ; W. P. Hiern.
6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck. St. Mary Church ; Brixham ; Ipplepen ; all Miss C. E. Larter.
7. Yealmpton ; Holbeton ; Revelstoke ; Newton Ferrers ; Wembury ; Plymstock ; Brixton ; Plympton St. Mary ; Plymouth ; all T. R. Archer Briggs.
8. Weston Peverell ; Egg Buckland ; St. Budeaux ; Tamer-ton Foliott ; Bere Ferrers ; all T. R. Archer Briggs.

var. *propera* Jord. Greg. Mon. p. 22.

6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck.

var. *Foudrasi* Rouy & Fouc. Greg. Mon. p. 22.

1. Braunton (hairy or hoary form) ; W. P. Hiern.
6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck. Also there a white-flowered form : "*V. hirta*, and *albiflora*, var. *minuta*, Dr. Schur." See Greg. Mon. p. 22. St. Mary Church ; Miss C. E. Larter.

var. *inconcinna* J. Briq. Greg. Mon. p. 23.

6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck.

var. *hirsuta* Lange. Greg. Mon. p. 23.

6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck. St. Mary Church ; Brixham ; Coffinswell ; all Miss C. E. Larter. In the last-named parish in a semi-cleistogamous stage.

var. *lactiflora* Reichb. Greg. Mon. p. 24.

6. Stokeinteignhead and Hacombe-cum-Combe ; Miss C. L. Peck.

forma *imberbis*. Greg. Mon. p. 25.

6. Babbacombe, Torquay ; Miss C. E. Larter.

A variety characterized by very large leafy stipules.

See Greg. Mon. p. 26.

5. (Honiton botanical district.) Cliffs, Salcombe Regis ; Rev. W. Moyle Rogers (Herb. Nat. Hist. Museum), May, 1876.

V. calcarea. Greg. Mon. p. 26.

6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck. St. Mary Church ; Labrador, Teignmouth ; also a hoary form (see Greg. Mon. p. 29) ; all Miss C. E. Larter.

Plagiostigma Godron.*V. palustris* L. Greg. Mon. p. 29.

1. Bratton Fleming; East Down; Pilton; Challacombe; Branton; Bittadon; Stoke Rivers; Lynton; Morte-hoe; Sherwill; all W. P. Hiern. Brandis Corner; Miss Viola Cramp.
2. (Torrington botanical district.) Beaford; Belstone; Okehampton; Holsworthy; Huntshaw; all W. P. Hiern.
3. North Molton; West Buckland; East Buckland; King's Nympton; Bishop's Nympton; George Nympton; Rose Ash; South Molton; Molland; all W. P. Hiern.
5. Hawkchurch; Mansel-Pleydell, *Flora of Dorsetshire*, ed. 2, p. 30 (1895). Hawkchurch is now in Devon.
6. Dunsford; Widcombe-in-the-Moor; South Tawton; all W. P. Hiern. Manaton; Mrs. W. Bell-Irving. Chagford; Miss C. E. Larter.
7. Ugborough; Harford; Cornwood; Ivybridge; all T. R. Archer Briggs. "Hawns and Dendels"; Herb. J. Forbes Young, M.D. (Nat. Hist. Museum).
8. Weston Peverell; Egg Buckland; St. Budeaux; Tamerton Foliot; Bere Ferrers; Bickleigh; Shaugh Prior; Sheepstor; Meavy; Walkhampton; Sampford Spiney; all T. R. Archer Briggs.

forma alba. Greg. Mon. p. 30.

6. Manaton; Mrs. W. Bell-Irving.
7. Plympton St. Mary; T. R. Archer Briggs.
8. Egg Buckland; T. R. Archer Briggs. Lydford; Sourton; W. P. Hiern.

A form with an unusual deficiency in the extent of a sinus at the base of the leaves:

3. North Molton; W. P. Hiern.

forma major. Greg. Mon. p. 30.

1. Swimbridge; Loxhore; W. P. Hiern.
2. Belstone; Miss Peck and Miss Larter. Greg. l.c.
6. Moretonhampstead; G. C. Druce. Greg. l.c.

V. epipsila $\times$ *palustris* Ruprecht. Greg. Mon. p. 30.

1. Swimbridge; a hybrid or intermediate form, and in the same locality probably this hybrid or the var. *glabrescens* of *V. epipsila*.

2. Near Okehampton ; Miss Green in 1906 (*f. albiflora*).
Greg. Mon. l.c.
8. Lydford ; W. P. Hiern.

Viola epipsila Ledeb. Greg. Mon. p. 31.

1. Swimbridge, "very near if not" this species (Mrs. Gregory) ; W. P. Hiern.
2. Belstone ; Miss Peck and Miss Larter. See Greg. l.c.
6. Widecombe-in-the-Moor ; G. C. Druce. *Bot. Exch. Club Report* for 1910, pp. 497, 610 (1911).

forma *glabrescens* Aschers. & Graebn. Greg. Mon. p. 34.

1. Braunton ; Swimbridge ; High Bray ; Bratton Fleming ;
all W. P. Hiern.
2. Okehampton ; W. P. Hiern.
3. North Molton ; King's Nympton ; Molland ; all W. P. Hiern.
8. Lydford ; W. P. Hiern.

forma *minor*. Greg. Mon. p. 34.

1. Braunton ; W. P. Hiern.
8. Lydford ; probably this form ; W. P. Hiern.

Forms intermediate between *V. palustris* L. and
V. epipsila Ledeb. See Greg. Mon. p. 36.

1. High Bray ; "*V. palustris* approaching *V. epipsila*"
(Mrs. Gregory) ; W. P. Hiern.
Bittadon ; do.
Braunton ; do.
2. Okehampton, "plant with much the habit of *V. epipsila*,
but without the hairs ; and other intermediates" (Mrs.
Gregory) ; W. P. Hiern.
3. Romansleigh, "approaching *V. epipsila*" (Mrs. Gregory) ;
North Molton, do. ; both W. P. Hiern.

CAULESCENTES Linn.

Rosulantes Borbás.

V. sylvestris Lamarck. Greg. Mon. p. 37.

1. Marwood ; Stoke Rivers ; Landkey ; Swimbridge ;
Braunton ; Barnstaple ; Bratton Fleming ; Heanton
Punchardon ; Ashford ; Instow ; Lynton ; Good-
leigh ; Countisbury ; Georgeham ; Pilton West ;
Sherwill ; all W. P. Hiern.
2. High Bickington ; W. P. Hiern.

3. South Molton ; Newton St. Cyres ; Chittlehampton ; East Buckland ; North Molton ; all W. P. Hiern. Charles ; Miss Helen Saunders.
6. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck. Ashburton ; St. Mary Church ; both Miss C. E. Larter.
7. Ugborough ; Ivybridge ; Ermington ; Yealmpton ; Brixton ; Plympton St. Mary ; all T. R. Archer Briggs (as *V. sylvatica* Fries. var. β . *Reichenbachiana* Bor.).
8. Egg Buckland ; St. Budeaux ; Tamerton Foliot ; Bere Ferrers ; Buckland Monachorum ; all T. R. Archer Briggs.

var. *punctata* Rouy & Fouc. Greg. Mon. p. 39.

1. Sherwill ; Swimbridge ; Goodleigh ; Pilton West ; Heanton Punchardon ; Ashford ; Braunton ; all W. P. Hiern.
3. Charles ; Wembworthy ; both W. P. Hiern.
6. Dartmouth ; St. Mary Church ; Marldon ; Kingskerswell ; all Miss C. E. Larter. Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck.

In Bot. Dist. 6, so far as it has been explored, this var., rather than the type, appears to be the dominant plant.

forma *pallida* Neuman. Greg. Mon. p. 45.

1. Goodleigh ; W. P. Hiern.

forma *leucantha* Beck. Greg. Mon. p. 45.

2. High Bickington ; W. P. Hiern.
 4. Brampford Speke ; Miss Helen Saunders.
- V. Riviniana* $\times$ *V. sylvestris* var. *punctata*. Greg. Mon. p. 46.
Stokeinteignhead ; Miss C. L. Peck.

V. Riviniana Reichb. Greg. Mon. p. 46.

This is the commonest of our violets ; its area may be said to be, as T. R. Archer Briggs (under the name *V. sylvatica* Fries. var. α . *Riviniana* Reichb.) gives it for the Plymouth and Tavistock districts, "general." It is, therefore, unnecessary at length to particularize localities. It will suffice to indicate one or two for each of the botanical districts of the county for which I have records of it, from the usual workers in their respective districts.

1. Barnstaple ; Braunton ; Lundy Island.
3. South Molton ; Chulmleigh ; Crediton Hamlets.
6. Dawlish ; Stokeinteignhead ; St. Mary Church.

var. *diversa*. Greg. Mon. p. 49.

1. Stoke Rivers; Branton; Abbotsham; Sherwill; Bratton Fleming; Goodleigh; Countisbury; Brendon; all W. P. Hiern.
6. Stokeinteignhead; Miss C. L. Peck. St. Mary Church; Miss C. E. Larter and Miss D. Warry (Greg. Mon. p. 53).
8. Roborough Down (Herb. Wats., Kew).

var. *pseudo-mirabilis*. Greg. Mon. p. 53.

1. Swimbridge; W. P. Hiern.
4. Brampford Speke; Miss Helen Saunders.
6. Brixham; Newton Abbot; both Miss C. E. Larter.
7. Cornwood; R. P. Gregory (E. S., Greg. Mon. p. 56).

var. *nemorosa* Neuman. Greg. Mon. p. 56.

1. Stoke Rivers; Bratton Fleming; High Bray ("probably this variety," E. S. G.); all W. P. Hiern.
3. Crediton Hamlets ("probably this var."); W. P. Hiern. South Molton; Miss Helen Saunders.
6. Stokeinteignhead; Miss C. L. Peck. Brixham; Kingskerswell; St. Mary Church; all Miss C. E. Larter.

forma *luxurians* Becker, ined. Greg. Mon. p. 62.

4. Brampford Speke; Miss Helen Saunders.

forma *minor*. Greg. Mon. p. 56.

1. Martinhoe; Morteohoe; Stoke Rivers; Georgeham; Marwood; all W. P. Hiern.
2. Belstone; W. P. Hiern.
3. Bishop's Nympton; North Tawton; South Molton; all W. P. Hiern.
4. Payhembury, "nearest to but more diffuse than this form" (Mrs. Gregory); W. P. Hiern.
6. Stokeinteignhead; Kingsteignton; both Miss C. L. Peck. St. Mary Church; Miss C. E. Larter.

V. canina × *Riviniana*. Greg. Mon. p. 67.

3. South Molton; Miss Helen Saunders.

AROSULATÆ Borbás.

V. canina L. Greg. Mon. p. 74.

1. Branton; interesting forms, including the var. *macrantha* Gren. & Godr. (see Greg. Mon. p. 76); Morteohoe; Instow; all W. P. Hiern.

3. South Molton ; W. P. Hiern.
5. Littleham and Exmouth ; W. P. Hiern.
7. Cornwood ; Plympton St. Mary ; both T. R. Archer Briggs.
8. Egg Buckland ; Buckland Monachorum ; Bickleigh ; Shaugh Prior ; Sampford Spiney ; all T. R. Archer Briggs. Lydford ; W. P. Hiern.

var. *ericetorum* Reichb. Greg. Mon. p. 76.

1. Braunton ; Mortehoe ; both W. P. Hiern.
3. South Molton ; W. P. Hiern.
6. Dawlish ; W. P. Hiern.

var. *sabulosa* Reichb. Greg. Mon. p. 79.

Dawlish ; this variety, also a var. between var. *sabulosa* and var. *pusilla* Bab. Greg. Mon. p. 78. W. P. Hiern.

var. *lanceolata* Martrin-Danos. Greg. Mon. p. 80.

1. Mortehoe, "near this variety" (Mrs. Gregory) ; W. P. Hiern.

V. lactea Sm. Greg. Mon. p. 90.

1. Braunton (see Greg. Mon. p. 91, note) ; Mortehoe ; both W. P. Hiern.
2. Affaland moor (Clawton) ; moors near Dunsland Cross (Bradford) ; near Okehampton ; all W. Moyle Rogers (*Journ. Bot.* 1886, p. 11). Beaford ; Peters Marland ; both W. P. Hiern.
3. South Molton ; W. P. Hiern ; from same locality plants with white flowers, Miss Helen Saunders ; near Molland ; W. Moyle Rogers (*Journ. Bot.*, l.c.).
6. (As *V. canina* var. *lactea*) Bovey Heathfield (Jones' *Bot. Tour*, 1820, p. 48). This is the first record of the plant for Devon. Then comes from the same station one in 1826 by W. Burt (*Dartmoor*, by N. T. Carrington, p. 199) ; and the *Flora Devonensis* (1829) record for "Bovey Heathfield, Rora Down, and Ilington." Crocombe Bridge, "on high banks near" (*Letters Hist. and Bot. Vale of Teign*, Dr. Fraser Halle, 1851). Again for Bovey Heathfield (Trimen MS.).
7. Cornwood ; Plympton St. Mary ; both T. R. Archer Briggs.
8. Egg Buckland ; Buckland Monachorum ; Bickleigh ; Shaugh Prior ; Meavy ; Whitchurch ; all T. R. Archer Briggs. Tavistock (Rachel Evans' *Tavistock*, 1846, p. 256) ; Bickleigh Down, 1850 (Trimen MS.).

Intermediate between *V. canina* L. and *V. lactea* Sm. ;
see Greg. Mon. p. 92.

1. Georgeham ; W. P. Hiern.

V. canina × *lactea* (= *V. lactea* var. *intermedia*
Wats.). Greg. Mon. p. 94.

1. Mortehoe ; W. P. Hiern.
3. South Molton ; Miss Helen Saunders.
5. Woodbury ; Lympstone ; both W. P. Hiern.
8. Egg Buckland ; Bickleigh ; both T. R. Archer Briggs.

V. lactea × *canina* form, not the *intermedia* of
Watson.

3. Bishop's Nympton ; Miss Helen Saunders.
5. Lympstone ; W. P. Hiern.

V. lactea × *Riviniiana*. Greg. Mon. p. 95.

3. South Molton ; W. P. Hiern.

Sectio MELANIUM Gingins.

I. *V. agrestis* Jord., *Ob. Pl. Crit.* ii. p. 15, t. 2A (1846). Boreau,
Fl. du Centre, ed. iii. (1857), i. p. 156, ii. p. 81, n. 299. Drabble
in *Journ. Bot.* 1909, Suppl. ii. p. 2, n. 1 (October).

V. tricolor L. var. 11, *agrestis* Gren. et Gode ; F. N.
Williams, *Prodr. Fl. Brit.*, pt. 10, p. 595 (1912).

1. Branton ; W. P. Hiern.

II. *V. Meduanensis*, Bor. *Fl. du Centre*, ed. 3 (1857). ii. pp.
80 and 81 ; i. p. 156.

3. South Molton ; Miss Helen Saunders, 13 September, 1912 ;
W. P. Hiern, 12 October, 1912. In the two packets
thus endorsed Dr. Drabble encloses the labels "ap-
parently *V. Meduanensis* Bor." Mr. Hiern has kindly
copied out for me the whole of Boreau's original
description, and says also that the specimens "seem
to accord generally with the account of this species."
The whole account is too long to be given here, but I
may quote the two lines in which Boreau gives the
salient points of *V. agrestis* and *V. Meduanensis*.
"Fleur médiocre, feuilles presque toutes égales aux
entrenœuds. . . ."

V. agrestis (299).

Fleur grande, d'un beau violet, feuilles plus courtes
que les entrenœuds. . . .

V. Meduanensis (297)."

He says that it is a rare plant, found during May and September in fields with a granitic soil in Western France. The record he gives is "Mayenne (Chedeau)," from the ancient name of which town the specific name of the plant is derived.

As the plant is not given in *British Pansies*, I conclude that it is new to Britain; and that to Miss Helen Saunders belongs the honour of having added the species to those found in our own country. It was on her report that Mr. Hiern went to see and collect it.

III. *V. arvensis* Murr., *Prodr. Stirp. Gottingen*, p. 73 (1770) *sensu stricto*.

V. segetalis Jord., *Obs. Pl. Crit.* ii. p. 12, t. 1B. (1846). Drabble, l.c., p. 2, No. 2.

V. tricolor L. var. 10, *eu-arvensis*, F. N. Will., l.c., p. 594.

1. Braunton; Sherwill; Bideford ("possibly," E. D.); all W. P. Hiern.
3. Coldridge; Chawleigh; Down St. Mary ("possibly," E. D.); Woolfardisworthy (East); all W. P. Hiern. South Molton; Miss Helen Saunders.
4. Bradninch ("probably," E. D.); Whitestone; both W. P. Hiern.
6. Manaton; Miss C. Larter.

IV. *V. subtilis* Jord., in Billot *Annot. Fl. Fr. & Allem*, p. 101 (1855-1862). Drabble, l.c., p. 3, No. 3.

V. tricolor L. var. 12, *subtilis* Nyman. F. N. Will., l.c., p. 595.

1. East Down ("approaching," E. D.); W. P. Hiern.
3. Newton St. Cyres; W. P. Hiern.

V. *V. obtusifolia* Jord., *Pug. Pl.*, p. 23 (1852). Drabble, l.c., p. 4, No. 5.

V. tricolor L. var. 16, *obtusifolia*, F. N. Will., l.c., p. 596.

1. Stoke Rivers; Georgeham; W. P. Hiern.
3. North Tawton; W. P. Hiern.
4. Thorverton; Mamhead; W. P. Hiern.

VI. *V. arvatica* Jord., *Pug. Pl.*, p. 24 (1852). Drabble, l.c., p. 5, No. 7.

V. tricolor L. var. 13, *arvatica* Nyman. F. N. Will., l.c., p. 596.

3. North Tawton; Colebrooke; W. P. Hiern. South Molton; Miss Helen Saunders.

VII. *V. derelicta* Jord. ap. Billot *Annot. Fl. Fr. & Allem*, 101 (nomen). Drabble, l.c., p. 6, No. 8.

V. tricolor L. var. 14, *derelicta* Nyman. F. N. Will., l.c.

3. Chumleigh ; W. P. Hiern.

VIII. *V. Lloydii* Jord. in Boreau, *Fl. du Centre*, ed. 3, ii. p. 80. Drabble, l.c., p. 7, No. 9.

V. tricolor L. var. 9, *Lloydii* Fouc. in Lloyd *Fl. Ouest de Fr.* ed. 4, p. 48 (1886). F. N. Will., l.c.

3. South Molton ; Miss Helen Saunders (*teste* Mrs. E. S. Gregory).

IX. *V. variata* Jord., *Pug. Pl.*, p. 26 (1852). Drabble, l.c., p. 7, No. 10.

V. tricolor L. var. 8, *variata* Nyman. F. N. Will., l.c., p. 593.

3. South Molton ; Miss Helen Saunders.

var. *sulphurea*. Drabble, l.c., p. 8.

3. South Molton ; Miss Helen Saunders.

X. *V. lepidia* Jord., *Pug. Pl.*, p. 28. Drabble, l.c., p. 10, No. 14.

V. tricolor L. var. 5, *lepidia* Nyman, F. N. Will., l.c.

3. South Molton ; Miss Helen Saunders (*teste* Mrs. E. S. Gregory).

XI. *V. Curtisii* E. Forster, in *Eng. Bot. Suppl.*, t. 2693 (June, 1831). Drabble, l.c., p. 13, No. 20.

V. tricolor and var. 2, *Curtisii*, F. N. Will., l.c., p. 590.

1. Mortehoe ; Braunton ; Instow ; Northam ; all W. P. Hiern.

SAVERY, NEWCOMEN, AND THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.

PART I.

BY RHYS JENKINS, M.I.MECH.E.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 23rd July, 1913.)

FOR a considerable period up to the first decades of the eighteenth century, the problem of unwatering mines had been a very pressing one in this country. As early as the reign of Elizabeth we find that it was receiving a great deal of attention, and of the fifty-two patents for inventions granted by that queen, seven were for apparatus for raising water from mines and for pumps in general. Step by step various improvements were effected in the pumps themselves, and in the mode of operating them; but these improvements failed to keep pace with the increasing demands of the miners. What was required was some new source of power to take the place of human labour, or that of horses, less expensive, and less limited in capacity.

To two men of Devon—Thomas Savery and Thomas Newcomen—belongs the distinction of satisfying this long-felt want—of giving the miners a new source of power—by the application of steam.

Not, be it understood, that they were the first to *propose* to apply steam for the purpose of raising water.

It is not intended in this paper to discuss the sequence of inventive ideas which preceded the production of a practical steam-engine, but it may be said that whatever arguments there may be brought forward, on the one side or on the other, as to the novelty of the principles underlying the inventions of Savery and Newcomen, there is absolutely no question that Savery was the first to produce a practical working apparatus for raising water by steam and to make and supply the public with such apparatus.

Savery, it is true, failed in the complete solution of the task he had undertaken. He produced an apparatus which, while it worked well when used for raising water to moderate heights, was not equally successful for greater heights, such as occur in pumping in mines. Still, to use the words of the celebrated French philosopher Arago, "Whatever imperfection the practical success of Savery displays, the name of this engineer deserves to occupy a most distinguished place in the history of the steam-engine. Persons whose whole life has been devoted to speculative labours, are not aware how great is the distance between a scheme, apparently the best concerted, and its realization. It is not that I hold, with a celebrated German philosopher, that Nature always cries 'No, no!' when we attempt to raise a corner of the veil which hides her; but, to follow out the same metaphor, it is at least fair to affirm, that the enterprise becomes more difficult, more delicate, and of more doubtful success, in proportion as it demands both the concurrence of more artists, and the employment of a greater number of material elements; and, as to these various points, making allowance for the period at which he lived, was there ever a man placed in more unfavourable circumstances than Savery?"¹

It may be the case, however, that his work helped to pave the way for Newcomen, who did succeed in producing an engine, embodying a cylinder and piston, which met the demands of the miners, and came into use with rapidity, particularly in the coal mines.

The sole problem with Newcomen, as with Savery, was to raise water. Savery did indeed suggest that the water when raised might be allowed to flow over a water-wheel, but this was a suggestion merely. Animal power, wind, and water-mills sufficed to meet the demands for power in manufacturing operations at that period, and it was not until a later stage in the evolution of the steam-engine that it was adapted for the production of rotary motion. The modern cylinder-and-piston steam-engine, as a machine, has been brought to a high state of perfection; it embodies a vast number of distinct inventions, the labour of many minds, but, whether applied in the locomotive, in the steamship, or for driving in factories, it is

¹ *Historical Eloge of James Watt*, by M. Arago. Translated by J. P. Muirhead, 1839, p. 43.

nevertheless directly descended from the pumping-engine constructed by Newcomen in 1712.

THOMAS SAVERY.

The earliest distinct reference to Thomas Savery, the engineer and inventor, is of the year 1694, when we find in the State Papers a petition from him praying for the grant of a patent for his inventions for polishing plate glass and for propelling ships. From that date onwards to his death in 1715 a considerable body of material relating to his public life is available. Although the documentary evidence is not altogether conclusive, there seems to be no doubt that Savery came of a family long established in the South of Devon.

His first biographer, Dr. Rigaud, in 1839, stated this as a fact. "He was descended from a family which has been settled for several centuries in the South of Devon, and during that time has formed the most respectable connections, which has been in possession of considerable landed property, and has given more than one sheriff to the county. He was probably born in that part of England about the middle of the seventeenth century, but the place and time of his birth are not exactly known. He was by profession a military engineer, and the Saverys, having been active in promoting the revolution of 1688, were especially noticed by King William III.

"Mechanics appear to have been his favourite study, and as he pursued them practically, he was able to form a body of workmen to execute his plans."¹

From the account given in Cotton's *Sketch of the Antiquities of Totnes*,² it appears that Christopher Savery of Totnes, who was the grandson of another Christopher, one of two brothers, merchants in Totnes, purchased, about 1614, the manors of Shilston and Spriddlecombe in the parish of Modbury, and took up his residence in Shilston House. He was High Sheriff of Devon in 1619, was knighted, and died about 1622. His son Christopher, who in 1648 was appointed by Parliament one of the Commissioners for raising troops in the County of Devon, and

¹ *Proceedings of the Ashmolean Society*, Oxford, 1839; also *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1839, Vol. II, p. 261.

² William Cotton, *A Graphical and Historical Sketch of the Antiquities of Totnes*, 1850.

made Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment of foot, had two sons, Servington and Richard. Thomas is said to have been the son of this Richard Savery. Servington Savery succeeded to the Shilston property. In 1685 he became suspected of disaffection to the Government, and an order for his arrest, together with that of his son Christopher and William Savery of Slade in Cornwood, was issued. Christopher Savery, after his father's death in 1689, lived at Shilston; he was appointed Sheriff of Devon, a Deputy Lieutenant and Colonel of Militia. His son and heir, Servington Savery, died at Shilston in 1744.

Polwhele, in a footnote, refers to him as "a very ingenious mathematician and mechanic; being the inventor of artificial magnets, the diagonal barometer, etc., as is well known among men of Science," and states that Shilston continued to be the family residence of his descendants until the time of his great-grandson, John Savery, who purchased and removed to Butcombe Court, near Bristol.¹ Shilston is now a farm-house.

This John Savery in 1809-10 prepared a history of the family, which remains in manuscript,² and it would appear that this was the basis of the account given by Rigaud and, to a large extent, of that given by Cotton. The manuscript contains a transcript of a letter written by Servington Savery to Dr. Jurin, the Secretary of the Royal Society, relating to his improvements in the barometer and to the preparation of artificial magnets. It is dated "Shilston, Aug. 9th, 1727," and has, for our purpose, a most important postscript, "The late Mr. Thos. Savery, inventor of the engines for rowing and raising water by fire, was, I believe, well known to several of the Royal Society, and perhaps to the President, but as I am a perfect stranger, I acquaint you that his father was the youngest brother of my grandfather."

This transcript would no doubt be taken from a copy retained by the writer, Servington Savery. The original letter cannot be found among the papers of the Royal Society, but there is no ground for doubting its authenticity, and, coming as it does soon after the time of Thomas Savery, it forms the best documentary evidence which we have of the connection of the inventor with the Devonshire

¹ R. Polwhele, *The History of Devonshire*, 1806, Vol. III, p. 462.

² The writer has to thank Mr. Edward Windeatt of Totnes for the opportunity of inspecting a transcript of this interesting history.

family. Smiles, in his account of Thomas Savery (*Lives of Boulton and Watt*, 1865), gives this letter and other information. He states definitely that Thomas was the son of Richard Savery, and that he was born at Shilston, near Modbury, about the year 1650. There is, however, no entry of the baptism of Thomas Savery between the years 1640 and 1660 in the parish registers of Modbury, nor in those of the adjoining parish of Ugborough. Moreover, it seems clear from Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, that Christopher Savery had more than two sons, but there is no mention of a Richard among the number.

Smiles states, from information derived from members of the family and possibly of a traditional character, that "he was educated to the profession of a military engineer, and in course of time duly reached the rank of Trenchmaster. The corps of Engineers was not, however, regarded as an essential part of the military force until the year 1787, when the officers ranked with those of the Royal Artillery. The pursuit of his profession, as well as his natural disposition, led Savery to the study of mechanics, and he became well accomplished in the physical knowledge of his time. He occupied much of his spare time in mechanical experiments, and in projecting and executing contrivances of various sorts. One of his early works was a clock, still preserved in the family, which until lately kept very good time; and when last repaired by a watchmaker of Modbury was pronounced to be a piece of very good work, of a peculiar construction, displaying much ingenuity." Smiles tells us, too, that we find Savery a Captain of Military Engineers in 1702. This statement is repeated in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, but it does not appear what evidence there is in support of it.

In *English Army Lists*, 1661-1714 (ed. by Charles Dalton), it is expressly noted "there is no commission for a Captain of this name in this or any other regiment." Moreover, at this period engineers did not exist as a separate corps in the army, so it is difficult to see how there could have been such an office as a "Captain of Engineers." The Army Lists do, however, contain some entries under the name of Savery. It will be remembered that William of Orange landed at Torbay in November, 1688; on the 9th he entered Exeter, where he remained ten days. Now on 12 November, 1688, and so presumably at

Exeter, among other commissions signed, was one to "Capt. Savery" to be Ensign. It is in connection with this entry that the note quoted above is given. The commission was in Sir John Guise's regiment of foot, which was composed chiefly of William's followers who had come with him from Holland.

In 1692 this regiment was sent to the West Indies, but before that we find a commission dated Kensington, 24 October, 1691, for Tho. Savery to be Ensign to Captain Jos. Hussey in the Duke of Bolton's first regiment of foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Norton. A detachment of this regiment was sent to Ireland in 1691, and another to the West Indies in 1692. The editor remarks that this Tho. Savery had left the regiment before 1697. Later on we find in a list of Engineer officers in Spain, 1707-12, "Thos. Savery (Acting Engineer)." The name does not appear in the previous list for 1702-7. To this entry the editor appends a note which indicates that he had come to the conclusion that the Thos. Savery referred to was identical with the subject of this sketch. He says, "One of the most remarkable men of his time . . . is said to have served in William III's army and to have held the post of 'trench-master.' Believed to be identical with Ensign Tho. Savery of Sir John Guise's regiment, who was afterwards appointed Ensign in the Duke of Bolton's Regiment, 24 Oct., 1691. . . . Is said to have served as a Military Engineer in Spain in 1708."

The identification is weak ; it is certain that our Thomas Savery, in 1708, was the holder of an important civil appointment under the Government, and it would seem unlikely that he would relinquish this, even temporarily, to volunteer for what was, after all, but a minor appointment with the army in Spain ; his age, too, is against such an idea, assuming the date of birth given by Smiles to be correct, he would be fifty-eight. This difficulty as to age meets us also in reference to the commission to be Ensign ; in 1688 the inventor would be thirty-eight years of age—too old, one would think, to care for a commission of that rank. On the other hand, it is to be admitted that there is no evidence whatever of the existence of another Thomas Savery to whom these military appointments may be credited.

Thomas Savery, the inventor, is referred to as Captain

Savery in 1700,¹ and from that date onwards to his death he was commonly spoken of as "Captain" Savery; but so far as the writer is aware he is not so designated in any official document or record, with the exception of the Petition Entry Book (*State Papers, Domestic*), where the entry of his petition in 1710, for a patent for making ovens, has a marginal note "Capt. Savory." There has been considerable discussion as to whether the title was of military, marine, or mining origin. The military ascription has been considered above, and Savery himself, although he wrote a book bearing the title *Navigation Improv'd*, disclaims, in *The Miners Friend*, any knowledge of shipping. "I believe it (the fire-engine) may be made very useful to ships, but I dare not meddle with that matter; and leave it to the judgment of those who are the best judges of maritain affairs."

There remains the mining connection. In Cornwall mine managers were and are styled "Captain." It is quite possible that Savery spent the earlier years of his manhood at a Cornish mine and attained the position of Captain. Coming of a family with strong Puritan leanings it is not unlikely that the young mining Captain should proceed to Exeter to meet the Prince of Orange, with the object of joining his ranks as a volunteer. Being of a gentle family he would be given a commission, but, having no military knowledge, it would be of the lowest rank. Then, the revolution accomplished, he would fall back into civil life to pursue his favourite mechanical pursuits.

However, to leave the region of speculation and come down to solid facts, we find that Savery's petition of 1694 resulted in the grant of a patent in 1696 for "his new invention, consisting of mill worke to grind and polish looking glasse, and coach glasse plates, and marble stones, and also for rowing of ships, with greater ease and expedition than has hitherto bin done by any other." In regard to the apparatus for grinding and polishing glass no definite information has come down to us, but in *The Post Boy* for 2-4 February, 1699, there is an advertisement which reads:

"The engin for grinding, pollishing, and cutting looking-glass plates, for which a patent is granted by

¹ [W. Shiers.] *A Familiar Discourse or Dialogue concerning the Mine-Adventure*, London, 1700. "The making use of Capt. Savory's fire-engine, which I take to be a very ingenious invention, and deserves all due encouragement."

his Majesty, is now brought to perfection ; by which glass is truly ground and polished with the best black polish, and also the borders cut most curiously hollow, and with a better lustre than any heretofore done."

As Savery's was the only patent for polishing glass granted by William III, it is fair to assume that the invention had been taken up in practice.

This was not the case with the invention for propelling ships, of which the inventor published a description in 1698 under the title : *Navigation Improv'd : or, the Art of Rowing ships of all rates, in calms, with a more easy, swift, and steady motion, than oars can. Also, a description of the Engine that performs it ; and the Author's answer to all Mr. Dummer's objections that have been made against it.* The invention consisted of a pair of paddle-wheels worked by men turning a capstan ; it was tried on a small vessel on the Thames in 1697. Mr. Dummer was the Surveyor of the Navy, who had made a report unfavourable to the invention.

In *Navigation Improv'd* Savery mentions two other inventions which he had made, but there is no information extant in reference to them beyond his own account :—

"I have, besides the *Engine* before-mentioned, made several useful Discoveries ; of which I will give some account, it not being altogether out of its place ; which is a method whereby I will fight any Ship, using Charge and Discharge as often as six or eight do now, and to as much purpose, without any manner of incommodation more than by the common way : so that one half of the men need not be exposed that now are, and the rest may be kept as a reserve for Boarding &c, the benefit of this I leave to the ingenious Sailor ; besides which I have invented a Gin of 14 inches square, portable by one man, by which one man may lift the largest Cannon or Mortar into her Carriage. But I will never discover one title of either of these, till I find justice done me on account of my Rowing Engine, I mean that it is put in Practice, and I am Rewarded ; or else, that it is proved useless by an Argument, or Experiment ; not by such Objections as Mr. D—— who talks of the weight of Ships in the Sea lying on this Clockwork ; by which I believe, neither he himself, nor any one else, knows what he means."

While he was pressing forward the merits of his rowing engine, Savery must have been busily engaged with his great invention—the fire-engine—for raising water by fire. The patent for this invention was granted in July, 1698, and Savery had before that date exhibited a working model to the King at Hampton Court. In May, 1699, the royal assent was given to an Act of Parliament by which the fourteen years' protection afforded by the patent was extended by twenty-one years. In June of the same year he exhibited a model at work to the Royal Society at Gresham College, and then in 1701 he was writing *The Miners Friend*, giving a description of his invention and an exposition of its advantages. The book was issued in 1702, and in the same year it was announced in the public journals that he had set up a workshop for the manufacture of his engines, and that he was ready to supply them to proprietors of mines and collieries.

A few of the engines appear to have been made, but they met with no success, and for the next three years we hear nothing more about Savery. The construction of his engine and the probable reasons of its want of success will be discussed later on. It may be interesting though to point out here that Savery in *The Miners Friend* suggests the use of a water cistern at the top of a house, a pipe descending from it having branches with cocks on each landing and leather pipes to connect with the cocks for use in extinguishing fires.

In 1705 Savery was appointed Treasurer for Sick and Wounded Seamen,¹ a post which he continued to hold until 1714. It is not known whether this was a lucrative appointment or not, but in the Treasury Papers for 1704 there is a complaint from the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded, that in six and a half years they had received but one and a half year's pay. Possibly the Treasurer may have been in a position to ensure the payment of his own salary, whatever it may have been. It is stated that Savery owed the appointment to Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, who was Lord High Admiral at the time. It was to this Prince that

¹ In connection with this appointment there is in the *Treasury Papers*, Vol. XCV (No. 13) a certificate that Thomas Savery, Esq., Treasurer for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and his securities, John Higgons and Elias Rich, Esqrs., and Mr. Thomas Gibbons, had executed their bonds for the performance of his office.

Savery dedicated a book which he published in the same year, 1705, a translation of a Dutch military work, Koe-hoorn's Treatise on Fortification.¹

Whether Savery himself was acquainted with the Dutch language, and, if so, how and where he had acquired his knowledge of it, is not clear, but the translator's preface seems to suggest that he had done the work personally : "As for the translation I have endeavoured every where to keep exactly to the great author's sense, and generally to his words and manner of expression, where I could make it tolerably conform to our language. And therefore if the reader find here and there some periods too long, and others not so clear as he could wish them, I beg him to excuse the translator, who tho' he may be of the same opinion himself, yet would not presume to change the author's stile and manner of writing, for one more agreeable to ours ; lest by so doing he should have broke in upon or mistaken his sense too."

The diffidence here expressed in regard to mistaking the sense of the original is suggestive in relation to the idea that Savery had been trained as a military engineer. One does not gather that diffidence was one of the inventor's characteristics, and had he had a training of the kind in question he would have had little difficulty in grasping the sense of the Dutch writer.

This year, 1705, was a busy year with Savery. Although there is no evidence that anything was being done in this country in the matter of the fire-engine, he was "in treaty with Baron Shutts ye Hannover Minister about going to Hannover to his master, to instruct his workmen in ye making and working of ye same engines." He exhibited his model at work to the young Prince of Hesse Cassel, who "would have had me gone home with him to Hess Cassel," and in the following year the model of an engine for raising water by fire, which had been made under the directions of the Prince of Hesse Cassel, was referred to him to point out why it would not work.²

Savery was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1706, and towards the end of that year we find him praying

¹ *The New Method of Fortification*, translated from the original Dutch, of the late famous engineer, Minno Baron of Koe-hoorn. By Tho. Savery, Gent, 1705.

² *Royal Society Archives*, a letter to the Revd. John Harris, F.R.S., relating to a pretended invention of Dr. Papin, F.R.S. By Thomas Savery, Esquire, F.R.S. Read May 18, 1709.

for a patent for his invention of "a new way of making double hand-bellows, which by the power of springs and screws providing a continual blast, notwithstanding the suction, by which any sort of metal may be melted in a common wood or coal fire, and will be very useful for making and raising fires in all private families, and also to all persons working in metal and ore, in as much as any ore may be melted down with its proper flux by the help of these bellows in a common chimney, without being at the customary charges of making essay furnaces." A patent for this invention was granted in due course. The same result did not attend a petition which he made in 1707 for a patent for "a contrivance long since made by him of a new sort of mills, to perform all sorts of mill-work on vessels floating on the water, fit to be placed on most of the rivers of this kingdom without interrupting the navigation of any of them, which invention the petitioner hopes to render of great advantage to the woollen manufacturers by many good fulling-mills, and many other useful works to be performed by mills. He is desirous to build such machines on the Thames, Trent, Severn and Mersey, and to pay an annual acknowledgment to the crown for each one so erected."

The last of the series of applications for patents made by Savery is in the year 1710. His petition sets forth that "he has contrived a new sort of ovens for baking by the help of sea-coal, or any other fuel, though never so foul, and yet the oven shall bake much more sweet and clean than at present it is done with wood, which ovens may be kept hot for twelve months together, and be perpetually used, and the heat of them on all occasions increased or decreased at pleasure; which said ovens will bake all sorts of things much more certain and for much less charge than any yet in use, and will of course save a vast expense to her Majesty's Victualling Office in baking biscuit, and may be made portable and extraordinary convenient for the army."

There is no evidence that a patent was granted.

Another of Savery's inventions is referred to in a report by Sir Isaac Newton, dated January 27, 1716, which he made to the Admiralty in respect of the invention of De Saumarez for measuring a ship's way at sea. De Saumarez had petitioned the King for encouragement of his invention, the petition was referred to the Lords of the Admiralty,

who requested Newton to report on the practicability of the invention. In the course of his report Newton remarks : " Mr. Savory who invented the raising of water by fire, told me, about six years ago, that he had invented an instrument to measure the distance sailed, and, by his description, that instrument was much like this, (i.e. the instrument under consideration) the sea water driving round the lowest and swiftest wheel thereof, and that wheel driving round other wheels, the highest and lowest of which turned about an index to show the length of the way sailed ; but I have been since credibly informed, that a sea captain, who tried that instrument, found it less exact than the logg-line."¹

De Saumarez gives an account of Savery's invention which he had received " from a Sea Captain, called Captain Bennet, who had an experience of it at sea, which your petitioner did immediately after set down in writing, least he should forget it, viz. ' That it was towed some time by the side of the ship, and some time by the stern, that it had an index covered with glass to shew the distance sailed, that when it was fair weather, and bore before the wind, it shewed in a manner the distance sailed, which was performed by halling on board to view the index, and reputting it off again from the side of the ship into the sea with great care and precaution, least it should be bruised, which proved cumbersome and troublesome to the sea men, and of no dependence to be made upon, much less when the ship did veer and tack about, or kept to the windward, and that it was useless in the storm or rough sea ; and that at the said Captain Bennet's coming home, he delivered the instrument to the said Mr. Savory telling him, that no body had had any view thereof, or opened the same to know the contrivance of it.' "

In 1714 Savery was appointed Surveyor of the Water Works at Hampton Court. In a letter² addressed to Queen Anne, he proposes to erect in Bushey Park a set of pumps to be worked by a water-wheel for the purpose of supplying the fountains at Hampton Court. The charge is to

¹ " An account of the proceedings of Henry De Saumarez of the Island of Guernesey, Gent., concerning his discovery of an invention by which the course of a ship at sea may be better ascertained than by the Logg-line, viz. by a dial placed in some convenient place of the ship, with a little bell striking from time to time, the geometrical paces, miles, and leagues, which the ship hath run, 1717."

² British Museum, Add. MSS. No. 20101, f. 71.

be one thousand pounds, and Savery undertakes, for payment of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to keep the machinery in order and to provide attendants. This letter is undated, but it must be earlier than his appointment as surveyor, and very possibly it led up to that appointment.

From the obituary notices it appears that Savery held this appointment at his death, which took place in May, 1715,¹ but had given up the office of Treasurer for Sick and Wounded Seamen. His will is dated 15th May, 1715, and it was proved on the 19th of the same month by his widow, Martha Savery, the executrix and sole legatee. Savery describes himself in that document as of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Esquire. His name does not occur in the registers of St. Margaret's, and it is not known where he was buried.

The witnesses to the will are Catherine Alexander, Mrs. Savery's sister, Walter Davis, probably a brother, or a brother-in-law, and John Meres, who later on figures as the leading man on the Committee of the Proprietors of the Invention for raising water by fire. Savery's patent was in all probability transferred to this Company immediately after his death, for the will expressly mentions "all my estate, termes, and interest of and in any invention or inventions by virtue of any letters patents under the Great Seal, or by Act of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever," and the Committee was certainly in existence in 1716. We have no information as to the terms upon which the patent was transferred to this Company, but Mrs. Savery appears to have been paid, in part at any rate, by an annuity. This appears from the will of John Meres, who died in 1726, wherein mention is made of an annuity payable to Mrs. Savery from the proceeds of certain messuages in Paternoster Row.

Mrs. Savery survived her husband for a considerable time. She died at Old Palace Yard, Westminster, in April, 1759, at the age of 104.² By her will, dated 2 February, 1755, she gave to her nephew Mr. Manwaring Davis 1s., and to her niece Mrs. Elizabeth Jones 1s.; she appoints

¹ Captain Thomas Savery, formerly Treasurer of the Office for Sick and Wounded; and was just before his death appointed Surveyor of the Water Works at Hampton Court. *Political State of Great Britain*, by A. Boyer and others, Vol. IX, p. 439. See also Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, 1719, p. 306.

² *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1759, p. 194.

as residuary legatee and executrix her sister Katherine Alexander, widow. Mrs. Alexander, however, died before Mrs. Savery, and the will was proved by Elizabeth Clephan, formerly Windemude, wife of Adam Clephan, the niece of the deceased.

Dr. Rigaud,¹ following the manuscript account by John Savery, previously referred to, states that Savery is understood to have accumulated a considerable fortune, that his wife did not live to take possession of his property, and that "much of it is supposed to remain, even at this time, unappropriated."

We have seen that the idea that Mrs. Savery died soon after her husband is incorrect. It is likely that the other idea, that he had accumulated a considerable fortune, is also without foundation.

The Treasury appear to have supplied a sum, or sums, of money for the purposes of the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded, which was invested in various stocks in the names of Charles Cæsar, Treasurer of the Navy (1710-14), and of Thomas Savery, as Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded.² No steps were taken to transfer these stocks when, in 1714, Cæsar and Savery relinquished the offices in virtue of which they were the nominal holders, and the stock appears to have stood in their names until 1796, when Letters of Administration of the wills of Cæsar and Savery were granted to Thomas Ladds. The letter annexed to Savery's will is in respect of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered, and Ladds is named as the administrator of the goods unadministered of Charles Cæsar deceased, whilst living, a creditor of the said Savery—all persons in general having been first duly cited, with the usual intimation, but no one appearing.

There is no known authentic portrait of Thomas Savery. An engraving which purports to be a portrait is given in Smiles' *Lives of Boulton and Watt*; it is not stated from what original it was taken, but there appears to be little

¹ *Proceedings Ashmolean Society*, Oxford, 1839.

² "1738-9, 20 February. Statement dated South Sea House and certified to the Treasury by J. Gyles, in pursuance of John Scrope's letter of 1738-9, 24 January, of South Sea Stock, Old South Sea Annuities, and New South Sea Annuities, in the names of Charles Cæsar, Esq., late Treasurer of the Navy, and Thomas Savery, Esq., deceased, late Treasurer of Sick and Wounded; and of the amount of dividends, interests and annihilations not received." *Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers*, 1739-41, p. 11.

doubt that it was copied from a portrait given in the 1827 reprint of Savery's *Miners Friend*, and in Stuart's *Anecdotes of Steam Engines*, 1829, and we have here a good instance of how difficult it is to correct an error once it has found its way into type. The reprint was issued by Robert Stuart Meikleham, who under the name of Robert Stuart wrote the *Anecdotes*, also *A Descriptive History of the Steam Engine*, 1824, and other works. In a letter in *The Civil Engineer and Architects Journal*, 1839 (Vol. II, p. 137), over the signature Robert Stuart, Meikleham expressly states that the inscription of Savery's name under this portrait was a mistake and that the engraving was inserted in the book in error. "Some of the copies (of the reprint) had a portrait designated as that of Savery. This, however, is a misnomer, occasioned by the letter-engraver affixing the wrong name to a wrong portrait; and the mistake was not discovered till it was too late to rectify it." The letter proceeds to say that "Mr. Meikleham had an original portrait of the Captain, which he procured in 1816 from a Mrs. Boughton, of Boughton, who was connected with Savery by marriage. At that time she was very aged, and having outlived some benevolent relations she had fallen into great poverty. Mrs. Boughton knew nothing of Savery's history; she remembered her father-in-law speaking of him as having had the reputation of being a very self-willed and passionate man; very niggardly and selfish; and that he had been Sheriff of Devon. This, however, was a palpable mistake. The portrait in her possession had been painted with considerable freedom, and when Savery might have been between thirty and forty years of age. Although much mutilated, the face was perfect; so was the upper part of the peruke, and a part of the cravat. It had not been preserved from a feeling of its value, but for its convenience as a piece of furniture. The effigy had served as a chimney board. On cleaning it, there was found written on the canvas frame 'Mr. Savory, engineer.' It had certainly at one time been in some inventory, perhaps in a sheriff's. An engraving was made from this portrait for my compilation, but, the artist not having made a passable transcript, his copy was cancelled."

It is not known what became of this portrait; the compilation referred to is no doubt the *Anecdotes of Steam Engines*.

SAVERY'S "FIRE-ENGINE."

How and when Savery's attention was first directed to the subject of raising water by fire has not been determined. Desaguliers¹ makes a statement, now generally discredited, that: "Captain Savery, having read the Marquis of Worcester's book, was the first who put in practice the raising water by fire, which he proposed for the draining of mines. His engine is described in Harris's Lexicon (see the word Engine), which being compared with the Marquis of Worcester's description, will easily appear to have been taken from him; tho' Captain Savery denied it, and the better to conceal the matter, bought up all the Marquis of Worcester's books that he could purchase in Paternoster Row, and elsewhere, and burn'd 'em in the presence of the gentleman, his friend, who told me this."²

Desaguliers proceeds to give what he alleges to be Savery's own explanation of the manner in which his invention originated: "He said that he found out the power of steam by chance, and invented the following story to persuade people to believe it, viz. that having drank a flask of Florence at a tavern, and thrown the empty flask upon the fire, he call'd for a bason of water to wash his hands, and perceiving that the little wine left in the flask had filled up the flask with steam, he took the flask by the neck, and plunged the mouth of it under the surface of the water in the bason, and the water of the bason was immediately driven up into the flask by the pressure of the air." Desaguliers, however, contends that such an

¹ J. T. Desaguliers, *A Course of Experimental Philosophy*, 1744, Vol. II, p. 465.

² It should be stated that this story did not originate with Desaguliers; it had been given in an enigma in *The Ladies' Diary*, edited by Henry Beighton, many years earlier. The Marquis of Worcester obtained an Act of Parliament in 1663 entitling him "to receive the benefit and profit of a water commanding engine by him invented." In the same year he published *A Century of the Names and Scanlings of such inventions as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected*, etc. No. 68 of the *Century* is: "An admirable and most forcible way to drive up water by fire," etc. Apparently the Marquis contemplated forcing water by steam pressure, but not the combined sucking and forcing action used by Savery, but it is difficult to picture the construction which he had in view. The Marquis of Worcester died in 1667, but his Act of Parliament remained in force until 1762, i.e. twenty-nine years after Savery's Act had expired.

experiment was impossible, he had tried it himself and failed to obtain the result alleged.

Another account is given by Switzer:¹ "the first hint from which it is said he took this Engine, was from a tobacco pipe, which he immers'd to wash or cool it, as is sometimes done; he discover'd by the rarefaction of the air in the tube by the heat or steam of the water, and the gravitation or impulse of the exterior air, that the water was made to spring thro' the tube of the pipe in a wonderful surprising manner."

To come to facts which are beyond dispute, we find that in July, 1698, Thomas Savery, Gentleman, obtained the grant of a patent for "A new invention for raiseing of water and occasioning motion to all sorts of mill work by the impellent force of fire, which will be of great use and advantage for drayning mines, serveing townes with water, and for the working of all sorts of mills where they have not the benefitt of water nor constant windes."

The protection accorded by this grant was for the term of fourteen years. In the following year, 1699, an Act of Parliament was passed which extended his protection by the term of twenty-one years. The Act, after reciting the terms of the grant of patent, continues, "And whereas the said Thomas Savery hath, by his great care, paines, and expence since the granting of the said Letters Patents, greatly improved the said invention, which is likely to be of great use and advantage to His Majesty's subjects in general, but may and probably will require many yeares' time and much greater expence than hitherto hath been to bring the same to full perfection, and the said Thomas Savery thereby deserve a better encouragement by having a longer terme of yeares allowed him for the sole use and benefitt of the said invention."

In 1701 the invention was patented in Scotland by an Act of Parliament granting to Mr. James Smith, of Whitehill, the sole right to use in Scotland Savery's invention of "an engyne or invention for raising of water and occasioning motion of mill-work by the force of fire." The Act was passed upon the recommendation of a committee which reported upon a petition by James Smith, setting forth that Savery had obtained in England His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and likewise an Act

¹ S. Switzer, *Hydrostaticks and Hydraulicks*, 1729, Vol. II, p. 325.

of Parliament for the sole use of his invention for the space of thirty-five years, "and that by Articles of Agreement signed betwixt the said Captain Thomas Savory and the petitioner . . . he hath allowed and given to the petitioner the communication of the said invention with the modell of the said engine to be made use of by him within the kingdom upon the conditions and provisions contained in the said articles." The protection is to terminate with that granted in England.

Savery had previously exhibited a model of his invention to the King at Hampton Court, and in 1699 he exhibited it in public for the first time. In the *Philosophical Transactions* (Vol. XXI, p. 228) is an entry "Mr. Savory, June 14, 1699. Entertained the Royal Society with shewing a small model of his engine for raising water by the help of fire, which he set to work before them, the experiment succeeded according to expectation, and to their satisfaction."

Following this note is a description, and drawing of the apparatus, to which we shall return later on.

The practice of requiring patentees to file specifications, i.e. full descriptions of their inventions, did not prevail in Savery's time. He, however, gave what amounts to a specification when in 1702 he published: *The Miners Friend; or, an engine to raise water by fire, described, and of the manner of fixing it in mines, with an account of the several other uses it is applicable unto; and an answer to the objections made against it*, by Tho. Savory, Gent., London, 1702. This work contains three dedications, the first to the King, the second to the Royal Society, and the third "To the Gentlemen Adventurers in the Mines of England." In the first Savory states that the invention is now fully completed and put in practice in the King's dominions with repeated success and applause. In the second he says, "I have met with great difficulties and expense, to instruct handicraft artificers to forme my engine according to my design; but my workmen, after so much experience, are become such masters of the thing, that they oblige themselves to deliver what engines they make me, exactly tight and fit for service, and as such I dare warrant them to any body that has occasion for them."

Savery had indeed by this time set up a factory for the

production of his engines, as appears from an announcement in the *Post Man*, March 19-21, 1702 :—

“ Captain Savery’s engines which raise Water by the force of Fire in any reasonable quantities and to any height, being now brought to perfection, and ready for Publick use. These are to give notice to all Proprietors of Mines and Collieries which are incumbered with water, that they may be furnished with Engines to drain the same, at his Workhouse in Salisbury Court, London, against the Old Playhouse, where it may be seen working on Wednesdays and Saturdays in every week from 3 to 6 in the afternoon, where they may be satisfied of the performance thereof, with less expense than any other force of Horse or Hands, and less subject to repair.”

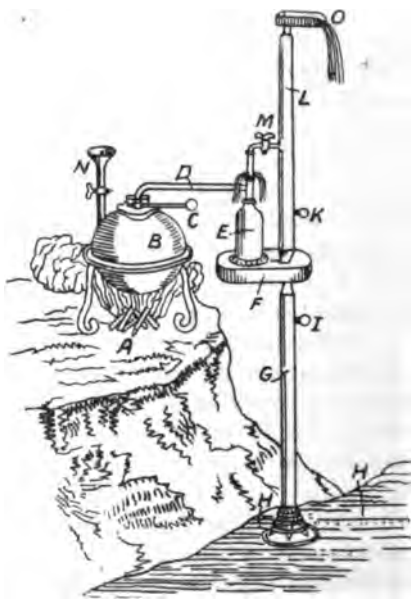
It is interesting to note that this, the first, factory for the production of steam-engines, goes back to the year 1702. It is not known how long Savery continued to work it. Salisbury Court extended from Fleet Street towards the river, near St. Bride’s Church. The playhouse was Dorset Gardens Theatre, one face of which was towards the river.

The first engines, however, were not constructed at Salisbury Court ; Switzer (1729) relates, “ I have heard him (Savery) say myself, that the very first time he play’d, it was in a potter’s house at Lambeth, where though it was a small engine, yet it forc’d its way thro’ the roof and struck up the tiles in a manner that surpris’d all the spectators.”

In the third dedication of *The Miners Friend*, to the gentlemen adventurers in the mines of England, Savery states : “ And though my thoughts have been long imployed about water-works, I should never have pretended to any invention of that kind, had I not happily found out this new, but yet a much stronger and cheaper force or cause of motion than any before made use of. But finding this of rarefaction by fire, the consideration of the difficulties the miners and colliers labour under by the frequent disorders, cumbersomeness, and in general of water-engines, encouraged me to invent engines to work by this new force, that tho’ I was obliged to incounter the oddest and almost insuperable difficulties, I spared neither time, pains, nor money till I had absolutely conquered them.”

Dr. Harris, in his *Lexicon Technicum*, 1704, reproduces the drawing and description of the engine from *The Miners Friend*, and remarks of the inventor, "he hath shewed as great ingenuity, depth of thought and true mechanical skill, as ever discovered itself in any design of this nature."

The engine of *The Miners Friend* differs in some respects from that shown in the *Philosophical Transactions*; it attempts a more complete solution of the problem. It will be convenient to point out these differences after a consideration of the Savery engine in its simplest form as erected in 1711 or 1712 at Campden House, Kensington.



We have a full description and drawing of this engine in Bradley's *New Improvements of Planting and Gardening*, 1718. Bradley says, "It is now about six years since Mr. Savory set up one of them for that curious gentleman Mr. Balle, at Cambden House, Kensington, near London, which has succeeded so well that there has not been any want of water since it has been built." The engine is described again by Switzer in 1729, apparently as being still at work. This author refers to it as the plainest and best proportioned of any he had seen.

Referring to the illustration : The boiler B is placed above

an open fire A, and communicates by the pipe D with the receiver E; the receiver is mounted upon a hollow box or "engine tree" F, to which the suction pipe G and the force pipe L are connected, and these pipes have valves which open upwards at I and K. Upon opening the regulator C steam passes into the receiver, displacing the air, which passes by the valve K up the force pipe. When the receiver has become charged with steam, the regulator is turned to shut off the supply, and a little cold water is dashed upon it; the steam is condensed, a vacuum is produced, and water rushes up the suction pipe by the valve I and into the receiver. The regulator is now opened, and the steam pressing upon the surface of the water in the receiver forces it up the pipe L. When the receiver has become emptied of water and charged with steam, the regulator is again closed and condensation is effected by turning the tap M of the small branch on the force pipe which in the working of the engine remains charged with water. The engine may then be kept at work, as long as the charge of water in the boiler lasts, by turning alternately the regulator C and the tap M. The pipe N serves both for charging the boiler with water and as a gauge pipe; its lower end descends nearly to the bottom of the boiler, so that if upon turning the cock at its upper end, steam escapes, not water, the boiler requires replenishing with water. The pipe was also used to let off steam when discontinuing pumping. The boiler, steam-pipe and receiver were made of copper, the suction and force pipes of wood. This engine sucked from a depth of sixteen feet and forced to a height of forty-two feet, the water-pipes were three inches bore and the steam-pipe one inch. The receiver held thirteen gallons and the boiler three times that quantity. Bradley states, "You may rise four of the receivers full of water in one minute," i.e. 3120 gallons per hour. The engine cost fifty pounds.

This apparatus produced an intermittent delivery of water. The model exhibited to the Royal Society, as shown in the *Philosophical Transactions*, had two receivers working alternately, whereby a continuous delivery was obtained; the regulators were opened and closed separately and the boiler was placed above a closed furnace. The engine of *The Miners Friend* is a development of the two-receiver engine; the regulators of the two receivers are linked together, so that one is closed as the other is

opened, and the branch pipe supplying the condensing water is arranged to swivel in such a manner that it may be turned first over one and then over the other receiver. In addition, an auxiliary boiler is employed whereby the main boiler may be replenished with water during the working of the engine; the auxiliary boiler is charged with water and its furnace set going; part of the water is converted into steam and the pressure generated forces the remaining water, or part of it, into the main boiler; the connection is then cut off, when the auxiliary boiler may be recharged. It is interesting to note that Savery himself designates the steam generators by the term still in common use—"boilers."

Savery considered that his engine could suck from a depth of twenty-two to twenty-six feet, and then force to a height of from sixty to eighty feet. When a greater lift was required, as in mines, two or more of the engines were to be used, one above the other. The inventor pointed out how his engine might be used to produce rotary motion, and to actuate mills, by allowing the water raised to fall over water-wheels. He suggested that it might be used on ships, but does not indicate that it was their propulsion that he had in view.

It would seem that at the date of *The Miners Friend* there were distinct prospects of the success of the invention in practice. Savery writes as if several of the engines were actually at work, "put in practice . . . with repeated success and applause," and, in referring to the use of the apparatus in coal mines, he states that the consumption of coal is so small as to be of no account, "as we have experienced"; and again, in connection with the action of the draught of the boiler furnace in assisting in the ventilation of the mine, "this I have tried and know to be true." Indeed, it is difficult to think that he would have ventured to set up a special workshop, unless the outlook had been encouraging. However, apart from the engine at Campden House, referred to above, and a similar engine at Sion Hill for the Duke of Chandos, we learn of no successful application. Engines were probably set up at mines in different parts of the country and after trial given up as unworkable. Dr. Wilkes, writing in the first half of the eighteenth century, mentions an engine set up in Staffordshire in the following terms: "Mr. Savery set down one of these engines in the Liberty of Wednesbury,

not far from Willingsworth, in order to drain what was then called the Broad Water as well as to lay the mine dry which was so much wanted.”¹ Shaw, in his *History of Staffordshire*,² gave what purported to be Dr. Wilkes’ note, but, as will be seen, he added to it considerably: “This gentleman (Savery) set one of these engines down about the year 17— in the liberty of Wednesbury, near a place called then the Broad waters, which is now dry land again. For this place being low ground, the water rose so hastily many years ago, and in such quantities from the Coal pit, that it covered some acres of land. . . . The Engine thus erected could not be brought to perfection, as the old pond of water was very great, and the springs very many and strong that kept up the body of it; and the steam when too strong tore it all to pieces: so that after much time, labour and expense, Mr. Savery was forced to give up the undertaking, and the engine was laid aside as useless; so that he may be said to have discovered a power sufficient to drain any kind of mine, but could not form an engine capable of working and making it useful.”

Shaw’s account suggests that the difficulty was to make the parts sufficiently strong. Bradley, whose favourable account of the Campden House engine has been referred to, in discussing the deficiencies of the engine erected in 1712, or soon after, at York Buildings Water-works, seems to find the working of the regulator the chief difficulty. This engine had two receivers (as in Savery’s original plan, which Bradley seems to have been unaware of). “That gentleman (Savery) tho’ he had before set up his engines with good success at Cambden House, near Kensington, was not content with the plainness of them, when he undertook so great a work as furnishing the publick with water, but doubled every part in the York-buildings engine, and by that made it impracticable for one man to work it; and it was liable to so many disorders, if a single mistake happen’d in the working of it, that at length it was look’d upon as an useless piece of work, and rejected.”³

Desaguliers, who says nothing of the difficulty of work-

¹ Copied from the Wilkes MSS. in the Salt Library at Stafford by the kindness of the librarian Mr. John W. Bradley.

² Shaw, *The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*, 1798–1801, Vol. II, p. 85.

³ R. Bradley, *Ten Practical Discourses concerning the Four Elements*, etc., 1733, p. 33.

ing the valves, refers to the difficulty of keeping the joints tight. "I have known Captain Savery, at York-Buildings, make steam eight or ten times stronger than common air; and then its heat was so great, that it would melt common soft solder; and its strength so great as to blow open several of the joints of his machine."

It will be understood that Savery's engine was not self-acting, that is to say, that the valves were opened and closed by manual labour. In regard to this, Savery, in *The Miners Friend*, assures the public that the attending and working of the engine is so far from being difficult or intricate, "that it is familiar and easie to be learned by those of the meanest capacity, in a very little time; in-somuch that I have boys of 13 or 14 years of age, who now attend and work it to perfection, and were taught to do so in a few days; and I have known some to learn to work the engine in half an hour." And again he says, "The labour of turning these two parts of the engine, viz. the regulator and the water-cock, and tending the fire, being no more than what a boys strength can perform for a day together." However, he admits that he would prefer men, as being more reliable than boys.

It is clear that the apparatus was not one in which steam could be employed with any degree of efficiency. The admission of high-pressure steam upon the surface of a body of cold water in a vessel at the temperature of the water would necessarily result in the condensation of a considerable amount of it to no useful purpose.

But to neither of these defects can the want of success of the engine fairly be attributed. There should have been no particular difficulty in working the valves by hand, seeing that the operator could take his own time about it; the consideration of the cost of the labour involved in this operation must have been a matter of little importance in those days, and the engine, although extravagant in its consumption of steam, would perform the work more cheaply than the labour of men or animals. Savery considered that he could raise as much water for eightpence as would cost a shilling with the old appliances in coal pits—a not extravagant estimate. He did not set his engine in competition with water or wind power.

Despite all the inventor's assertions as to the skill and proficiency of his workmen, the failure of his engines must be attributed in the main to imperfect workmanship and

materials. To-day there would be no difficulty in making a successful working machine to the drawings given in *The Miners Friend*; indeed, in a modified form, and with an automatic steam valve, Savery's principle is embodied in the modern pulsometer. Possibly, had Savery contented himself with forcing to small heights, and thereby avoided the use of high-pressure steam, he would have met with greater success; he fully realized that, as far as the suction effect of the apparatus was concerned, nothing was gained by increase of pressure.

So recently as about the year 1820 an engine on Savery's plan was in use in an engineer's works at Kentish Town for the purpose of lifting water to turn the water-wheel by which the machinery in the shops was driven. The valves of this engine were worked from the axle of the water-wheel. The apparatus had been in successful use for a considerable number of years.

As we have seen, Savery's apparatus, while it answered its purpose well when constructed on a small scale, met with no success in the primary application which the inventor had in view—that of pumping in mines, and it has been stated that the apparatus erected for public water supply at York Buildings about 1712 was a failure. There is no evidence that Savery in the few remaining years of his life concerned himself with the invention in any way.

By this time, however, there had appeared upon the scene another Devonian—Thomas Newcomen—who, dealing with the problem on entirely different lines, succeeded in arriving at a satisfactory solution in the atmospheric engine, an engine in which a cylinder and piston were used to work ordinary pumps.

DAWLISH PARISH CHURCH.

BY MRS. FLORA JORDAN.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1918.)

HAVING been much interested in the ancient history of East Teignmouth and its Saxon church, dedicated to St. Michael, I purposed writing a paper on that subject, but on searching all available authorities I found that Mr. Davidson, in his interesting paper "On the Early History of Dawlish," published in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1881 (Vol. XIII, p. 106), had already exhausted the MS. and other information, which I had intended to use, for a paper on East Teignmouth. Mr. Davidson evidently considered the Saxon church at that place was the parish church of Dawlish—East Teignmouth being included in the manor of Dawlish in Saxon times.

I have therefore gathered together what information I could (chiefly from the *Transcripts of the Exeter Diocesan Registers*, by the late Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph) about a church at Dawlish in ancient times.

I cannot find a single indication of a *Saxon* church at Dawlish—and therefore think that down to 1100, or thereabouts, there was only the one at East Teignmouth, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, which is mentioned in the Saxon deed of Edward the Confessor (quoted by Mr. Davidson) as one of the boundaries of Dawlish Manor. The earliest mention I can find of a church at Dawlish, as well as at East Teignmouth, is in 1148. Oliver, in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, writes, "Amongst documents in the possession of our Chapter, there is a deed of Bishop Chichester's dated Sunday, 15 August, 1148, by which he appropriates to the Canons of his Cathedral the churches of Brankescombe, St. Mary Church, *Dawlish*, *East Teignmouth*, Sidbury, Staverton, and Stoke, towards their better support. . . ."

There is an interesting mention of Dawlish Manor in a grant of 1253 (in *Bronescombe's Register*, p. 290) as follows: "Carta Henrici Regis de Warennia in Manerio de Douelis concessa." This deed was seen by Mr. Robert Jordan in 1776, and in a MS. book, written by him, we have a copy and translation of it and the following note:—"The original is in the archives of the Dean and Chapter—copied by Jeremiah Milles (Dean of Exeter), in the year 1776." Translation of the above, as follows: "Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou. To Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all Bailiffs and faithful subjects, Health—Know ye, we have granted and by this our Charter confirmed to our beloved in Christ the Dean and Chapter of Saint Peter, Exeter, that they and their successors for ever may have free warren in all their Church lands of the Manor of Dawlish which were sometime since the lands of Philip Furnell in the same manner as the ancestors of the said Philip freely and clearly had in the time of our Lord King Henry the First our great-grandfather, and which the same Philip had of the grant of our Lord King Henry the Second our grandfather," etc. (See Note I.)

In the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (mentioned among *Transcripts of Quivil's Register*, p. 323), in the year 1282, there is a report of an action on a claim by the then Vicar, John de Sancto Jacobo, to receive tithes from Sir Clement, a landowner of Dawlish and farmer of the glebe lands. On 27 November both these parties appeared in court before the official of the Bishop and also Sir Alan de Baucombe, the Procurator of the Chapter of Exeter (who were the patrons of the living), and who intervened to get both parties to compromise. Mention is made of houses at Teignmouth and Cofton which the chaplains of those places inhabited, showing that churches at Dawlish, East Teignmouth and Cofton existed at this date. (See Note II.)

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV (1288–91) we have mention of the Manors of Dawlish and East Teignmouth separately assessed, as follows:—

Manor of Doulis, valued at	£16	6	6
East Teignmouth	„	20	/-

Also the valuation of the Church and Vicarage :—

Doulis Church, valued at	£9	6	8
Tithe of same	„	18/-	8
Vicarage of same	„	106/-	8
Tithe of same	„	10/-	8

The Visitation of Dawlish Church is mentioned in the archives of the Dean and Chapter (*Transcripts of Stapeldon's Register*, p. 133) on 5 July, 1301. There is a schedule of the books, vestments, church plate, and furniture, and in such list is a mention of the patron saint, as follows :—
 “The Image of St. Gregory at the High Altar is badly sculptured and the hand is broken. . . .” This, I think, proves that the church was dedicated to St. Gregory, a fact that has been doubted, as for some years past the church has been called St. Michael's. (See Note III.)

In *Grandisson's Register* (Vol. II, p. 920) there is an interesting reference to a Vicar of Dawlish, called Sir Milo. In December, 1339, this Milo was so seriously ill that he was incapable of carrying out his duties, and Sir John Moulisshe, a chaplain, was appointed to help him—but Sir Milo died during the month, and his will was subsequently proved by this Sir Moulisshe and Milo's servant John, upon which the question arose between the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter as to which of them had the right to grant probate; finally the Dean gave way, and the Bishop granted probate. We have mention of Dawlish Parish Church and one of its dependent chapels—that is Cofton—in the year 1384, in *Brantyngham's Register* (Part I, p. 567), in an account given of an action brought by the parishioners of Cofton against John Caynok, Vicar of Dawlish, because he refused to give them any services in their chapel: and pending suit the Bishop appointed the Vicar of Kenton and his curate to serve the chapel at Cofton. (See Note IV.)

About two years later, in 1386, we find that the same John Caynok took sanctuary in the Cathedral at Exeter, whence he was dragged by certain unknown persons against whom the Bishop pronounced the greater excommunication. (See Note V.)

The following is a list of vicars, from the earliest mention of one in 1272 (in *Transcripts of Registers*) down to the latest one mentioned (in 1438) of the last published Transcript—and a few notes on each :—

- “ W.” Capellanus 22 Aug., 1272
 Is described as then Vicar of Dawlish
 and at that date obtained letters
 of Induction to the Church of
 Atherington. He was succeeded
 by—
- Robert, instituted 23 April, 1273
 Sir John de Sancto Jacobo, instituted . 21 Jan., 1278–9
 Sir David Maltone, chaplain 31 May, 1313
 Master Milo, Vicar, was taken ill, and
 a curate appointed to help him on . 22 Dec., 1339
 William de Brokelonde, “ a poor clerk,”
 was collated at Chudleigh (Auctori-
 tate Apostolica) 26 Jan., 1339–40
 He exchanged livings with—
 Sir William de Heghes (Vicar of Hal-
 berton) 14 Aug., 1341
 He exchanged benefices with—
 Sir Joceneyn de Snetesham (Rector of
 St. Mary Steps), who was instituted
 at Clyst 15 May, 1344
 Sir Thomas de Beauforest, priest, col-
 lated at Chudleigh (by lapse) upon
 presentation of the Canons of
 Exeter and others 14 Oct., 1346
 Sir Hugh de Coombe, priest, instituted
 at Chudleigh ; the mandate for his
 Induction dated 22 Jan., 1348–9
 And is directed to the Dean of Ken
 (Rector of Powderham).
 Sir John Andrew, collated at Chudleigh 1 March, 1348–9
 Sir John Payewel, priest „ „ 7 May, 1349
 Sir Robert Luttetone, priest, collated
 at Chudleigh (by lapse) 9 Aug., 1351
 Sir Robert Gilbarde, and on his death—
 Sir Thomas de Burleghe, instituted by
 Master Robert Page, at Cheriton
 Fitzpaine 19 Dec., 1381
 Sir Thomas de Wydescombe, priest, in-
 stituted at Clyst (by *President* and
 Chapter of Exeter) 13 March, 1382
 The mandate for his Induction
 directed to Official Peculiar.
 John Caynok

Thomas Fayrforde, Vicar	1411
Sir Thomas exchanged benefices with—	
Sir John Frensshe, Vicar of Broadhem- bury, instituted at Chudleigh	23 Feb., 1424
He exchanged with—	
Sir Walter Chiterwille, Rector of Hunts- ham, who was instituted at Clyst	14 Nov., 1425
Mandate for his Induction directed to the Official Peculiar.	
On his resignation,	
Sir John Sarger, chaplain, was insti- tuted at Clyst	14 Aug., 1438.

The complete list of vicars, down to present date, is set up in Dawlish Church. I have given only those whose names are recorded in the Transcripts of the Registers already published, and it is much to be hoped that someone will be found to continue Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's valuable work. Dawlish in ancient times does not seem to have been a very favourite benefice with the clergy; they were continually non-resident, and very quickly exchanged this living for another, apparently, when they had it. It is difficult to find much information about the town or church of Dawlish, so we must suppose it did not pass through very stirring times—but I have had time to look up its history only down to about 1450, and have not attempted to describe it in more modern times.

NOTES.

I.—Grant of Henry III to Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

“Henricus dei gracia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hibernia Dux Normania & Aquitaine & Comes Audegaviæ Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus præpositis Ministris & Omnibus Balivis et fidelibus suis salutem—Sciatis—nos concessimus et hac charta nostra confirmavimus dilecto nobis in Christo decano & Capitula sancti Petri Exon quod Ipsi et Successores sui imperpetuum habeant liberam Warrenam in omnibus Dominicis terris suis Manerii sui de Douelis quod aliquando fuit Phillippi de Furnelle sicut antecessores ipsiis Phillippi illam melius et liberius habu-

erunt tempore Domini Henrici Regis primi tritavi nostri et quam Idem Phillippus habuit ex confirmatione Domini Henrici Regis secundi avi nostri dumtamen terræ illæ non suit infra metas forestæ nostræ : Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum, quod ad Warrenam pertineat sine licentia et voluntate ipsorum Decani et capituli vel successorum suorum super foris facturam nostram decem Librarum. . . .”

The above relates to the grant of a free warren in the Manor of Dawlish, and the rest of the grant relates to a fair and market in the Manor of East Teignmouth. It is dated and witnessed, as follows (at end of deed) :—“ His testibus mag^{ro} Willo de Kilkenny—Archid Coventr—Joh. de Grey—Richardo de Muntfichet—Henry de Weneham—Groydone de Rocheford—Willo de Grey—Steph^o. Bauchan—Imberto Pugeys—Joh. de Geres—et aliis data per manum nostram apud Havering Octavo die Aprilis Anno regni nostri tricessimo septimo. . . .”

II.—Report of Action about Tithes.

“ Records in the Chief Court of the Church of Exeter on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Catherine the Virgin in the year of the Lord 1282.

“ Before us the Official of the Lord Bishop of Exeter in an Action between John, Vicar of the Church of Dawlish, personally appearing of the one part and Sir Clement the Farmer of Dawlish appearing in the same manner of the other part. To Wit that it would appear from the tenour of past actions that the said Vicar had sought by action at law of the said Farmer, Tithes of the profits of gardens of Peas and Beans, mortuaries and payments in lieu of arrears of Tithes and the said Farmer was on that day prepared to have contested the matter aforesaid, but the parties having consented to allow the Chapter . . . to intervene . . . an agreement has been come to as follows—that the same Vicar shall have hereafter Tithes of the profit of fruit trees in the hamlets towards the East of Langdon (Cockwood, Middlewood & Westwood, where there are still fruit gardens), in the Parish of Dawlish, the grass of the Churchyard at Dawlish, the third penny of legacies instead of arrears of Tithes—the garments of men and women by way of mortuaries (clothes of the deceased,

as burial fees) . . . the houses which the same Vicar inhabits with the appurtenances issuing from the same. Also he shall retain the houses at Cocktone (Cofton) which the Chaplain there inhabits free from all rent from this time forth together with the houses at Teignmouth which the Chaplain there inhabits, when the same Vicar is able to obtain possession of them. . . ."

III.—Visitation of Dawlish.

During the Episcopate of Bishop Bytton, on 5 July, 1301 (the Wednesday next before the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas), there was a Visitation of this Church and Parish, and in the Register an Inventory of the goods of the Church is given, which is as follows :—

A Psalter large and well written with Troper in the same volume.

Another Psalter torn and of little value.

Lessons for the whole year in two volumes with Antiphones placed among them at irregular intervals.

Likewise a Book of Antiphones by itself containing the Decrees of the Synod.

A suitable Ordinal.

A Manual, Capitularium and Collects in the same Volume.

Two Chalices gilded within and without and quite handsome.

One Missal quite suitable.

A Chief Grail with Troper and another Grail without Troper.

No Processional except in the Grail.

A new Chancel had been built by the Chapter, but it wanted a chamber.

A Pyx of Ivory for the Eucharist bound around with pure silver.

A rail or palisade for the Infirm to stand at.

A Chrismatorium made of wood without a flaw.

Seven Corporals.

Three Vestments (copes) sound, one of which does for Festivals and the others are good enough for ordinary use.

Two Albes without Chasubles.

14 Towels or Cloths, one with embroidery.

The Frontal for the High Altar is sufficient.

Two Surplices good and a third in bad repair.

Three Rochets (short surplices without sleeves, worn by servers and for clergy at Baptisms) good.

A metal Processional Cross (probably of brass) with a short and inconvenient staff.

Two Processional Candlesticks of metal very fair and goodly, and four standard Candlesticks.

Two new Banners.

A bag finely sewn with Gold Thread, the gift of the Farmer, for keeping the Paten in.

The Box (probably Poor Box) small and bound with iron.

The chain of the Censer broken.

The Image of Saint Gregory at the High Altar is badly sculptured and the hand is broken.

A leaden vessel for the Holy Water.

The Veil for Lent is sufficient.

A Pall is wanting and the Font is without a lock.

The Steps leading up to the Building are in want of repair.

IV.—As to hearing Confessions, etc., in Chapel at Cofton.

“Thomas (de Brantyngham), &c. to Roger, Vicar of the Parish Church of Kenton, and to William Skynnere, Chaplain, greeting, &c. : Forasmuch as the Chaplain of the Chapel of Cofton situate within the boundaries and limits of the Parish Church of Dawlish has been removed by reason of the Vicar of the said Church of Dawlish having made arrangements to take upon himself the sole and full charge and has for a whole year ceased to celebrate Mass and other Divine Services in the same Chapel and to administer the Sacraments. . . . In consequence of which there is a suit pending in the Court of Canterbury between the said Parishioners of the one part and the present Vicar of the Church of the other part, and while the suit is pending nothing should be done to prejudice either party. You are therefore together or individually to hear confessions of the parishioners of the same chapel . . . and to administer the Sacrament of the Eucharist on the next Easter Festival. Saving all rights of the Parish Church and Mother-Church of Dawlish, and without prejudice to the suit pending. . . .”

Dated at Clyst, 27th March (1384).

In 1385 the same Commission was given.

In 1386 the suit was still pending, and a similar Commission was given to the Rector of Mamhead.

V.—Dawlish : Violation of Sanctuary.

Denunciation against those dragging away one who had flown for Sanctuary—Case of immunity. Thomas (de Brantyngham) by Divine permission Bishop of Exeter . . . to the Dean and Canons of Exeter . . . and to the Dean and all the Vicars of Christianity Deanery, greeting. Forasmuch as according to the Canon Law and lawful Decrees, all and singular (persons) in a Church or the Churchyard of the same, unless they be common thieves and night robbers—taking refuge in a church ought to enjoy Ecclesiastical immunity. . . . Yet certain sons of perdition of whose names we have not yet been fully informed recently rashly laid violent hands on a certain Sir John Caynoke a clerk and priest tonsured and habited in clerical attire being in our Cathedral at Exeter and enjoying Ecclesiastical immunity as we have been informed on trustworthy evidence . . . and him they arrested, assaulted and forcibly detained, having by so doing without cause infringed Ecclesiastical liberty and immunity and have now rendered themselves liable to incur sentence of greater excommunication. Moreover their own souls are in great danger, they have set a pernicious example to others, have committed a grievance on the said John, and committed a violent infringement of Ecclesiastical liberty.

The Bishop therefore commanded that in the Cathedral and all churches in the city of Exeter sentence was to be pronounced, and the delinquents were to be excommunicated until they came forward and delivered themselves up.

TORBAY AND ITS RAISED BEACHES.

BY A. R. HUNT, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1913.)

Preface.

THE following paper was written under the complete misapprehension that Mr. Jukes-Browne, when writing in our *Transactions* on the subject of Torbay, was acquainted with my papers dealing with that subject. This appeared probable, as he referred to my *Notes of Torbay*, published in 1878. I concluded that Mr. Jukes-Browne did not refer to my other papers, either because he did not agree with them, or considered them unworthy of notice. In consequence of this belief the present paper has been treated very much as a reconsideration of my previously published work.

To my great surprise Mr. Jukes-Browne commences a letter in the May number of the *Geological Magazine* with the words: "If Mr. A. R. Hunt desires to be an effective critic and not a mere needless fault-finder he should not base an argument on ancient history and ignore modern research." He further writes that "apparently he has not realized that the whole question of the age of the raised beaches in Devon and Cornwall has entered an entirely new phase since the discovery that the raised beach of Gower (in South Wales) is older than the local glacial deposits" (*Geol. Mag.*, 1913, p. 236). Mr. Jukes-Browne has thus clearly overlooked my paper in our *Transactions* of 1903, which commences with the following words: "Mr. Tiddeman's evidence of the glacial age of the raised beaches of the Gower Peninsula has reopened the whole question of the raised beaches of the South-West of England" (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1903, p. 318). As a worker on the raised beach question, it has been my business to keep up with modern research, and to keep in touch with modern discoveries; so it seems needless to twit me with relying

on ancient history and ignoring modern research. I may say that in March last I wrote a letter to the *Geological Magazine* on the raised beach question, which appeared as an article. In April a very important article appeared, exactly on the same subject, by Mr. H. Dewey, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey. This in May was followed by Mr. Jukes-Browne and by Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, the latter a leading authority. Had I been aware that Mr. Dewey was about to publish I should have held back. My chief reason for writing was my fear lest the subject would be shelved. Whether under all these circumstances the following paper is now worth printing I must leave to others to decide.

Torbay and its Raised Beaches.

At the Jubilee Meeting of the Devonshire Association, held at Exeter last year, a paper was submitted by Mr. Jukes-Browne, F.R.S., entitled "The Making of Torbay."

As only extracts of the paper were read and the author was not present discussion was not possible; but, as I had read three papers to this Association bearing on the subject, it was suggested at the time that I might perhaps add a further communication on the questions then raised, to be submitted to our next meeting.

Besides my own papers our late member Mr. A. Somervail read a paper at our Ashburton meeting in 1896 entitled "Prehistoric Torbay."

From the year 1871 to 1886 I made rough notes on board my boat, especially when dredging, of all sorts of points bearing directly or indirectly on Torbay, its beaches and its bottom. The evidence thus collected was of the most miscellaneous description, and I made some use of it in my paper on the "Raised Beach on the Thatcher Rock" in 1888.

In 1888 I placed a specimen case of significant shells from the Thatcher raised beach on the table of the Section C Committee at Bath, offering no paper on the subject, and the same year the Devonshire Association published my communication on that beach, with more special reference to its shells and their teaching. That paper was critically reviewed by my friend the late Mr. Dan Pidgeon at the Geological Society in 1896 (*Quar. Journ. Geo. Soc.*, Vol. XLI, p. 17); and I discussed some of his objections

in my "Notes and Comments on the Raised Beaches of Torbay and Sharkham Point," read at Sidmouth in 1903 (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 318).

The question of the geology of Torbay, as included in the more general question of the geology of the English Channel, was, I believe, first started by Mr. R. A. C. Austen, F.R.S., afterwards Godwin-Austen, in 1849 (published in 1850), in his paper "On the Valley of the English Channel" (*Quar. Journ. Geo. Soc.*, 1850, p. 69).

Mr. Godwin-Austen speaks of "the valley of the Channel being due to depression and not to excavation" (p. 87), and contends that "Torbay, which is a portion of an east and west depression, has its recent age defined by the marine beds resting on the lines of elevation which bound it" (p. 71).

Mr. Godwin-Austen's contention for the Channel bed apparently is that it is a depression, not by subsidence and erosion, but by faulting; and the same is apparently his explanation of Torbay. From this view I respectfully dissented in 1888 (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XX, p. 245, note).

In 1888 I argued that the muds and clays of the submerged forest beds did not militate against the hypothesis that Torbay was "carved out of sandstone" which "still forms the rock foundation on which its waters rest," because "these deposits, on the erosion of the coast-line, would only be preserved in the valleys, whilst the intervening highlands would be cut through their component rock" (*loc. cit.*, p. 235).

All local geologists have been familiar with the idea of Torbay valleys, and especially the drowned valley at Goodrington, which was proved to amount to at least seventy feet when the Torbay and Dartmouth Railway was made (afterwards South Devon Railway, and now G.W.R.).

Thus up to last year, 1912, there were two theories as to the making of Torbay before geologists, viz. :—

(1) That it is a faulted depression ;

(2) That it is an area of marine erosion cut horizontally through hills and valleys, and, chiefly for reasons given, cut out of sandstone rocks. Also, I may say, cut in different stages, as evidenced by the plateaux of the different promontories, such as Corbons, Livermead, and Roundham Heads.

Mr. Jukes-Browne commences his paper with the words, "It is somewhat surprising that no one has attempted to explain the existence of Torbay, or to write an account of the stages through which it may have passed in the course of its formation; yet so far as I can ascertain no such attempt has been made" (p. 718).

But truly the question has been before geologists since 1849, that is to say for sixty-four years. Moreover, conjectural accounts are not very desirable in science.

In a lecture delivered to the Torquay Natural History Society on 11 February, 1889, I used these words: "And this leads us to another interesting point, viz. the making of Torbay."

In the case of this problem of Torbay, I attacked from the sea, from the marine phenomenon of sea-beaches and sea-bottoms, from the charts, and from erosion. Mr. Jukes-Browne has attacked from the Geological map as a base. The result is that Mr. Jukes-Browne makes an area of Torbay within a triangle enclosed between a line drawn from Torquay pier to about a mile from Berry Head, and another from Hope's Nose to the same point, with the northern shore of Torbay between Torquay pier and Hope's Nose as base. He makes this area to consist of Devonian rocks, being a prolongation of the same rocks on the shore. I made this area, from the vicinity of the Thatcher and Orestone Rocks towards the south, sandstone; or, more generally speaking, Permian (then considered Trias).

I am sorry that our two lines of inquiry have failed to agree. There seems nothing for it but for Mr. Jukes-Browne to discover some substantial flaw in my evidence, or for me to do the like by his. Even so, neither of us need even then be right!

West of his triangle, to as far south as near Saltern Cove, Mr. Jukes-Browne agrees with me, as to the floor of Torbay being Permian. In defining this Permian submarine area Mr. Jukes-Browne refers to its southern boundary as being "partly a prolongation of the fault by which the Permian is faulted against the Staddon Grits south of Paignton, and partly an extension of the fault north of Saltern Cove" (p. 772). In the case of the first-named fault he expresses disagreement with the Survey map.

It may be noted that if the Permian sandstones are faulted against the "Staddon Grits" in "Roundham Bay," they are also resting unconformably on them, adjoining

the remarkable fault at Saltern Cove. That fault is one of the exhibition geological sections of South Devon, as the "Staddon Grits" (locally known as the Warberry Grits), with the Permian sandstones resting unconformably on them, are faulted against the Upper Devonian, with its Budesheim fauna, of *Cardiola retrostriata*, and other fossils.

All the three sets of rocks are red, in some shade, and the actual faulted junction is obscured by the vegetation and talus.

The sandstones at this point are just a facing of rock which has so far escaped marine erosion; a few yards more filched by the waves and this extraordinary and celebrated section would cease to exist.

Mr. Jukes-Browne, referring to this fault in or north of Saltern¹ Cove, writes as follows:—

"I believe this fault to be a more important one than would be imagined from the Geological Survey map; it probably runs westward through Goodrington, cutting off the two small north and south faults which are marked on the map, and it probably also extends for some distance eastward beneath the floor of the Bay" (p. 721).

* Here, in eight lines, we find one "I believe" and two probabilities, yet no reference to the literature of the subject.

Mr. Ussher mentions this fault in the *Torquay District Survey Memoir*, p. 26, but on p. 106 he points out that owing to talus, etc., it is not clearly seen, either in the cliff or in the adjacent railway cutting, and that further west the evidence is very unsatisfactory.

The importance of the fault in one respect cannot be overrated, as it entirely upset the then working hypothesis of the Geological Survey. In the cutting to the northward of the fault I had once collected Lower Devonian fossils with Mr. Whidborne, and afterwards I incidentally spoke of the cutting to Mr. Ussher as Lower Devonian. He turned sharply on me, ejaculating, "Upper Devonian, you mean." "No," said I, "I mean Lower Devonian." That fact turned out to be most inconvenient to the then favoured doctrine.

We will now examine the eastern boundary of Mr. Jukes-Browne's submarine sandstone area. He tells us that "the junction of the Permian sandstone and the

¹ The term "Saltern" is not locally recognized; and the exact limits of the cove are somewhat indefinite.

Devonian limestone [of the Waldon Hill] is intersected in the cliff at the east end of Abbey Terrace on the Torbay Road, and *it appears to be a fault*. The course of this fault is not shown on the Geological Survey map, and the inland boundary for about three-quarters of a mile has the appearance of an undisturbed outcrop. Mr. Ussher's memoir gives no explanation of this apparent inconsistency, but I believe his mapping to be correct, and that the fault is continued inland through the Permian itself to the boundary-line on the west of Chapel Hill, which is probably a faulted line. . . .

"The Permian beds were banked up against this slope [the Waldon Hill], and at some subsequent time were displaced by a fault which dropped them to a still lower level. Consequently I regard the boundary exposed in the Torbay Road as a fault which traverses a steep, sloping junction of limestone and sandstone.

"It is only reasonable to suppose that this faulted boundary-line was continued for some distance to the south-east" (p. 723).

Here we have an "appearance," a "believe," a "regard," and a "reasonable." The difficulty that I find in Mr. Jukes-Browne's submarine delimitation of his Permian sandstone area is that it is based on a long series of uncertainties. For instance, the junction between the New Red sandstones and the limestone behind the old turnpike on the Torbay Road, Torquay, has been usually regarded as an almost typical fault. Mr. Ussher, in the *Survey Memoir of Torquay*, p. 62, dismisses it as follows: "Behind Abbey Crescent the cliff seems to be a slickenside, along a faulted junction with the New Red rocks." Mr. Jukes-Browne casts some doubt as to the junction being faulted. Mr. Ussher only doubted the slickenside. The Geological map leaves the character of the boundary of the sandstones to Chapel Hill open, there probably being insufficient evidence. Mr. Jukes-Browne suggests "that the fault is continued inland through the Permian itself to the boundary-line on the west of Chapel Hill, which is probably a faulted line" (p. 723).

The presence of an important fault through the sandstones, independent of their junction with the limestones, seems to be purely conjectural, and not more than a matter of belief. Although Mr. Jukes-Browne's numerous conjectures would be well worth consideration individually,

it is impossible to build up a trustworthy edifice on such a number of probabilities, however probable each of them individually may be. I have myself always found it unsafe to base a single step on conjecture. The advance must be from ascertained fact.

With the submarine area of Permian rocks indicated on Mr. Jukes-Browne's map I fully agree, but not with their limiting boundaries either on the south or east.

We will now examine the evidence for Mr. Jukes-Browne's conjectural prolongation of the Torquay promontory of Devonian rocks to within about a mile of Berry Head.

Mr. Jukes-Browne states in his postscript that, "It is almost certain that the limestone of Daddy Hole and Rockend was bounded on the south side by Eifelian shales, upturned vertically, beyond which there may have been a tract of Meadfoot shales, just as there is on the northern side" (p. 731).

The obtuse limestone promontory of Daddy Hole faces south, the east and west line running from the west corner of Meadfoot beach to "London Bridge" under Rockend. I have never heard a rumour of any known evidence for the existence of shales or slates to the southward of the Daddy Hole limestones.

Mr. Jukes-Browne cites two or three of my dredging notes published in 1878, and clearly misconceives one of them.

He says, that "Mr. A. R. Hunt . . . found a reef running from the Shag Rock in a south-eastern direction for 450 yards and consisting of slates and grits like those of the Kilmorie shore."

On reference, I find I wrote :—

"From the 'Shag,' which is a limestone rock, a reef runs off in a south-easterly direction for some four hundred and fifty yards, over the highest point of which there is less than a fathom of water at low spring tides. This reef is composed of slate rock or grit, such as we find at Meadfoot, and does not correspond in that respect with the Shag Rock of which it seems a continuation" ("Notes on Torbay," *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1878, p. 194).

Pengelly was always most insistent on quotations being verbatim, and the above is a curious instance of the necessity of that precaution. When I read Mr. Jukes-Browne's

version I doubted whether I could have possibly used the word "south-eastern" in a nautical note. However, I had better use parallel columns in this case :—

Mr. Jukes-Browne.

Mr. A. R. Hunt found a reef running from the Shag Rock in a south-eastern direction for 450 yards.

Consisting of slates and grits like those of the Kilmorie shore (p. 720).

Text.

From the "Shag," which is a limestone rock, a reef runs off in a south-easterly direction for some four hundred and fifty yards.

This reef is composed of slate rock or grit, such as we find at Meadfoot.

The false impression given by the quotation is surprising, considering the apparently slight variations in the language.

I certainly did not claim to "find" the reef, especially the sunken rock known as "Morris Rogue." If a boating man navigated Torbay without knowing Morris Rogue, that rock would soon, likely enough, find him !

In defining the rock as slate *or* grit I obviously avoided a positive description. To describe two varieties of rock, both slate *and* grit, would have been to record the presence of both the varieties of rock occurring at Meadfoot and Kilmorie.

The terms "south-eastern" and "south-easterly" are to a certain extent interchangeable ; but used adverbially to indicate direction or motion towards a point, such as steering a course, I think south-easterly would be the correct term and "south-eastern," at any rate, inappropriate. Mr. Jukes-Browne restricts the reef, on my supposed authority, to 450 yards. I do not know its exact termination, but stated it to be *some* 450 yards.

In dealing with bay-making generally, Mr. Jukes-Browne observes that "a bay often occupies the site of a valley or lowland. It may be objected that Torbay with its square-cut outline does not present the appearance of a drowned valley, and that no wide valley opens into it" (p. 718).

Now, as I have already observed, every local geologist knows, and has known for years, that in the very bight of Torbay the Goodrington Valley is a drowned valley, at least seventy feet deep. So well is this known that Mr. Somervail, in his "Prehistoric Torbay" (*Trans. Devon.*

Assoc., 1896), refers to it incidentally in connection with submerged forests, but without specifying locality.

The late Mr. D. Pidgeon, F.G.S., referred to this submerged valley in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Vol. XLI, p. 17; and in 1906, in my report to the Commissioners on Coast Erosion, I used these words:—
“Goodrington Sands bar the waves from one of the drowned valleys of Devon.”

I may mention that the borings were not made by the G.W.R. Co., but by the Torbay and Dartmouth Railway Company, which made the line. My report was supplementary and not for publication.

Under the heading “Physical Features of Pliocene Time . . . before it was invaded by the Pleistocene sea,” Mr. Jukes-Browne reconstructs the drainage of the Torbay valleys. Commencing with the Torre Valley stream he brings into it, in the following order, the Cockington, Hollacombe, Barcombe, and Paignton brooks, “and lastly the stream which discharges into the bay through Goodrington Sands.” This brook he continues “in its easterly course till it joined the Torre Valley stream, and the two united to form a single river” (p. 724). This Goodrington surface-drainage is now seventy feet or more above the valley of the Pleistocene Goodrington river, which, from the depth of its valley, must have been the master stream of Torbay, and not a tributary of any other.

However much the beds of the streams may have been lowered since Pliocene times there is no evidence that the relative levels of the stream valleys were not proportionate to what they were later on.

With reference to the Torbay raised beaches Mr. Jukes-Browne has the following paragraph, which I must quote *in extenso*:—

“The age of these beaches has been fairly well settled by the determination of the date of similar beaches in South Wales. There the beach material is in places overlain by deposits of Glacial Age, and, as I have elsewhere pointed out, the Gower beaches probably belong to an early date in the Ice Age, because they occur so far south that conditions favouring the production of glaciers in that area are only likely to have prevailed at the time of greatest ice extension. Consequently the beaches testify to a sub-

sidence which culminated either just before or during the epoch of maximum glaciation " (p. 726).

Here we have one "probably" and one "likely." Now by a curious coincidence I was present when Mr. Tiddeman, F.R.S., made his important announcement of the glacial or interglacial age of the South Wales beaches to the geological world at Bradford in 1900. In 1903 I brought the subject before this Association in a paper commencing with the words: "Mr. Tiddeman's evidence of the glacial age of the raised beaches of the Gower Peninsula has reopened the whole question of the raised beaches of the South and West of England" ("Notes and Comments on the Raised Beaches of Torbay, etc.," *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1903, p. 318).

I pointed out how Prof. James Geikie, F.R.S., has shown that on both sides of the Forth the 25-30 feet beach is cut into "clay beds belonging unquestionably to the glacial series," with here and there the gravel and sand of the old beach lying upon the denuded clay-beds (*Great Ice Age*, p. 313). And I might have added that the same authority reports the occurrence of Neolithic flint in a canoe in a deposit correlated with the 25-30 foot beach (*Great Ice Age*, 313).

To return to Mr. Tiddeman, he observes:—

"The survey of Gower has now established, I think I may say, incontestably:—

"1. That the raised beach is Pre- or Inter-Glacial.

"2. That the bone-beds which rest upon it in the caves are continuous with the earlier 'head' or debris which lies above it along the coast, and which consists of limestone fragments.

"3. That Glacial Drift again lies over this.

"4. This in turn is often covered by a later deposit of 'head'" (*Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, 1900, p. 761).

Mr. Tiddeman records the fact that Dr. Falconer and others noted that *Elephas antiquus* and *Rhinoceros hemitæchus* were included in the Gower Cave fauna.

In 1890 Mr. Lamplugh, in the final report of a committee appointed to explore an ancient sea-beach near Bridlington Quay, published an amended list of the fossils, and among these are *Elephas antiquus*, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* (alias *hemitæchus*), and Hippopotamus. These were all from the "old beach," and overlain by glacial deposits. The old

beach itself is almost at the existing beach-level, but is apparently protected by rubble. Mr. Lamplugh expresses the opinion, for reasons given, that "the Sewerby cliff-beds . . . must have pre-dated any actual glaciation of the east coast" (*Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, 1890, p. 377).

As *E. antiquus*, *R. hemitechus*, and Hippopotamus were Pliocene or early Pleistocene mammals, when England was continental and climate warm, so they might naturally be trapped when England was insulated, and there is no difficulty in accounting for the position of their remains under subsequent glacial deposits.

It will be observed that Dr. Strahan in his paper on South Wales ("Geology in the Field," 1910, pp. 852, 853), when referring to the Gower Caves, does not mention either *Elephas primigenius* or *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* as occurring in either Bacon Hole or Mitchin Hole; and it is these pachyderms, so abundant in Kent's Cavern, that we have to try to correlate with the levels and climates indicated by the Torbay raised beaches.

Mr. Jukes-Browne refers the Torbay beaches to a period of extreme glaciation; and, after the sea reached that level, he does not consider that it receded beyond the 100 feet line. This is one difficulty, e.g. :—

"We may safely assume that the whole of the Torbay area was again converted into land, and that the coast-line of later Pleistocene time lay near the submarine contour of 100 feet, which is engraved on the new series of one-inch Ordnance maps" (*loc. cit.*, p. 728).

Here we have a crucial assumption. From the chart point of view the suggested sea margin is at the seventeen fathom line, and this would be some eight fathoms short of the rise requisite to make England continental. But why this limit of 100 feet? Mr. Worth tells us that the drowned valley of the Dart has been tested to 125 feet (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1904, p. 303). Close outside Berry Head we have a trough-like depression of 144 feet, and the Hamoaze at Plymouth has been proved to 150 feet.

If even 150 feet were the limit of the rise of the land, we should have the sea margin at 25 fathoms instead of 17; and 25 fathoms would suffice to connect our island with the continent between Calais and the Goodwins. Mr. Jukes-Browne's assumption of an extreme 100 feet rise is clearly not justified, even by the local soundings off Berry Head, and it would make the presence of Late Pleis-

tocene mammals in our caves inexplicable, whereas the single sounding of 144 feet (not on rock, but on mud) close to Berry Head, almost, if not quite, suffices ; while the 150 foot sounding at Plymouth (which, though it gives us a minimum rise, does not limit its further extent) does fully suffice.

Although *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* has been found in a cave at St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey, that does not help us much, as a rise of no more than about 30 feet would connect Jersey with the mainland of France.

With reference to the occurrence of raised beaches, Mr. Jukes-Browne states categorically, that :—

“ No trace of such a beach, however, has been found along the western side of the Bay . . . ” and “ no trace of a raised beach has been found north of Hope's Nose ” (p. 727).

Most geologists would agree with him, but *per contra* we may note that Professor Prestwich with equal confidence states : “ The beach and head reappear in the cliff east of Dawlish ” ; and again, “ In Torbay there are small portions of a raised beach near Paignton, and another south of Brixham. They are about 30 feet above sea-level, and present no new features ” (*Quar. Journ. Geo. Soc.*, 1893, p. 279).

To pass such assertions unnoticed is like invading an enemy's country and leaving his fortresses intact and unmasked.

I have discussed Prof. Prestwich's Paignton raised beach in the *Geological Magazine*, 1895, p. 405. I conclude that the deposit taken for a beach at Paignton is a remarkable bed of stones in the Permian sandstone of Roundham Head. Of Dawlish I cannot speak. As no part of Torbay lies south of Brixham I do not know whether Prof. Prestwich referred to one of the Torbay beaches or that at Sharkham Point, south of Brixham, but also outside Torbay. In any event, a height of 30 feet for a raised-beach shelf or platform would be remarkable, as this height does not seem to be attained by any such shelf in the neighbourhood. The thickness of beach-material on a shelf is an uncertain quantity, greatly varied by storms from time to time. One of the greatest difficulties in the collection and comparison of scientific evidence, fragmentary as it usually is, is the lack of the common denominator. I

have often pointed this out in the case of geology and physics.

In the present case Mr. Jukes-Browne has reconstructed Torbay from the Geological Survey map and the Ordnance Survey marine contours. I have approached the subject from the sea and with the charts. We soon find our fractions hard to compare. For instance, Mr. Jukes-Browne tells us that as the present coast-line near Berry Head House is about half a mile south of the trough (of his Torbay river), the opposite coast may have been about half a mile on the other side of it ; that is " about a mile short of Berry Head House " (p. 728).

Now if we examine the chart of Torbay we shall find no indication of the trough of the Torre Valley Torbay river, but we do see that the remarkably deep water swings round Berry Head, with 100 feet on a rocky bottom, within 200 yards of the point to the eastward. This deep water swings round in the direction not of the Torre Valley, but of the Goodrington Valley. The trough can be traced at about 2500 feet north of the old Battery. As the soundings in Torbay are now recorded in feet and not fathoms, it is easy to get the most accurate contours. Neither the 40 feet nor the 60 feet contours afford the smallest indication of the trough indicated on Mr. Jukes-Browne's map, which is not far from north (magnetic).

If we now pass to the suggested coast-line at the time of the Thatcher and Hope's Nose raised beaches we find Mr. Jukes-Browne writing as follows : —

After speaking of " the small bay in which the Thatcher and Hope's Nose beaches were formed," we are told that :—

" Beyond this bay would be another promontory formed by an eastward continuation of Hope's Nose, and probably including the Oar Stone, for all the intervening sea-floor is marked ' rock ' on the Admiralty Chart . . ." (p. 728).

The following is what I wrote in 1888 :—

" That the beaches on the Thatcher and at Hope's Nose were in one and the same little creek or bay is very evident, but their relation to the Orestone is not so clear " (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1888, p. 251).

(3) " The Thatcher and Hope's Nose beaches were connected with a rocky coast-line, abounding in rock-loving

littoral shells, but were also near the bight of an *important sand bay* " (*loc. cit.*, p. 252). I now add the italics.

The objection to Mr. Jukes-Browne's hypothetical restoration is a purely marine one. If we carried the old coast-line from Hope's Nose to the Orestone, and then turned it northward round the Orestone as a headland, we should have a small, deep inlet in which all the beach deposits would be purely local, and which no shingle could enter from the northward. If, on the other hand, we accepted the same writer's southern restoration, all shingle would be trapped by his inlet of the "Torbay River" and by the inlet to Fishcombe Point. After the lapse of thirty-five years I can only reaffirm the fact that the problem of the beaches as beaches is not clear. Let us look at the facts. Near Hope's Nose we have two beaches to deal with, viz. Hope's Nose, so called (for it is not at the point), and the Thatcher. Near Brixham we have the Berry Head beach (also not at that point) and that at Fishcombe Point (not Churston Cove). With respect to the heights of the beaches Mr. Jukes-Browne gives Hope's Nose 20 feet and the Thatcher about 15 feet, in each case measuring from the base of the beach or rock platform.

Owing to variation in tidal heights beaches are hard to measure, but I find that in July, 1887, I gave Hope's Nose 24 feet and the Thatcher 16 or 17 feet ("Raised Beaches of Torbay, etc.," *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XXXV, p. 333).

Mr. Jukes-Browne estimates the difference in heights as 5 feet, and I estimated it at from 7 to 8 feet. He does not give the height of the Berry Head beach, but speaks of one "near Churston Cove, where it is also about 15 feet." However, as I discussed this question of levels at some length at our Sidmouth meeting in 1903, more especially with reference to certain pebbles of the Berry Head beach, I may as well restate my conclusions, e.g. :—

"Those two pebbles require a reconstruction of the ancient land and coast-line almost sufficient, to adopt Mr. Kruger's phraseology, 'to stagger humanity.'"

Mr. Jukes-Browne tells us that his "idea of the Torbay area at the epoch of the raised beaches is indicated on the map" (p. 728).

The main assumption is that the beaches were all contemporaneous. In 1903 I pointed out how much high-tide, mid-tide, and low-tide beaches may vary in height; but

I may say that in Torbay and its neighbourhood we have to deal with beach ledges or platforms against cliffs notched out of compact limestone, at levels varying (according to my estimation) from 15 feet 5 inches at Sharkham Point to 24 feet at Hope's Nose, all measured above high-water spring tide. One explanation is this. The highest levels were cut at the highest sea-level attained; as the land rose the lower levels were cut, by which time coast erosion may have exposed new coast-lines to the waves, which were protected when the sea was at higher levels. This would account for the exposed Sharkham Point beach outside Berry Head being at the lowest level, where we might have expected the highest level. These local variations in height raise some of the most difficult beach questions.

Mr. Jukes-Browne in his reconstruction of the bottom of Torbay carries his Torquay promontory of Lower and Middle Devonians to about a mile north of Berry Head, making that portion of the Bay Devonian slates or limestones. He also runs an east and west fault from north of Saltern Cove across the Bay, making all south of that line Devonian rocks too. He arrives at these results from a study of the terrestrial geology of the district. Approaching the subject from an entirely different direction I came to an equally different conclusion. So long ago as 1884, in a paper to the Linnean Society, I wrote :—

“In past ages, as evidenced by the raised beach on the islet known as the Thatcher, the dominant cockles of the locality were neither *C. aculeatum* or *C. tuberculatum*, but *C. echinatum* and *C. edule*. There is plenty of geological evidence that in those days the sandstone cliffs were far more extensive than now, and the supply of sand in consequence more abundant” (*Journal Linnean Soc.*, 1884, p. 262).

Then in 1888 I wrote :—

“(7) The neighbouring coast-line was chiefly composed of Triassic sandstone, which supplied abundance of sand to a coast-line fringed with sandy beaches and shallow waters stretching away from Hope's Nose to the north-eastward” (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1888, p. 252).

Then, lastly, so far back as 1878, I wrote :—

“The sunken limestone and slate rocks of Torbay prove also that where they exist the Triassic sandstones, which

by the position of their remains appear to have formerly filled the greater part of the Bay, can never have been present to any great depth" (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1878, p. 195).

But the remarkable thing is that over the whole area which Mr. Jukes-Browne allots to his Devonian peninsula there is not a single suggestion of rock-bottom beyond the vicinity of the northern shores of Torbay. This fact is clearly brought out in my 1888 paper. It is to me inconceivable that a large area of rocks so resisting as grits and limestones should have disappeared entirely, leaving no vestige behind on the existing sea-bottom. In the vicinity of the northern shore of Torbay these rocks are very much in evidence. But besides the absence on the bottom of Torbay of relics of the hard rocks, we have what is equally important, viz. the presence of relics on the shore and on the beaches of the soft rocks, viz. the Permian sands and sandstones. This evidence Mr. Jukes-Browne entirely ignores in his map, not indicating a trace of the sandstones in the area of his so-called "Southern Plateau." Here I may cite a few lines from my above-mentioned 1889 lecture, e.g. :—

"And this leads us to another interesting point in the making of Torbay.

"Let us take up the thread of the erosion story again and see how it affects Torbay.

"Berry Head was originally a hard limestone barrier, encased in soft red sandstone. Go into the quarries on the north face and you will see fissures and cracks filled with the red rock, showing what once existed there; on the east face the same; south of Berry Head the same; namely at the islet called, I think, the Inner Cod; and lastly on the very surface of the limestone plateau just east of Mudstone Bay there is a considerable remnant of the red sandstone. This red rock originally formed the coast-line to the eastward of Berry Head before Torbay existed."

Fourteen years later, in the *Survey Memoir of the Torquay District*, p. 182, Mr. Ussher runs over the same subject with sundry additions. He mentions the red sandstone in small outliers, potholes, and fissures at Ivy Cove, near Fishcombe Point, Berry Head, near the ropery and paint works, and between Brixham and Durl Head. Then further west we have traces of the sandstones at Dartmouth, a

larger outlier at Slapton, and an outlier at Thurlstone in Bigbury Bay ; and Mr. Hansford Worth has shown us that the Eddystone reef rises out of the New Red sandstone rocks on the floor of the English Channel.

However, the same subject was often referred to by Pengelly, and in considerable detail in his paper "The Triassic Outliers of Devonshire" (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. I, v, p. 49).

At Torre Abbey we find Permian sandstones on the tidal strand on the north side of the bay, and we also find dykes of the same rock on the tidal strand between Brixham and Berry Head on the south side of the bay. It is a fair presumption that these remnants were portions of one connected whole.

ON THE NEW GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF DARTMOOR.

BY A. R. HUNT, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1913.)

IN the course of my occasional geological communications to the Devonshire Association, especially since 1889, I have often sincerely regretted the general avoidance of criticism and mutual correction; as one result of this seems to be that geological literature tends towards becoming more and more an undigested record of independent and often discordant opinions.

Last year the Memoir of the Geological Survey, on the Geology of Dartmoor, was published; compiled from the notes and observations of eight distinguished geologists.

This new Survey Memoir, on the Geology of Dartmoor, provides for me the long-desired opportunity of comparing my own local observations with those of more experienced and specially trained workers.

There are, however, one or two special advantages enjoyed by those resident in any particular locality. An immense amount of detailed, and often trivial, evidence is repeatedly brought before them, which visitors in the district will probably not have the chance of seeing at all. This evidence is occasionally exceptional and apparently conflicting, not to say contradictory.

I have always received the greatest assistance and courtesy from the officers of the Survey, both officially and individually, and any comments I may have to make will be offered in the friendliest spirit possible. Indeed, my interest in the subject is largely owing to the fact that Dr. Teall, when petrologist of the Survey, lent me a collection of the Jermyn Street slides to study at my leisure.

I will first refer to a somewhat important slip due to a pure oversight.

In describing the Normal Granite, Messrs. Flett and Dewey write—"It is remarkably rich in inclusions, which have been described by Sorby and Hunt. They contain a mobile bubble, one or more cubical crystals and sometimes two distinct fluids one within the other" (*loc. cit.* p. 40). Reference is made to my paper in the *Geological Magazine*, 1894, p. 97.

In that paper, p. 103, I figure in one illustration five groups of inclusions, viz. (1) Quartz in Culm state; (2) quartz in Trowlesworthite; (3) quartz in granite trawled in the English Channel; (4) Normal Dartmoor Granite, Heytor quarries; (5) liquid inclusions in Apatite, enclosed in quartz in Trowlesworthite. Of these five specimens, only one is of Dartmoor normal granite; and No. (3), the one with two liquids, is specifically stated to be figured "*for comparison*" (p. 104).

I have always maintained that two characteristics of Dartmoor granite are: first, the very general *presence* of common salt throughout the whole district, and second, the apparent *absence* of any trace of carbonic acid, which is the only second liquid I have ever myself seen in an inclusion.

Dr. Sorby no doubt laid great stress on double liquids and saline inclusions, but I do not remember that he recorded any occurrence of double liquids in the Dartmoor area.

The precise significance of the presence or absence of gases and liquids, still remains to be ascertained. At present the facts may be recorded for possible future use.

My own connection with the Dartmoor problem is very much that of an outsider. As such I have endeavoured to obey, and follow the trumpets; but they have given forth sadly uncertain sounds. In recounting my own experience, I do not wish to seem unduly frivolous when dealing with so serious a subject. But I feel like a bewildered puppy quite unable to locate the direction whence the whistle comes. To explain. When Mr. W. A. E. Ussher was surveying the district south of the Moor in or about 1888, he was very much perplexed as to the relation of the granite to the sedimentary rocks, and, in a paper to this Association, he suggested a laccolithic origin, just as a working hypothesis, until further information could be obtained by others who might not suffer like himself

from "a lack of light on the subject" (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XX, p. 157).

By the time he had got other geologists well in tow after his laccolitic tug, Mr. Ussher entirely abandoned the idea as untenable; and he openly scouted it on the occasion of the Geologists' Association's Dartmoor excursion in 1899, when I had the privilege to act as guide.

Now, in the Memoir on Dartmoor, we read:—

"This granite probably forms a gigantic laccolite or intruded lake of molten rock, of which the upper surface was no great height above the present surface of the Moor . . ." (p. 27).

As the elvans penetrate the adjacent, and the assumed overlying, carboniferous rocks, and the Permian sandstones were not in existence, I cannot understand myself how that single rock-formation avoided falling into this liquid lake: for very liquid it must have been if we may judge from the way that the granitic material occasionally penetrates the culm rocks, through joint planes apparently in contact. To avoid this difficulty I suggested the possibility of an ancient foundation-granite, reconstituted in Carboniferous times. The idea being to obtain some foundation on which to deposit the sedimentary rocks, and also to account for the fine granites which invade both the normal granite and the sedimentaries. I am not myself sufficiently conversant with stratigraphical geology to understand why the Geological Surveyors have adopted the hypothesis which their former surveyor deemed inadequate. But in addition to the laccolitic and foundation-granite ideas, Mr. R. N. Worth proposed his well-known suggestion that the Dartmoor granite was the source of supply of a great volcano of which the present granitic area is the basal remnant.

Lieut.-General McMahon, in 1893, while criticizing Mr. Ussher, suggested that the marginal fine-grained granites were caused by "traction and friction against the sides of the vent [which] broke up the larger crystals and increased the heat, and consequent fluidity" (*Q.J.G.S.*, Vol. XLIX, p. 393).

This purely volcanic explanation is to my mind summarily vetoed, by the evidence of the liquid inclusions that the temperature of the granitic magma was not volcanic; at any rate on the eastern side of the granite exposure.

However, "be as't will," as Devonians say, the Survey Memoir makes no attempt to judge betwixt Mr. R. N. Worth, Lieut.-General McMahon, and myself, or to combat any difficulties ; but falls back on a probable laccolite. We are thus officially where we were five-and-twenty years ago.

Some of the suggestions made in the Survey Memoir seem to me most illuminating and explanatory, such, for instance, that of snow-slides : but many of the conclusions seem to me at variance with those I have arrived at and expressed since 1889.

As this Association may reasonably call me to account for the views I have published, I will endeavour to review a few of those of most importance.

The report of the excursion of the Geologists' Association, for which report I am partly responsible as the sole guide mentioned, will afford a concise basis to start from.

In the Memoir we are told, at the outset, that "in no case do the later veins and masses appear to have been intruded after the earlier masses had cooled. They therefore blend and pass into each other at the margins in a very characteristic way" (p. 27).

Now the occasional absolutely sharp contacts have always been a strong point with me ; and the following note will be found in the excursion report :—

"Leaving Water Rock the party proceeded by . . . the Rev. Preb. Wolfe's private drive . . . noticing on the way a remarkable contact of fine and coarse granite in a roadside block . . ." (*Proc. Geo. Assoc.*, 1900, p. 430).

The above is one of the cases of absolutely sharp contacts without any blending or passage whatever. Both in the Dartmoor and Cornish granites these contacts are sometimes sharp even in microscope-sections.

They are sometimes practically as sharp in the granites as in the culm slates, and also as in the single elvan dyke I discovered in the greenstone south of Lustleigh, on Rudge Farm. Which was the newer in the aforementioned case, coarse granite or fine, did not appear.

The report of the Lustleigh Excursion occupies just under two pages of print, but in that limited space attention is called to the following points of interest, viz. :—

1. Abrupt contact of elvan with culm rock.
2. Contact of fine and coarse granite.

3. No distinct evidences of glacial action (Mr. Somervail).
4. Rounded rubble in Peck Pits.
5. Felspar-quartz-schorl vein : the minerals being those of the elvans, but the structure not granitic.
6. Two small and deep rock basins ; formed by the solvent action of rain-water, probably acidulated by the decay of lichens and other vegetation.
7. Split block displaying (a) concretions of two sorts, (b) latent planes of weakness, (c) dissolution of orthoclase crystals, (d) twin crystals of orthoclase, and (e) rearrangement of minerals.

One fact, not recorded, was the fine-grained crystalline rock at "Water Rock," with the perfectly idiomorphic microscopic tourmalines ; figured in my Devonshire Association paper in 1889, p. 260.

Here we have a round dozen of Dartmoor problems submitted to the Geologists' Association in 1899. My undertaking on that day was solely to act as guide. I selected a picturesque walk, and pointed out facts of interest ; but without comment.

So long as geologists absolutely denied the original character of Dartmoor tourmaline, and the low temperature crystallization of granites, I had no common basis from which to start. After indicating the split block of granite, displaying the five features enumerated under 7, I resumed my rôle of timekeeper and guide, and sat on a rock till the moment arrived to start for the station ! There was nothing else to do under the circumstances ; absolutely nothing. My views were unorthodox and would be considered absurd, but seeing that my welcome guests would scarcely have been free to express their feelings in adequate terms, I avoided all expression of heresies.

One of my contentions, and perhaps the most important one, has been that in both the veins and in the granites tourmaline occurs as an original mineral.

So late as 1909 my friend Mr. A. Harker, F.R.S., wrote :

"A well-known type of pneumatolysis in granites is tourmalinisation" : and further, that, "more usually it is produced at the expense of the mica and felspar" (*The Natural History of Igneous Rocks*, p. 301).

In the Memoir Messrs Flett and Dewey remark on "the scarcity on Dartmoor of those minerals that imply the pneumatolytic action of vapours . . . of these the prin-

cipal are white mica, tourmaline, topaz, and fluor spar" (p. 38). They point out the scarcity in the typical Dartmoor granite of white mica, topaz, and fluor spar. *Per contra* we may point to the ubiquity of tourmaline, as evidence that it is not in this case the product of pneumatolysis, whatever that conventional term may exactly mean; for it certainly does not mean what it says, as gases do not dissolve solids.

I have never myself seen a case, in the typical Dartmoor granite, of tourmaline replacing mica, but it quite satisfies me to find the Survey Memoir stating categorically, with reference to the "Eastern area," that, "Schorl, however, is common in many of these veins and appears to be an original constituent: it also occurs as an original constituent in the normal granite" (p. 32).

Tertiary and Drift.

Under the above heading, the Memoir explains the presence of "tumbled rocks," at a little distance from their source, by the former presence of snow-slopes. This suggestion seems to me most illuminating; and it will dispose of one or two very knotty problems.

The large area, amounting to acres, of immense masses of granite between Foxworthy Bridge and Horsham Steps (where, except when in flood, the river passes entirely out of sight) has been to myself absolutely inexplicable.

Our member Mr. Harford J. Lowe is quoted as having suggested that the rocks were swept together by a rush of water when a small stream then passing through the Lustleigh Cleave Valley "captured" the Bovey, then passing in a different direction: but these acres of loose rocks, both in the river-bed and buried in the adjacent slopes, occur at the commencement of a rapid drop in the stream, which drop succeeds a nearly level stretch of valley-deposits. There seems nowhere whence the rocks could come from up the valley, and no imaginable current that could propel them along the valley-flats. Further, a still more exaggerated collection of blocks is that at Becky Falls, where there was no neighbouring river to capture. Now the whole course of the Bovey, from a little above Foxworthy to nearly the bottom of the Lustleigh Cleave Valley, is at the foot of the much-jointed and

shattered granite of the Lustleigh "Cliff," which is the meaning of Cleave. Snow-slopes would exactly supply the machinery to deposit these blocks at the bottom of the valley, and on the way there: just exactly as and where we see them to-day.

Reference is made to a small patch of gravel (which has been mapped), lying between Hunter's Tor and Barnecourt Farm. I believe I was the first to call the attention of geologists to this gravel, which is quite near Foxworthy. In the report of the Dartmoor Excursion in 1900, the following record will be found: "The Director, with the vanguard of the party, pressed on to examine some large mounds of rounded rubble in Peck Pits . . ." (*Proc. Geo. Assoc.*, 1900, p. 431). I may mention incidentally that as about forty were expected to tea, and about seventy-five came, that diversion was a device to lessen the strain on the hot water and teapots!

This gravel seems rather over one hundred feet above the level of the Bovey, where the rubble is of exactly the same character. The Memoir states that "the deposit has been worked to a depth of about thirty feet for stream tin, but the diggings are now full of water" (p. 65). There is a large and picturesque pond there, once termed by a countryman "a ghastly place." It has occurred to me that this pool may have been adapted and arranged as the chief watering-place for the great "British" Camp on the top of Hunter's Tor. So long as that bulwark held out, the watering-place would be quite safe.

The Survey have independently come to a similar conclusion as to the rubble as myself. They can neither accept the two views proposed, nor put forward any alternative. "We [the Surveyors] can only say that the gravel exists, bears every appearance of being due to river action, and is situated at the margin of a well-marked portion of the 800-foot platform" (p. 66).

This is true philosophy: to resist the temptation of expressing a view, when the evidence is entirely inconclusive and perplexing.

Glaciers.

We are told that "there is no evidence whatever to support the popular idea that there were glaciers in this part of Dartmoor" (the eastern side) (p. 64).

At the Dartmoor Excursion "Mr. Somervail drew attention to the fact that in the great expanse of Dartmoor, where there were no distinct evidences of glacial action, there were no tarns, whereas such sheets of water were common in the glaciated regions of Scotland" (*Proc. Geo. Assoc.*, 1900, p. 431). I was not aware there had been a popular idea prevalent that glaciers had existed on Dartmoor. The absence of evidence has been repeatedly noticed by different geologists.

Kaolinization and "Rotting."

The Memoir draws a distinction between the decomposition of felspar by kaolinization, and by "rotting." Miller describes clay as "the result of the combined action of air and water upon felspathic and siliceous rocks" (*Chemistry*, 1864, Vol. II, p. 508). This is an adequate explanation, if we recognize the gases (or airs) which, dissolved in water, so greatly increase its solvent action.

Describing the plateau south and south-west of Moretonhampstead we are told that "the stone is rotten to a considerable depth, but this seems due to superficial weathering; the resultant material is nowhere clayey, but consists of quartz-grains, broken felspars, and fragments of granite . . . this exceptionally deep superficial weathering is probably connected with the Tertiary contours described in Chapter VII. To the south-west of the valley of the Bovey River this deep rotting ceases and the granite weathers into bold tors . . ." (p. 31).

At the present moment, as I write, a length of hedge north of Narramoor Farm is being removed for widening the road. This is on the plateau under consideration. The exposure several feet deep is not only absolutely disintegrated, but I noticed strata of apparently pure sand, such as might be distributed on flooded flats, rather than by river action. I happened to be driving from Moretonhampstead to Foxworthy, and saw this interesting exposure by chance. Every trace or vestige of clay seemed to have been removed. The resultant material is truly *not here* clayey; but, elsewhere, it may be found in all stages of decomposition and distribution.

In the deep cuttings of the old lanes, and on steep valley sides, one may sometimes see the components of the

decomposed granite *in situ*, and be able to thrust an umbrella-point through the white kaolin of the original orthoclase. The rotting locally has been complete, but there has been no *removal*. One of my Foxworthy Valley fields is part sandy, part clayey.

Is it the fact that deep rotting ceased in the neighbourhood of the bold tors south-west of the Lustleigh Valley ? Is it not rather that on the plateaux the rotted debris could not be carried off, whereas in the hilly country all the kaolin was removed and much of the coarser debris too ?

Where is the bulk or a considerable portion of the Dartmoor kaolin now ? From my earliest geological recollection geologists have taught that it is in the china clays of the Bovey "lake."

Now, interstratified with these china clays, there is the well-known semi-tropical fauna of the Bovey beds, proving that at the time of deposition the climate was warm and the vegetation of the neighbourhood luxuriant, with plenty of rainfall to carry silt and kaolin into the valleys. But luxuriant and decaying vegetation imply much carbonic acid, the great solvent of carbonates and silicates. Dartmoor was thus under the operation of active chemical decomposition and corrosion, dissolving the felspars and setting free the quartz grains or crystals. On the flats and plateaux the sands would remain. On the slopes both sands and clays would be swept away, in proportion to the rainfall.

I used often to be puzzled by the following fact. The intrusive elvans are not abundant on Dartmoor, but in the sands and gravels of the hill-sides, as seen in the roads, it is the fragmentary elvan which is most commonly seen. The explanation seems to be that the corresponding proportion of the orthoclase granite has been decomposed and removed, and is now largely deposited in the Bovey "lake" basin with the oligocene clays ; but is also with the quartz partly represented there by the much later Pleistocene "Head" overlying the older beds.

The indication is that a semi-tropical climate, abundant carbonic acid and active chemical corrosion "rotted" and dissolved the granite ; and that this subterranean chemical action has been far more effective than subaerial weathering. The tors came into existence because the subterranean chemical attack was more active than the ordinary

aerial weathering of rain and frost : against which indeed some granites are quite proof.

Colonel MacMahon in 1893, in one of those holiday excursions which great men are so fond of making in difficult districts, ignored the chemical evidence entirely, and assumed that only the aerial weathering of the tors was effective. He also not only accepted the volcanic character of the Dartmoor granite, but suggested that certain feldspars were broken by traction against the vent of the volcano.

These frequent holiday trips, with no reference to, or consultation with, the local workers, who if noticed are too often treated with contempt, make one despair of the progress of geology. I referred to the General's explanation of tors in a paper in 1897 ("The Dartmoor Granite," *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 419). Other questions raised by General MacMahon are also weighed and considered.

Rock Basins.

In the Survey Memoir the formation of Rock Basins is attributed entirely to the action of wet and dry conditions, and "frost and thaw." The freshness of the granite surface is noticed. The presence of lichen is also referred to as tending to prevent the moisture running away (p. 72).

In the Dartmoor Excursion of the Geologists' Association I called attention to two deep little cups in the granite of Lustleigh Cleave. They are described in the report as "two small but deep rock-basins . . . these basins were clearly formed by the solvent action of rain-water, probably acidulated by the decay of lichens and other vegetation" (*Proc. Geo. Assoc.*, 1900, p. 432). I may explain that their similarity to pot holes in streams, referred solely to their form, and not of course to their origin.

In the case of water trickling through turf and then over a slab of granite on the ground level, the "exceeding freshness" of the granite surface affected is most marked.

The energetic action of water charged with carbonic acid from decaying vegetation has long been recognized in the case of limestones, but in the case of orthoclase feldspar it seems to have been entirely overlooked. I feel sure that

it is a most important agent in this superficial disintegration and decomposition of granite, and extending as far as the water can penetrate soil and rock.

Basic Segregations and Inclusions.

Basic segregations are described as occurring as "spherical and spheroidal masses ranging in size from one inch in diameter to as much as six inches" (p. 41). Their origin is considered doubtful. The explanation that they "crystallized as scattered lumps of small size before the consolidation of the rest of the magma" is considered as "perhaps the most probable that can be advanced." These "contain more biotite than the normal granite" (p. 41).

Besides these biotite segregations, segregations of schorl and quartz are common, and these are apt to assume the hexagonal form of quartz. Of quite a different nature are the inclusions in the granite of fragments of other rocks.

An inclusion of diabase near Widecombe is mentioned, and a section figured (Plate I, fig. 4). In 1909 I recorded the occurrence of an inclusion of culm grit in coarse granite near Lustleigh, with details of composition by Dr. Flett (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1909). This specimen was imperfectly united to the granite, and was very obviously a foreign fragment. However, the segregations and inclusions are sometimes so very much alike, that I have never discovered any ready way of distinguishing them. For instance, I have seen an apparent segregation exactly replacing a large orthoclase crystal, which if of fragmental outline would be indistinguishable to myself from an inclusion. A similar grey, fine-grained crystalline stone, I have seen replacing coarse granite in so irregular a way that a fragmental origin was rendered impossible.

The hypothesis of an early crystallization in an original magma, seems to break down in the case of replacements. The hypothesis of a secondary partial aqueous solution and recrystallization seems to meet the case of the segregations better, and will at the same time account for replacements.

“*The Granite Roof*” of Dartmoor.

Mr. G. Barrow calls attention to patches of altered sediment on Leusdon Common, “that formed part of the original top or roof of the granite.” Also to the “comparative absence of . . . forms of pneumatolytic action even in specimens within an inch of the granite . . .” (p. 51).

Mr. R. Hansford Worth has often mentioned to me the occurrence of such patches in other parts of Dartmoor; and I hope that he will find time to benefit the science of geology with further details of his unique knowledge of the petrology and rocks of the district.

The proving of this “roof,” though often suspected, is a fact of crucial importance on the question of the origin and character of the Dartmoor granite. The Memoir asserts categorically that “Culm measures extended right across the granite, at no great height above the present surface” (p. 12).

I will now briefly recapitulate the modern controversy over granite in general and Dartmoor in particular.

In 1894 I submitted an article to the *Geological Magazine*, for which the late Mr. R. N. Worth generously lent me his process block illustrating his theory of the Dartmoor volcano. I showed that there had been four theories of Dartmoor, viz. the ordinary plutonic, Mr. Ussher’s laccolitic, Mr. Worth’s volcanic, and lastly an hypothesis first suggested by myself, and then adopted for entirely different reasons by Mr. Ussher, viz. that “the genesis of the Devon and Cornish granites . . . resulted from the metamorphism *in situ* of pre-existing rocks of pre-Devonian age. . . .” (cited by Gen. MacMahon, *Q.J.G.S.*, Vol. XLIX, p. 385).

General MacMahon’s hypothesis was far more extreme than Mr. Worth’s view of a great plutonic reservoir of molten matter; which of course might assume a granitic character in the course of plutonic cooling. General MacMahon predicated a volcanic vent, against the sides of which the plutonic granite crystals were broken up by traction and friction (see *loc. cit.*, p. 393).

No objection to this astounding theory was raised in the discussion at the Geological Society, though the honest attempts of myself, supported independently by

Mr. Ussher, to find a possible explanation of the problem were treated with marked contempt.

One great petrologist, while taking exception to General MacMahon's explanation of bedded structure, is reported as saying, that, "In all other points he quite agreed with the author" (*Q.J.G.S.*, Vol. XLIX, p. 396).

I am thankful to say that I have protested all along, though Mr. Ussher and I stood absolutely alone. The unqualified assertion of the Geological Survey that "Culm measures are extended entirely across the granite" topples over General MacMahon's volcanic cone and lavas completely, though it does not to the same degree dispose of Mr. Worth's Dartmoor volcano. Mr. Worth did not rely on orthoclase granites having ever been eruptive lavas, but maintained that the volcanic rocks and evidences had been almost entirely swept away.

However, I may submit from my own strictly personal point of view that the volcanic theory is not so strong as it once was, while the view apparently then accepted by the Geological Society is absolutely pulverized.

What view, then, now holds the field? The Surveyors have returned to the laccolite theory; the one which after having been tentatively suggested by Mr. Ussher in our *Transactions*, was by him formally repudiated, for stratigraphical reasons, as already mentioned. In short, Mr. Ussher formulated the laccolite: Mr. Ussher abandoned the laccolite: General Macmahon formulated the volcanic cone: the Geological Surveyors ignore the volcano and readopt the laccolite, without, however, reviewing either Mr. Ussher's objections to that view or my own; objections which were so independent of each other that I am not fully clear as to Mr. Ussher's reasons; nor did Mr. Ussher ever meddle much with petrological and physical reasons.

Were I asked why the Geological Surveyors have adopted the view which Mr. Ussher abandoned, after long years of puzzling over the stratigraphical evidence on the borders of Dartmoor, I must honestly affirm that I do not know: I have no idea.

The Geological Survey Memoir is a most valuable contribution to the study of Dartmoor, and not the less so because it is the joint contribution of many minds, and not the cast-iron decision of a final court of appeal.

Moreover, it gives a very full list of papers on the subject.

The members of the Geological Survey have always been most kind and friendly towards myself in every possible way; and I have noticed that owing to their being always in contact with nature and tackling new work, there has been very little indeed of that professional contempt for amateur efforts which I have so much deplored in other directions. However, there is one thing I must say, and that is that I greatly regret that our great London geologists have apparently made a practice of not conferring with local workers. The Devonshire men have for generations, as father and son, or master and pupil, striven with Devonshire problems. Their work has usually been ignored, or rather perhaps their own existence.

It was unfortunate that General MacMahon should spend a few weeks near Tavistock, and then write merely, "Notes on Dartmoor," promulgating new views on many different points, and not only not associating himself with the local men, but giving rise to a rather depressing style of criticism of third parties; and now again, in this recent Survey, the local men have had no opportunity even to call the attention of the Surveyors to their own particular difficulties, in their own particular neighbourhoods; yet two independent points discussed in the Memoir, viz. Horsham Steps and the gravel north of Hunter's Tor, are, the one close to my farm of Foxworthy on the south, and the other hard by on the north. I should have liked to have met the Surveyor at each place, as I believe that in both cases the explanations entertained, though not necessarily endorsed, are rather against the evidence. A stranger to any district is bound to miss much collateral evidence which local men may, in course of years, take note of, and store up in their minds. What seems obvious at first sight may often seem less certain when collateral evidence comes along.

Before closing I must plead one word in self-defence. A letter in the May number of the *Geological Magazine* commences with the sentence—"If Mr. A. R. Hunt desires to be an effective critic and not a mere needless fault-finder, he should not base an argument on ancient history and ignore modern research" (*Geo. Mag.*, 1913, p. 236).

Fault-finding rather implies personal censure ; but as in the case of the practice of the law, scientific opponents may well challenge alleged facts, and even disagree with conclusions without the smallest implication of censure. For instance, in my present examination of the observations and conclusions of my friends of the Geological Survey, I am not conscious of any desire to censure them, nor even to influence their opinions. My desire is rather to check and test my own conclusions : to hold fast that which is good and to abandon everything else.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HISTORY FROM THE ACT BOOK OF THE CHAMBER OF THE CITY OF EXETER, 1560-1581.

PART I.

BY PROFESSOR WALTER J. HARTE, M.A.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1913.)

THE extracts contained in this paper are taken from the Act Book of the Council for the years 1560-1581, a period also covered by the Act Book which I dealt with at the meeting held at Exeter last year. But while the latter was chiefly concerned with "police-court work," that which I am bringing before your notice to-day deals more particularly with financial affairs.

We will, first of all, take the extracts which show us some of Exeter's dealings with the outside world, beginning with parliamentary news.

98.¹ "The xxiiij of Aprill 1563.

"All which do consent agree & enacte that wheareas m^r Thomas Williams Esquier beinge one of the burgesses of this Citie was apoynted to be the speker of this present parlyament and hathe therein susteyned & benne at greate chardges as also hathe vsed him self with all frendship yn preferryng the suete and busynes of the Citie That therefore he shalbe presented with the gyft of xx^{li} for his labor, the same to be paid out of hand vnto him."

The proceedings of the 27th September, 1566, followed by those of the 6th October in the same year, do not corroborate Professor Freeman's statement that the Members of Parliament for Exeter were always chosen by the freemen.

¹ The figures refer to the pages in the Act Book.

The relative pronoun with which most of the extracts begin refers to the members of the Chamber whose names are given in the original as being present at the meeting.

181. "the xxvij of september a^o viij^o Dom^e Regine Elisabethe 1566.

"By whom it was agreed that wheareas S^r peter Carew Knight hathe made mocion & request to be elected & chosson for a burgesse of this Citie for this parlyament yn the place of m^r Thomas Williams Decessed that therefore S^r peter Carew to be admytted yn to his rome & place & to be a burgesse for this Citie: vpon condicon that the sayde S^r peter wilbe sworne as a ffree man of this Citie and supply the same offyce yn his owne person otherwise that m^r peryam shall supply the same rome accordinge to thorder & agreement allredye agreed & concluded."

185. "iij of october 1566.

"before whom S^r peter Carew Knight & S^r Robert denys knight were admytted to the freedom & lybertyes of this Citie S^r peter of the gyft of the house & S^r Robert Denys as theldest sonne of S^r Thomas Denys Knight late Recorder of this citie & free of the same."

254. "xxv of Marche A D^m 1571.

At which daye the said persons before named did con-cente & agree vnto the Comon Seale which was putt to the Indenture of the ellecon of too Cittizens for the parliamente to be certified vnto the Chancery which Seale was sett the xxiiijth of this present Marche a hole house beinge not present at the same the which Seale withoute a full concente was alowed & ratified by the said persons before named." [Only fifteen of the four-and-twenty were present.]

267. "The ix of october 1571.

"And also it is agreed that m^r Recorder shalbe allowed & paied of a byll of xvj^l xvj^s Dew vnto him for certeyn chardges of the cities and the same to be paied vnto him by m^r Knight yn which byll is allowed xliij^s viij^d for his allowance at iij^s the day at the parlament."

279. "xxix of Aprill A^o El &tc xiiij.

"Also yt ys agreed that M^r Recorder & m^r Knighte beinge Burgesses for this Cittie shall Travaile to opteine it to be enacted that all merchantes & adventurers beyond the Seas shall dwell in Citties & Townes Corporate And also to procure to haue enacted that the Statute Staple shalbe reduced to the Cittie againe."

[This provided for the regulation of exports, and for the appointing of officials whose duty it was to look after the interests of the King, the foreign merchants, and all others engaged in commerce.]

15. "Primo Die martii A^o El &tc xxiiij.

"At which daye yt ys agreed That where M^r Knighte hathe advertized the Receuer that he hathe taken vpp the some of xx¹¹ for & aboute the passinge of a Bill in the parliamente house toching the Gavell Kinde lande¹ That the Receuer shall resume the Bill of m^r Ameredithe & m^r Knighte which they haue deliuered oute for the takinge vpp of the said xx¹¹ & disburse the said xx¹¹ in ther behalfe Vpon Accompte And the receuer to take of them An Accompte toching the same."

18. "Primo Aprilis A^o El xxiiij.

". . . And that M^r Knighte & m^r Ameredithe shalbe paid by the receuer of the Charges of the parliamente The bill beinge firste perused."

Next follow six extracts relating to military matters.

39. Extracts from Proclamation.

"Elizabeth . . . To our dere Cosen and Councillor ffANCES Earle of Bedford and also to our deere Cosen william Earle of Bathe . . . and also to our trustye and welbeloved william Peryam one of the Justices of the Comon Plees . . . S^r John S^t leger Sir Roberte Dennys knight S^r Amyce Pawlet knight . . . S^r ffANCES Drake . . . Barnard Drake . . . John Rawlye . . . Esquyers and likewise to the mayer Aldermen and Sheriffes of our Cittye of Exeter for the tyme being And also to william Peers yeoman . . . greeting, whereas in the Parliament holden at Westminster in the xxxiiijth yeare of the raigne of our deere ffather . . . one acte . . . was . . . made for the mayntenance of Artillerye and debarring of unlawfull games by the which good Statute amongst many other thinges it was provided that the ffathers Governors & masters of the youth of this our Realme should in Divers and sundrye sortes trayne and bring up their youth in shooting with the long bowe and should have for that purpose severall bowes and Arrowes in nomber and quantitie

¹ Land held by this tenure was divided equally among all the children.

40 according to their ages and yeares upon such payne and penaltye as is expressed in the said Statute . . . And being geven to understand that for lacke of due Searche whether every persone and persones have bowe and arrowes accordinge to the tenor of the said acte the Comendable exercise & use of shooting and the rest of the good devises and provicons conteyned in the said Statute is therefore . . . utterly forgotten and not accomplished . . . we have thought it convenyent . . . to . . . appointe you to be our commissioners geving unto you . . . full power and authoritye . . . to make due and lafull searche in every place within our Countye of Devon aswell within liberties as withoute as also within our Cittye of Exeter and the liberties thereof aswell for suche as use unlawfull games as also for suche as kepe houses or Alleis for unlawfull games but also whether every persone for hymselfe his Servaunts and other youthe in his or their severall houses hath sufficient furniture and provicon of bowe & arrowes and have and do use and occupie the same according to the true meaning of the said Statute . . . and our pleasure . . . is that all such bowes and arrowes that every persone ought to have . . . ye shall cause the parties to bringe to some Convenyent place or places within the parishe where such parties dwell or other Convenyent place . . . their to be vewed . . . by you . . . upon

41 which vewe . . . if you . . . shall fynde any persone or persones either not furnished with bowe and arrowes or not using the same . . . or . . . using unlawfull games or Keeping houses or alleis for unlawfull games . . . that then our pleasure is that you . . . by gentle admonition and order shall do your good endeavour to cause reformacon to be had . . . And if you cannot by gentle admonytion and order cause the offenders to reforme themselves . . . then our pleasure is also that you or any two of you shall cause the names & dwelling places of such offenders to be noted and certified unto the lord Chancellor or lord Keeper of the great Seale . . . Provided alwayes it shall not be lafull for the said william Peers to execute any authoritye to hym geven by this our Comission or to do any thing by force or vertue of the same without the presence of two of our Justices of peace."

321. "xxiiij Maij 1574.

"And yt ys farther agreed that on midsomeryeve nexte accordinge to the order & Custome of this Cittie a generall watche shalbe observed & kepte for the Clencinge of Harnes & Artillery."

383. "the xxi of September 1577.

"By whom it ordred that the chardges for the treyninge of the soylders at this presentes shalbe defrayed by m^r martyn recever as also to satysfie m^r Dowdale for his paynes viz. x^s per diem as also x^s for his comynge & goynge : and that also he shalbe allowed for all suche moneys otherwyse to be layed out accordinge to an acte made the xxvth of maye."

378. "Sexto maii 1577.

"Who holy agree that fromehensfourthe no person shalbe brougte in or suffred to were Harnes in any the watches or musters of the Cittie onles the same person be a inhabitante in the Cittie or Suburbes of the same or within the Countie of the said Cittie or Servante of some Cittizen of this Cittie."

379. "xxv die maij 1577.

"Who wholly agree that M^r Recever shall receive the money appointed to be Collected for the masters by vertue of her majestys Letters And shall dysburse & paye the same for the said affaires and keepe Accompte therof And yf he shall dysburse any moneyes over & above his receites aboute the same Then that the said recever shalbe allowed therof upon his Accompte."

288. "vij die octobris 1572.

"At which day yt was fully agreed & enacted that m^r mayers sonne John perriam shall ryde with speede convenient to London to make Suite to my Lorde of Bedford my Lo Treserer & Sr Peter Carewe that the decaied walles of the castell of Exon may be repeed by the Queenes majestie which nowe are very ruinose Or elles that the Queenes may geeve somewhat to the reperinge therof And that the newe Mudd wall made frome South gate towards the barbigans there be plucked downe and a Entrye to be made into the barbigans which woolcottes heire dothe deteine frome the Cittie and the suite to be sett fourthe withoute Slakenes And that iij Letters be directed to the said L for the Cause of the decaied walles."

The next two extracts require no explanation.

236. "xix of december 1569.

236. "By whom it is ordred that there shalbe founde too horses or geldynges at the chardge of the citie for the service of the Quenes service from these presentes untill the feast of S^t mychaell tharchangell next. And accordinge to a couvenant made by m^r maior & m^r Recevor there shalbe defreyed thereon fyve poundes tenne shillinges

"lykewyse order to be taken by m^r maior for the sendyng of a gunner to serve yn the citie."

275. "The xxiiij of februarye 1571 [old style].

275. "Wheareas one Reynolde Dygbye servant to Thomas stukelye late aryved from out of the partes of Spayne was upon some causes of suspicion stayed yn this citie And beinge examyned dothe appere thereby that bysides he hathe some matters of secrett to be dysclosed to the councell he is also salffely to be presented before thyme It is agreed and ordred that Degory baker sergeant shall have the conductynge of the saide Reynolde Dygby to london to S^r peter Carewe & by him to be presented to the Councell The chardges of the sergeant & for his horse to be borne by the citie & to be layed out by the Recever."

[Sir Thomas Stukeley was at this time in Spain trying to persuade King Philip to finance his proposed invasion of Ireland.]

Expenses connected with the entertainment of men of rank are next set down.

172. "xi of March 1565.

"It is agreed that m^r peryam shall have & bydd S^r peter Carew & S^r John Chechester to his house at dynner & he to be allowed for the same by the recevor."

245. "the xviiij of July 1570.

"whiche doo holy agree that m^r Recever shall provyde my L. of Bedford his provision one Tonne of Gascoigne wyne & also yf my Lady his wief come to geeve unto her vj Lofes of Sugar."

270. "the xvj of november 1571.

"By whom it is agreed that m^r mayre shall receive the Countie Mongomery at the request of S^r Arthur Champer-

noun at his comynge to this citie and to intertyne him with a dynner or a supper : and thereof he to be allowed."

[The Count of Montgomery was preparing a raid on Normandy to help the Huguenots. He was captured and hanged by orders of Catherine de Medici in 1574.]

274. " xxxi Januarij 1572.

" Also that m^r Recever shall provyde too Salmons to be baked & to be geeven by m^r Recorder to the Barons of the exchequer for the Citties affayres."

404. " the xxv of october 1578.

" Wheareas there ar x^{li} of annuytie to be payed to the lorde Tresurer at this terme and m^r Germyn late recevor refuseth to pay the same by the hands of m^r hert or suche as shall have to Travell their yn the Cities busynes It is agreed that m^r hoker shall out of his receptes of Exylonde & S^r Nycholas paye to m^r hert the some of the aforesayde x^{li} and he to be allowed thereof upon his accompte as also of others monys to be paid to hym dew for his fees and not paid by m^r germyn."

An important Act was passed by Parliament in 1576 giving authority to the Justices to establish Houses of Correction, and to provide stocks for materials on which the unemployed should be set to work.

382. " xx August [1577].

" And further it is ordred that for the ordringe & erectynge of the howse of correction the same shalbe refferred & commytted to the order of m^r Symon Knight m^r will^m Tryvet m^r Thoms & m^r peryam who shall proceade & deale thereyn as to theym shalbe thought good."

405. " The xxviiij of october 1578.

" By whom it is ordred that m^r brewerton m^r nychas martyn John hoochins & John peryam with the oversight of m^r mayer shall make viewe of the howse apoynted for the howse of correction and they to determyn of all thinges requisytt & necessary aswell for the reedyfieinge of the howse as for the provysion of all thinges necessary to sett (?) all suche men of [*sic*] worke & to be well employed as shalbe thought requisytt.

" And forasmiche as the worke requirethe to be donne with greate chardges m^r peryam is contented to defraye xxx^{li} or xl^{li} as towards the same and the same to be delывered

to m^r Thoms the recever and he to make paym^t thereof to the workemen by the oversight of the foresayde m^r mayer & m^r brewerton and others before named but also shall geve his byll for the repayment of so miche monye as he shall receve, and he to be allowed thereof vpon his accompte, and that this present worke shalbe begonne wth convenyent speed."

411. "xxx die December 1579.

"Also yt ys agreed That m^r maier with Thaldermen shall make a generall Colleccon for the setting up of the house of Correccon."

414. "xxiiij die februarii A^o El xxi.

"At which daye yt ys agreed and the parties aforesaid haue elected and nominated the late wief of Henry Savidge to be a fitt woman to be Gouernor or M^{rs} of the poore women which shalbe placed in the house of Correccon to keepe them & seeke [*sic*] to worke. And that she shall haue ij Roomes separate Distincte for her selfe & her Staffe. And they haue also elected & apointed for Collectors of the Contribucon of thinhabitants of the Countie of the Cittie of Exon towards the ereccon of the hospitall viz William Martyn & John Perriam."

[In the cross-heading the house is called the Bridwell.]

419. "the xvij of June a^o xxj Regine Elisabethe 1579.

"By whom it is ordred & agreed and by one consent have elected & chosen m^r william martyn & m^r John peryam to be collectors of all suche some & somes of money as are apoynted and assessed vpon the comoners for & towards the erection of the howse of correction as also to be the orderers of the same howse and to see all thinges to be donne yn the orderinge & governinge of the saide howse and of all suche persons as shalbe commytted to that howse as to theyme shalbe thought good and by thadvise of m^r mayor & this house. And further that william weare shall under thym have the chardge of the sayde house and that humfrey basyll shall be also attendant to the saide m^r william martyn & m^r peryam yn such thinges as they shall vse him & require hym to do."

429. "the xxij of september 1579.

"Also it is ordred & agreed that the house apoynted to be the house of correction shalbe also apoynted to be for

a counter¹ and for a shiriffes warde and that there shalbe a sufficient & meete man be apoynted to be an officer for the same vnder suche condicons & order as by this house shalbe apoynted."

457. "The iiij of June A^o xxij Elyzabethe Regine 158[0].

"By whom it is ordred and agreed that the monies receved & collected by m^r william martyn & m^r peryam for the erecton of the howse of correction shalbe delyvered vnto the handes of Thomas Reymond Recever : vpon the recepte thereof he to allowe vnto the saide m^r martyn the some of vij¹¹ vijs iiij^d by him laied out to the vse of the Citie And for the residewe of the saide monye he the saide recever to proceade to the buyldinge and full fynishinge of the howse of correction by the oversight & apoyntement of m^r brewerton m^r nycholas martyn m^r hochyns & m^r peryam and the sayde worke so ended & fyneshed the saide Recever to repaye the resydewe and remaynent of the monye within xiiij Dayes after the warnynge to him geven by the foresaide overseers And further m^r mayer before named hathe consented & promysed to call before him all suche persons as be behynde hande & have not paied suche somes of monye as they be assessed vnto : and so refuse to paie the same to the apoynted collectors. And of the money to be so receved the late recever m^r Thomas to be awnswered of so miche monies as he laide out about the buyldinge of the saide howse."

448. "xxviij die Januarij 1580.

"Where M^r William Chapell decessed was rated towardes the house of Correcon to paye xl^s And there dothe remeine his pencon to paye in the Recevers handes That the Recever oute of his said pencon shall paye unto M^r William Martyn xl^s for his said Rate towardes the house of Correcon."

The following regulations were made with regard to the Mayoralty :—

162. "xxiiij of september 1565.

"And also it is further agreed that forasmiche as hew Pope beinge moved to take upon thoffyce of the maioraltye

¹ Prison.

& refuseth the same that therefor he shall pay for his sayde refusall the some of twentie poundes lawfull monye & the same to [be] leveyde by the Recevor upon the gooddes & cattalls of the sayde hew pope . . . & the same to be extreyted by John Smythe now recevor. Note that this refusall of hew pope was made before Robert chaff Symon Knighte & John hoker who ffor the purpose were by the house sent unto hym at too severall tymes. And further for his sayd contempte [he] is also by order of this house dysmissed out of the xxij And have elected & chosen yn his place william waye."

232. " xiiij of September 1569.

" And that m^r Roberte Chaffe nowe maior of the said Citty shall have alowed unto him for certaine Dynners geeven to the comyssyoners and other worshipfull men of the Shere for the worshipp of the said Citty the some of fflower poundes. And that every maior hereafter . . . which shall keepe a Cooke in his owne house shalbe alowed besides the ordenary allowance for his Cooke towards his said Cookes gowne xx^s yearly."

Subsequently we get the following entry :—

269. " sexto die nov: 1571.

" And thei have also elected Nicholas Robinson to be the Cooke of every Mayer for the tyme beinge duringe his lief & that he shall serve yearly for iij^l which he shall have of the maier . . . & a gowneclothe of the Cittie as the Sergentes have.

" And thei have also nominated John Moore to be comon plomere for the pipes & plomers workes of the Cittie And that he shall have yearly the fee of xij^s iij^d so longe as he shall well use himselfe."

432. " The fyvethe of october 1579.

" yt ys fully assented enacted & agreed in concideracon of the greate Charge and Burden That the maier nowe elected & every maier . . . shall receave yerly . . . to-wardes his house kepinge and charge of the Courte & officers the full some of fflowerscore Poundes quarterly."

434. " the v of october 1579.

" Also it is ordred & agreed that if any man shall happen . . . to be made mayer which hathe not benne or is not

an Alderman at the tyme of his election that then the yonger Alderman the yere before shall geve place & be no Alderman for that yere if the number of eight Alderman be full."

Geoffrey Tothill was one of the representatives of the City in the Parliament of 1562, and his services were recognized as follows :—

120. "fforasmiche as m^r Geffrey Tothill hathe from tyme to tyme left no paynes undonne but hathe & is allwaies bothe studyose & carefull yn all the Cities busynes & affayres which do not onely deserve thankes but also requireth a more recompense then hetherto he hathe received : It is therefore agreed & condescended with one hole assent & consent that the saide Geffrey shall have to him the revercon of the recordership of this Citie & he to enioye the same with all the fees and comodyties perteyninge to the same after the dethe surrender or forfeiture of m^r Johne Charells esquier and now recorder of this Citie with & under suche condicons & exceptons as shalbe thought meete & reasonable by the advyse of the xxiiij."

[This office fell in to him in 1563.]

Next we come to matters connected with the Aldermen and other members of the Twenty-four.

122. "iiij daye of October 1563.

"And further it is agreed & enacted that every Alderman shall & may name & assigne any one of the xxiiij to be his depute And yf any one so assigned do refuse to execute the saide office for the yere folowenge oneles he have some reasonable cause of lett to the contrarye to paye the fyne of v^{li} i^s which cause to be adiudged & alowed by the xxiiij or more part of them."

302. "xxvj of marche 1573.

"At which daye yt ys wholly agreed ffor as miche as Mr Morrys Levermore one of the Aldermen is verye weake & sicke not able to serve as a Alderman That in the lewe & steede of the said Mr Levermore Mr Thomas Brewerton shalbe Alderman & serve in the Northe quarter for the tyme of his sickenes and yf he happen to decesse Then thei have Chosen the said Mr Thomas Bruerton Alderman in his steede."

[Brewerton was already one of the xxiiij and had been Mayor two years previous. Until Mayor-elect, he had been Thomas Brewerton—but after that, Mr. Thomas Brewerton.]

432. “The fyveth of october 1579.

“also where of late Mr Trevett a Alderman & Justice of pease of the countie & Cittie ys decessed and one other ys to be elected . . . in the steede of the same . . . they have elected . . . Richard Prouze nowe maier of this Cittie to be a Alderman & a Justice of peax.”

[Before he was Mayor he was plain Richard Prouze, one of the xxiiij.]

433. “And also they have chosen & elected yn liewe & place of m^r william chaple nowe mayer m^r George peryman to be alderman of this citie.”

431. “xxij of September 1579.

“it is ordred that every person elected & chosen to be one of the xxiiij of this howse shall pay at his yn comynge a guylte spone of sylver worthe at the least x^s to be delyvred within one month after his othe and admyssyon.”

[Inserted later.]

“which spone by order is apoynted to be yn weight one once & iiij quarters at the least but by an acte made the first of march 1580 A^o Elizabeth Regine xxiiij it was ordred that every spone should be too ounces of weight at the least doble guylde and of the forme & fashion of the spones now [made.]”

155. “ix of Aprill 1565.

“whereas as Edwarde brydgeman hathe benne a conytynual sueter to be dysmyssed out of the company and number of the xxiiij and hathe procured the Erles of beddfordes letters yn that behalf as also hathe alleged sundrye causes of weknes & imbecillytie of his unhabylytie not able to supporte the office of the maioraltie of this Citie It is agreed that the saide Edwarde shalbe dysmyssed of the number of the xxiiij and to pay for his fyne the some of xl^{li} which monye at the request of the Erle of beddford to be released.”

115. "The xxj of september 1563 for the election of the xxiiij which beinge assembled & congregated together for the election of the full number of the xxiiij have elected & chosen yn the place and lyew of m^r John blackaller decessed william soldome to be yn the number of one of the xxiiij And Symon Knight to be one of the xxiiij yn the lyew & place of m^r walter Staplehill decessed And yn the place & lyewe of James walker the[y] have chosen Thomas prestwood to be one of the xxiiij.

"And moreover the saide xxiiij have elected & chosen yn the liew & place of m^r John blackaller one of the Aldermen of the Citie late decessed m^r John blackall to be one of the Aldermen of this Citie. And yn the liew & place of m^r walter Staplehill decessed have chosen John peryam to be one of the Aldermen of this Citie."

179. "xxj of september 1566.

179. "And further it is agreed that hensforthe the Recever for the tyme beinge shall nomore provyde any brekefast to be kepte yn the counsell chamber upon the day of the election of the new maior & offycers but shall provide onely sufficyent wyne of muskable¹ or other wyne for the house to be drank yn steade of the saide brekfast."

The office of Town Clerk was obtained by Mr. Hert under the following circumstances :—

345. "The xxviiij of January 1574 [old style].

"By whom it is ordred . . . that whereas at the request . . . of the right honorable the Erle of Beddffd a graunte was made to George gale of Kyrton gent that he should and shall have thoffice of the Towneclerkship of this Citie . . . yn reversion and after the dethe of Richard hert Towneclerke And forasmiche as the saide George Gale hathe by his hand writinge wyttressed to the maior . . . that he is contented and hathe resigned that his graunte of the sayde office condicionally that Edward hert shall & may have the same It is therupon . . . agreed that the sayde Edward hert shall have the sayde office upon refusall of the sayde George Gale immediatly upon the dethe or surrender of the foresayde Richerd hert."

¹ Muscadene or muscadell, a rich, sweet-smelling wine.

347. " xi of february 1575.

"It is now also concluded . . . that the saide acte shall stande & the grante made to Edward hert shalbe good . . . which sayd Edward hert was sworne & admytted the ixth of may 1578 upon the deth of M^r hert who dyed the vjth of may."



ENTRANCE TO KENT'S CAVERN

WILLIAM PENGELLY, F.R.S., F.G.S.,
FATHER OF THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

PART II.

BY MRS. HESTER FORBES JULIAN (*née* PENGELLY).

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1918.)

Exploration of Kent's Cavern.

THE last and best-known geological work undertaken by William Pengelly, and the only one remembered by the present writer (who was the youngest child of his second family), was the exploration of Kent's Cavern, Torquay, which was not finished until 1880, having occupied between fifteen and sixteen years. The excavation commenced on March 27th, 1865, and was concluded on June 19th, 1880.

The caves at Torquay and Brixham may be compared to a palimpsest, on which is written the history of life on the globe, overlain by many subsequent writings, and frequently difficult to decipher. They afford evidence of the fact, so startling and unwelcome to certain minds, that man has gradually raised himself from a lower to a loftier level, and that he was the contemporary of several animals which cannot have existed in Britain for many thousands of years, and of a few like the *Machairodus latidens*, which have now disappeared from the face of the earth.

My father's Cavern researches were gratuitous, he was rewarded not indeed with money, but by discoveries of the utmost significance.

The trouble of inspecting the disinterring of the Cavern remains from their resting-place, and the patience and skill required in identifying them, can hardly be estimated by those who have not undertaken similar work.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, the author of *Cave Hunting*, writes thus of William Pengelly's labours :—" Day by day,

except when the work was stopped, he visited the Cave, and recorded on maps and plans the exact spot where each specimen was found, for no less than sixteen years. The vast collection of palæolithic implements and fossil bones, each of which bears traces of his handiwork, is represented in most of the museums in this country, and the annual reports listened to with so much pleasure, by crowds at the meetings of the British Association, are the most complete that have ever been published."

The importance of my father's discoveries in Kent's Hole of flint tools and weapons rudely chipped by prehistoric man, was increased by the evidence of a gradual advance in the character of the implements, and supplemented by the further bringing to light of bone needles and harpoons. The revolution which Darwin's theory (promulgated in 1859) made in the conception of the order and interrelation of life-forms, was scarcely more momentous than that wrought by the discoveries, to which Mr. Pengelly contributed so largely, through his work at Brixham Cave and Kent's Hole, since the old beliefs concerning man gradually gave way before these proofs of his slow advance from savagery to civilization.

The extreme care and accuracy for which the geologist was distinguished gained for the results of his work the acceptance of the scientific world, and the knowledge that he acquired in his Cavern researches enabled him to speak with authority in the various discussions which arose on the question of human antiquity.

Although a man of rapid intellectual movement, as proved by his extemporaneous speaking, he was ever on the alert lest he should fall into error either in observation or in inference, and his conclusions were the reverse of hasty.

It will be remembered by those interested in this branch of geology, that it was the remarkable results obtained from the excavation of Brixham Cavern which induced many leading geologists to desire a systematic exploration of Kent's Hole. It was therefore decided that an application for funds for that purpose should be made to the British Association at the meeting at Bath held in 1864, the response being a grant of £100 for the beginning of the work, Sir Charles Lyell, the President, taking an active interest in it. To the Bath Meeting, therefore, attaches a general interest in the history of British geology, and a fresh chapter in my father's scientific career was opened.

He not only superintended the excavation, but undertook its entire management, throwing himself wholeheartedly into the numerous duties which it entailed. The work was arduous, and severely taxed his energies for nearly sixteen years, but it was a congenial employment, and most carefully performed.

The partial explorations at Kent's Hole by Mr. Pengelly and Mr. Vivian in 1846, and by Mr. Godwin-Austen, and still earlier by Mr. MacEnery, have been already mentioned in the previous Paper. After undertaking the work in 1864 my father became such an enthusiast in its progress, that, when in Torquay, he never (unless prevented by illness) failed on a single week-day to visit the Cavern. He even abridged his short holidays, and finally abandoned all idea of living in London. Dr. Henry Woodward writes: "It falls to the lot of but few men, who have spent their lives in a provincial town, to attain to so eminent a position in science, and become so widely known and highly esteemed, as was the late William Pengelly, of Torquay." It was the reality and value of his geological achievements which gained this wider fame and insured the stability of his scientific distinction.

With his friend Mr. Vivian he made arrangements for the opening of the Cavern early in 1865. This entailed much writing and thought, it being especially requisite to provide careful workmen, and two very trustworthy men were finally engaged.

Like that at Brixham, the exploration was undertaken by a Committee, but again practically the whole of the work fell on William Pengelly. At first the Committee consisted of Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Evans, Sir John Lubbock (afterwards Lord Avebury), Professor Phillips, Mr. E. Vivian, and Mr. Pengelly—the Honorary Secretary and Reporter. In later years the following members were added; Mr. G. Busk in 1866, Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins in 1868, Mr. W. A. Sandford in 1869, and Mr. J. E. Lee in 1873.

Kent's Cavern is situated about a mile east from Torquay Harbour, and is in a small wooded limestone hill on the western side of a valley which terminates about half a mile southwards, on the northern shore of Torbay.

There are two entrances to the Cavern, about fifty feet apart, in the face of the same low, vertical, natural cliff, running nearly north and south, on the eastern side of the

hill. Both these entrances are about six feet in height, and rather more in width, so that they thus afford an easy access to the cave.

Kent's Hole consists of a number of chambers or galleries, to which names had been given by earlier visitors, or were assigned for purposes of reference by Mr. Pengelly. These chambers formed two divisions, an eastern and a western, with two external entrances, a northern and a southern, each leading into the eastern division. My father writes :—"The northern entrance opens, through a short narrow passage, into a somewhat spacious chamber termed *The Vestibule*, measuring about 30 feet from north to south and 35 from east to west. From the north-western angle of *The Vestibule*, a gallery about 32 feet long and varying from 6 to 14 feet broad, extends north-easterly, and is known as the *North-East Gallery*. The *Vestibule* opens on its southern side into what is appropriately termed the *Sloping Chamber*, about 70 feet in extreme length from east to west, and 34 in greatest breadth." From the *Sloping Chamber* a passage, about 22 feet long and from 19 to 27 feet broad, known as the "Passage of Urns," leads southwards into the "Great Chamber" of the eastern division, and a second passage was afterwards found connecting this with the western division.

The Great Chamber leads southwards into another chamber which measures about 40 feet from north to south, and 26 from east to west. To this was given the name of the "Lecture Hall," and from each of those chambers narrow branches, apparently parallel, lead in a south-easterly direction, whilst a passage opens southwards from the Lecture Hall, which is 17 feet wide and 50 feet long.

Although Mr. MacEnery and other explorers had broken up large portions of the deposits, much ground still remained intact. Mr. Pengelly selected for the first attempt a part of the Cavern—the Great Chamber—which not only was intact and thus virgin ground, but also seemed likely to present few difficulties in exploration. The material which occupied the floor of the cave exhibited as a rule the following succession : Blocks of limestone, sometimes very large, which had clearly fallen from the roof. A layer of mould, almost black in colour, ranging from only a few inches to upwards of a foot in depth, known as the Black Mould. Beneath this was found a floor of Granular

Stalagmite, firmly attached to the walls, seldom less, and frequently more, than a foot in thickness, doubtless formed by the drip of water from the roof. Then a red Cave-earth or loam, containing many limestone fragments, varying in size from bits not larger than a sixpence, to masses hardly less than those lying on the surface of the Mould; this exhibited no signs of stratification, and contained numerous interesting remains. Later, the Crystalline Stalagmite was discovered, and the oldest deposit, a Breccia detritus of Devonian Grits, containing "Nodule" tools, and bones of Cave-bear.

My father adopted the following system in the process of excavation. He first had the accessible portion of the Black Mould removed, then, after the limestone blocks on its surface had been broken up (occasionally by blasting), the remainder was taken away for careful examination. The floor of Granular Stalagmite was next stripped off, laying bare the Cave-earth, which was dug out ultimately to a depth of four feet in a series of prismatic blocks, a yard long and a foot square in sections, layer by layer. My father writes: "This material, after being carefully examined *in situ* by candlelight, is taken to the door and re-examined by daylight, after which it is at once removed without the Cavern. A box is appropriated to each 'yard' exclusively, and in it are placed all the objects of interest which the prism yields. The boxes, each having a label containing the data necessary for defining the situation of its contents, are daily sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, by whom the specimens are at once cleaned and packed in fresh boxes. The labels are numbered and packed with the specimens to which they severally belong, and a record of the day's work is entered in a diary."

At the commencement of the explorations, only three deposits were known, namely, the Black Mould, succeeded by the Granular Stalagmite, overlying the Cave-earth. However, as the work proceeded, a section was laid bare, which clearly showed, *in situ*, in downward sequence, the floor of Granular Stalagmite, then the Cave-earth, next the Crystalline Stalagmite, and finally the Breccia. The accounts of the different deposits and the various remains found therein are only briefly alluded to, numerous papers on Kent's Cavern, written by Mr. Pengelly himself, having been already published in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association.

In November, 1865, Sir John Lubbock, a member of the Kent's Hole Committee, came to see the Cavern, sketching many of the flint implements and taking numerous notes. The work soon aroused the attention not only of geologists, but also of other men of science.

In a letter from Edinburgh on 31 October, 1865, to Mr. Pengelly, Sir James Simpson wrote in the following appreciative manner: "You have worked more successfully on the archæological secrets of caves than any other man living or dead."

My father had numerous friends in Scotland, where his geological work was highly esteemed, and in the following year, 1866, the Chair of Geology at Glasgow University being vacant, he was urged by some of his colleagues to become a candidate. Finding, however, from his friend Professor Joseph Lister (afterwards Lord Lister) that Zoology was also included, he renounced the idea, and as he was already reluctant to leave the Cavern, he wrote as follows to Sir Charles Lyell: "I at once decided, of course, not to become a candidate, and, truth to tell, I should regret having to leave my studies in Devonshire Geology. I wish the Government would endow a Chair (perhaps a camp-stool would be more suitable) of Vagabondage in this county and appoint me to it."

During the summer of 1867 the British Association met at Dundee, and in his account of the Geological Section, Sir Archibald Geikie writes: "Pengelly came with his annual racy account of the explorations at Kent's Cavern." In the Report for this year (the third) which he read at the meeting, my father mentioned the human jaw, in which so much interest has recently been taken by Dr. Duckworth and Professor Keith. This was found deeply embedded in the Granular Stalagmite, and Mr. Pengelly described it in the following manner:—

"The human remains are a tooth, and a portion of an upper jaw containing four teeth. They were found lying together in the Vestibule about 30 feet from the northern entrance of the Cavern, and deeply embedded in the floor, which was 20 inches thick. These interesting relics—the most ancient remains of man's osseous system which the Cavern has yet yielded—were found on the 3rd of January, 1867. The Black Band below the Stalagmite floor was extremely rich in objects, many of which are of great

interest. They include bones and teeth of various animals and traces of the presence of man.

"The Committee venture to entertain the opinion that the evidence which the last twelve months have put into their possession renders it impossible for anyone to doubt that man occupied Devonshire when it was also the home of the extinct lion, hyæna, bear, rhinoceros, mammoth and their contemporaries.

"Of the tools two . . . the bone awl and the 'harpoon' [were] found in the Black Band, beneath the stalagmitic floor, in the Vestibule. . . . In this same thin band there occurred, with the implements just mentioned, teeth of rhinoceros, hyæna and other of the common cave mammals, and the story they tell is at once clear and resistless. These, however, are neither the only, nor the best, bone implements which have been exhumed. Two others have been met with, and both of them in the Red Cave-earth, below the Black Band. One is a portion of a highly finished 'harpoon,' two and a quarter inches in length, and differing from that previously mentioned, in the form of its point, and in being barbed on two sides. . . . This implement was met with on March 18, 1867, in the Vestibule, in the second foot-level of Red Cave-earth. Vertically above these two feet of loam, there lay the Black Band about three inches thick, and containing flint flakes and remains of extinct mammals; over this again came the stalagmitic floor, eighteen inches thick, granular towards its base, crystalline and laminated towards the upper surface, continuous in all directions, unquestionably intact, and without fracture or crevice of any kind; and superposed on this was the ordinary Black Mould, with Romano-British potsherds. . . . The second bone tool from the Cave-earth is a well-finished pin $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length."

A bone needle, partially covered with stalagmite, was also found during the year's exploration of 1866-7. There is unfortunately a fracture in the eye of the bone needle, the history of which it may be interesting to recall. When discovered it was perfect. The news of this "find" created considerable interest, and Mr. Pengelly was asked by a lady to exhibit it to her guests at a party. He consented to do so, and took much pains during the evening in showing his treasure. When the needle was again safely

in his care his hostess came up suddenly, saying, "Oh, Mr. Pengelly, would you let me have the bone needle for a few minutes to show to Lord Lytton, who has just arrived?" With his customary good-nature the geologist gave it into her hands. In a few minutes it was restored to him, torn from the card on which it had been gummed down, threaded through the card, pin-wise, and the eye broken off and missing. For the short time he remained in the room, Mr. Pengelly had to conceal his distress as well as he might. As he would relate the story, "I went home, lay awake all night, and took counsel with one whose wit rarely failed to be of use to me in any difficulty—my wife." Her advice was that he should make his way to the house ere the family were astir, seek out the parlourmaid, and, explaining to her what was missing, should offer a handsome gratuity for its recovery. This was done, and he then took an anxious half-hour's stroll by the sea. On his return to the house, his inquiry was met by the production of the fragment, which he gladly exchanged for half a sovereign. Before the accident the needle had fortunately been seen by several members of the Committee and numerous other scientists.

With regard to some of the problems suggested by the Cavern deposits, the geologist wrote: "Were we to speculate respecting the probable interpretation of the Black Band found beneath the floor of the Vestibule—bearing in mind its very limited area, its position near the northern entrance of the Cavern, and within the influence of the light entering thereby, its numerous bits of charcoal and of burnt bones, its bone tools, and its very abundant, keen-edged, unworn and brittle chips and flakes of whitened flint—we might be tempted to conclude that we had not only identified Kent's Cavern as the home of one of our early ancestors, but the Vestibule as the particular apartment in which he enjoyed the pleasures of his own fireside; where he cooked and ate his meals; and where he chipped flint nodules and cut and scraped bones into implements for war, for the chase, and for domestic use."

About this time the explorer had the opportunity of conducting Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Joseph Prestwich, Mr. Gwyn Jefferies, Mr. Godwin-Austen, and other scientists over the Cavern. He fully explained to them his methods of operation, and

also displayed for their inspection a characteristic series of fossils and flint implements.

Professor Boyd Dawkins and Mr. Ayshford Sandford visited Torquay in the autumn of 1868 for the purpose of identifying the bones found in the Cavern, and assisting my father in their classification, these already numbering 50,000. During this year he had also the pleasure of showing Kent's Hole and explaining the work in hand to Archbishop Temple, the Duke of Somerset, Professor Tyndall, John Bright, the well-known statesman, and other friends, who were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the wonders of the Cavern, and the specimens disinterred from it.

In the following letter to my father from Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist alludes to the visit of Professor Boyd Dawkins, and incidentally shows how careful and accurate an observer he considered Mr. Pengelly. Mention is also made of the interest taken in his work by the Queen of Holland.

“ 73 HARLEY STREET, LONDON,

“ *November 26th, 1868.*

“ Miss Coutts invited us last week to meet the Queen of Holland at a luncheon party at her house, and having the honour to sit next Her Majesty, she told me a good deal of her visit to Torquay, of which she had a lively recollection, especially on those points of the geology to which you had served as a guide. She said she had promised you the skull of an orang-outang, which had been sent to her and which she was told was a valuable specimen. I happened to say, ‘ He will perhaps give it to the Torquay Museum.’ She said, ‘ Why should he do that ? I meant him to consider it entirely for himself.’ I was glad to hear of the Beaver, but shall not be satisfied if Mr. Boyd Dawkins finds nothing new except that animal ; although if such should be the case, it will prove how well you have been observing all the osteological details so that scarcely anything had escaped you.”

My father was present at the British Association which met at Exeter in the autumn of 1869, and the Cathedral city being little more than an hour's journey from Torquay, the President, Sir G. G. Stokes, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, and many other men of science

assembled there, took the opportunity of visiting the Cavern under the explorer's own guidance.

At the "Red Lion Dinner," a gathering of sociability and good fellowship, a parody of Gray's *Elegy* was given. The last two verses being thus mentioned by Dr. Henry Woodward, who says: "But few men write their own epitaphs; here, however, is the epitaph written by William Pengelly for himself, at the British Association, Exeter, 1869."

EPITAPH.

Here rests his head on balls of *album græcum*,
 A youth who loved Cave-earth and stalagmite;
 If fossil bones they held, he'd keenly seek 'em;
 Exhume and name them with supreme delight.

His hammer, chisels, compass lie beside him;
 His friends have o'er him piled this heap of stones.
 Alas! Alas! Poor fellow! woe betide him
 If, in the other world, there are no bones.

The verses amused many of his friends, and Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson wrote:—"Pray send me another copy or two of your wonderful elegy. I have learnt it already, and shall recite it at dinner to-night."

The Cavern was now attracting great attention, being visited by various foreign celebrities, and amongst other Royal personages interested in the exploration was, as already stated, the Queen of Holland (Sophia of Würtemberg), called by some writers "La Reine Rouge," on account of her liberal tendencies. In March, 1870, the Queen paid a second visit to Torquay, and was present at one of Mr. Pengelly's lectures. My mother describes this visit in the following letter to her sister:—

"TORQUAY,

"March 8, 1870.

"... I think I told you William was asked to meet Her Majesty at afternoon tea at Miss Burdett-Coutts' the day after her arrival. She talked a good deal to him, and expressed a wish to call on Thursday, which she did, with her suite. When I was introduced to her she . . . said how pleased she was to make my acquaintance; she took much notice of little Hettie (Lydia, being at school, missed seeing her), asking her questions and petting her. . . . The Queen had visited the Cavern when here for a few days last

November, and had then invited William to spend the evening with her at the hotel, . . . and has given William the skull of an orang-outang which she had, and thought he would value.

"On Monday she expressed a wish to attend William's lecture at the Museum—one of a geological course he is delivering there . . . she looked very much interested, and when the lecture was over, crossed over to tell William how pleased she had been, but said it was too short. . . . We met again at Miss Burdett-Coutts', where a brilliant party was assembled. . . . The Queen talked a good deal to William about a hasty journey he had arranged for her into Cornwall, and which she found very satisfactory. She also conversed with me. . . . The Queen is delighted with Torquay and her reception here, and says she shall come again. . . ."

In the following year (1871) Professor Sir W. Dawson, who was engaged in preparing some articles on geology, wrote to Mr. Pengelly, saying:—"I propose to take your explorations of Kent's Cavern as one of the best and most instructive examples, and almost the only one deserving of much confidence."

During this summer the British Association, in its cycle of changes, assembled at Edinburgh. In the Seventh Report on Kent's Cavern, presented at this meeting, the explorer described the progress made during the last twelve months.

On his return from the hospitalities of the northern capital he was again closely occupied at the Cavern. It may be amusing to record how his servants profited by their scientific surroundings, as shown by the following account. After the Cavern exploration had continued for about six years, a neighbour called one day and said, "Mr. Pengelly, you remember that our cook once lived with you?" "Yes." "Well, yesterday she and the nurse were heard having the following discussion. Said the cook, 'Mr. Pengelly calls the bones what he finds to Kent's Cavern 'Possils' bones, but I say how can he know the bones of the 'Possils from the bones of other men?' 'Well,' said the nurse, 'I've heard say as he is uncommon clever; besides, nobody knows where the Garden of Eden was, and, if so, why shouldn't it be here, and if 'twas here, where else should the bones of the Apostles be?'"

Later in this year Professor Roemer, of Breslau, and other German savants, with Colonel Krupp (inventor of the new gun), visited Kent's Hole and discussed the various problems raised by the excavations.

During the same autumn (1871) the ex-Emperor Napoleon III, with the Prince Imperial and Prince Murat, came to Torquay. They visited Kent's Cavern, under the guidance of William Pengelly, and seemed greatly interested, giving careful attention to all the evidences of prehistoric life pointed out.

My mother, writing to a friend, alludes briefly to the Emperor's sojourn at the watering-place.

"September 20, 1871.— . . . William called by invitation on the ex-Emperor Napoleon to-day (he has been staying here for some time with his son). He was extremely pleasant, and anxious to hear all about the Cavern. . . ."

A few days later she thus describes a visit paid to Lamorna.

"October 2nd.— . . . The Emperor, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, Prince Achille Murat, Dr. Conneau and his son, and several members of the suite, called on us to-day, to see the fossils, etc. It was a very informal visit. He introduced his son, a nice bright, intelligent-looking boy, who seemed to take a lively interest in his father's conversation with William, relative to the various objects found in the Cavern. Speaking of the habitats of various animals the Emperor mentioned that the rat, which had entered Paris with the Allies, had quite destroyed the old rats, and supplanted them there. The party remained for some time, talking and examining the various remains. . . ."

The Emperor sent the following autograph letter to my father soon afterwards :—

"Torquay, le 17 Octobre, 1871.

"Je lirai, monsieur, avec un vif interet les livres que vous avez bien voulu m'envoyer, et qui renferment les résultats importants de vos scientifiques recherches. Je saisis cette occasion de vous remercier de l'obligeance que vous m'avez temoignée, et je vous prie de recevoir mes sentimens distingués.

"NAPOLÉON.

"Je vous prie de faire également mes remerciements à votre ami, M. Vivian."

Other visitors about this time were the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, Earl Russell, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Bishop Callaway, Sir J. Burdon Sanderson, Sir Samuel Baker, the American Ambassador, Professor W. K. Clifford, and Sir Henry Roscoe.

A well-known geologist writes :—

“The unremitting and gratuitous labour which Pengelly for many years devoted to Kent’s Cavern met with a reward of a rather unusual kind. In maturer life he was positively courted by all ranks of society, from Queens and Emperors down to ordinary tourists and literary men. The simplicity of his tastes, of his mode of living, and of his general demeanour was never spoiled by the flattery, direct and indirect, of which he was so frequently the recipient.”

Mr. Pengelly visited the famous Mentone Cavern during the spring of 1872, and also inspected the human skeleton found therein, which had been removed to Paris. The discoverer, M. Rivière, considered this a relic of palæolithic times, and my father was inclined to share his view. He remarked, however, that the exploration (which was still in progress at the time of his visit) was not conducted in a properly systematic manner. Considerable difference of opinion has existed amongst competent scientific experts as to whether the skeleton should be considered neolithic or palæolithic. Mr. Pengelly’s experience of Cavern researches, and his philosophic acumen, rendered his elucidation of the various questions raised particularly valuable to French men of science. His advice was eagerly sought for by M. Broca, Professor Milne Edwards, and other distinguished savants. After this visit he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and this brought him into friendly intercourse with many Parisian anthropologists and geologists, men who were in the forefront of the scientific progress and endeavour of the age. Only a short interval could be spared for this continental journey, and in a fortnight the traveller was back again at Torquay continuing his explorations.

He was never willingly absent from the Cavern for more than a few days, for his self-sacrificing task was not a mere superficial superintendence of the work of the labourers, such as had previously been engaged in fitfully,

though with interesting results, by others. He took such precautions as secured absolute accuracy in identifying the respective positions of all the remains discovered, and the situation to which they belonged, every bone that was brought to light being washed by his own hands, and with the assistance of skilled palæontologists carefully described. How needful was this untiring and persevering energy was well illustrated by a discovery which rewarded the labour of more than seven years' patient research. This was nothing less than the unearthing of a tooth of the sabre-toothed tiger, the *Machairodus latidens*, the existence of which in the Cave, as indicated by specimens found in MacEnery's collections, geologists had previously refused to believe. During the remaining eight years that the excavation was continued no second specimen was found, so that this discovery was of unique interest.

It was towards the end of this summer (1872) that my father had the satisfaction of discovering from Kent's Hole this relic of the *Machairodus latidens*. He announced his important find at the close of his Annual Report of the Cavern Committee, read before the Geological Section of the British Association at Brighton during August, in the following words :—

" . . . The other specimen is a well-marked incisor of *Machairodus latidens*, found July 29, 1872.

" . . . One of the hopes of the Cavern Committee, in commencing their researches, was that they might find some traces of *Machairodus*. This they have never abandoned, though year after year passed away without success ; and they cannot but express their gratitude to the body, whose patience and liberality has enabled them to continue their labours until this hope was realized. The greater part of the Report was written before the discovery was made ; and had the work ceased on July 28, 1872, those who always declined to believe that *Machairodus* had ever been found in Kent's Cavern would have been able to urge as an additional argument, the fact that the consecutive, systematic, and careful daily labours of seven years and four months had failed to show that their scepticism was unreasonable. This great accumulation of negative evidence has been for ever set aside, and all doubt of Mr. MacEnery's accuracy for ever removed, by the discovery the Committee have now had the pleasure to announce."

An incident mentioned by the Rev. W. Harpley, which occurred during the reading of the Report, will have an additional interest, from being given in Mr. Harpley's own words. He writes that—"He had the pleasure of being Mr. Pengelly's companion at the meeting of the British Association at Brighton in 1872. While returning from the railway station, whither they had gone together to see after the safe transit of the boxes containing the bones, implements, etc., collected during the previous year's exploration of Kent's Cavern, Mr. Pengelly was suddenly seized with hemorrhage in the throat; this produced a fainting fit, from which he speedily recovered, but great weakness of the throat succeeded. Mr. Pengelly was induced by medical advice to abstain as much as possible from using his voice during the meeting, and the writer undertook to read his report for him. On reaching that portion which referred to the discovery of the 'Tooth,' Mr. Pengelly, with his characteristic enthusiasm and impulsiveness, seized the manuscript, and said, 'Oh, I must read this at all hazards!' and finished the reading, in spite of the pain he suffered, amid the cheers and acclamations of the savants assembled in Section C."

Mr. Pengelly's fame as a cave-hunter was not acquired without much labour and self-sacrifice. The patient and unwearied explorer visited day after day the dark recesses of the Cavern, superintending the systematic removal of the deposits layer by layer, afterwards collecting the contents, and recording every detail. These researches and the scientific spoil he drew from Kent's Hole in the shape of flint implements, and remains of vanished types of animal life, made his name renowned.

But he was not only a careful and accurate searcher after truth, he was also a most light-hearted and kindly colleague. Eminent visitors crowded to see the Cavern, and he fascinated them with his genial spirit, his readiness to explain the discoveries he had made, and his scientific enthusiasm. In fact, people seemed to think that his time was public property, and his growing reputation induced everyone of importance who visited the watering-place to call upon him. Had he been less closely occupied this would have been pleasant enough, for he was naturally sociable and fond of intellectual companionship, but being engaged in lecturing and teaching, the time spent in polite attention to visitors was a serious sacrifice.

In the early autumn of 1874, a rapid journey to Ireland enabled the explorer to attend the Association gathering at Belfast, and announce the discoveries of the year to his geological brethren of the hammer.

The British Association at Bristol in 1875 was a memorably successful meeting, and in response to a request from Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, Mr. Pengelly read a Paper before the Anthropological Department, in addition to communicating his usual Report on the Cave at the Geological Section. This Paper, entitled "Anthropological Discoveries in Kent's Cavern," was greatly appreciated by the numerous foreign savants present, and by the large gathering of British geologists also assembled at Bristol. After a year of unremitting labour he revisited the Western Highlands, and, whilst there, attended the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow in 1876 to present the Kent's Hole Report. He lectured in Scotland in December, 1875, and again in the early part of 1877 at Glasgow and Dundee, on the Cavern researches, all these rapidly succeeding northern journeys being hastily accomplished. He invariably experienced a most kindly Scotch welcome, and nowhere were his lectures and papers more warmly received than north of the Tweed. The Duke of Argyll, writing to him in 1876, says, "I have never heard a clearer lecturer, nor one with so much enthusiasm for his subject." Some working men in the audience were so deeply interested that they afterwards journeyed to Torquay on purpose to visit the Cave.

Mr. Pengelly presided over the Geological Section of the British Association Meeting held at Plymouth in August, 1877, taking for the subject of the Address "The History of Cavern Exploration in Devonshire."

Scientific colleagues gathered round him, for he was not only interested in his own work, but had a wide philosophical outlook, and he was most warmly supported by his brother geologists. The public also were attracted by the Chairmanship of one who had taken a leading part in establishing, on a scientific basis, the belief in the antiquity of man.

His Address was listened to with close attention and spoken of as constituting one of the most interesting features of the meeting. A strong body of geologists attended, and afterwards came to Torquay, accompanied by Lord Lister and other scientists, to see the Cavern and

witness the evidences of prehistoric life under Mr. Pengelly's direction.

In the following year my father revisited Ireland, and during his stay in the Hibernian capital read his annual Cavern Report to the members of the British Association assembled at Dublin.

The exploration of Kent's Hole terminated on June 19th, 1880, and the completion of these researches marked his last important geological work. It was a fitting close to his long and laborious scientific career, which was characterized by a past President of the Geological Society as leaving "a record equalled by few and surpassed by none."

But any adequate review of his labours and their value must of necessity lie wholly beyond the range of the present biographical sketch. During the final year of the work the Rev. Canon Greenwell of Durham visited Torquay, and soon afterwards the distinguished archæologist sent the following appreciative letter to Mr. Pengelly :—

"You will not, I am sure, think it impertinent in me, when I express my obligation for the most careful, patient, and scientific way in which you have conducted the exploration of Kent's Cavern. Though I was aware how thoroughly it had been done, I certainly did not rightly appreciate the wonderful effort of patience it must have been to go on year after year and inch by inch. Few persons could have put such a restraint upon themselves as you must have done, and have worked with such a singleness of purpose. Prehistoric archæology owes you a deep debt of gratitude."

The report of 1880, the sixteenth and last, presented at Swansea, records the completion of the work, and gives an account of a second and deeper excavation in that part of the Cavern named the Long Arcade.

This was especially interesting, being carried to an additional depth of five feet below the bottom of the four-foot excavation, making a total depth of nine feet below the bottom of the floor of Granular Stalagmite; it was thus made almost entirely in the well-known Breccia. Only eighteen finds were discovered. Three good "nodule" tools were met with in the eighth foot-level, and several flint chips in the ninth or lowest. Of the animal remains, two were bears' teeth and one the crown of the tooth of a

rhinoceros. No animal relic was found beneath the seventh foot-level.

On June 15th, 1880 (only four days before the suspension of the work), a mass of flint, owing its irregular form to artificial chipping, was found alone, in the Breccia, in the ninth foot-level.

It is worthy of remark that this second and deeper excavation yielded a greater number of archæological than of palæontological finds.

The Cave-earth contained remains of more than twenty important mammalian species, but the fauna of the Breccia consisted almost exclusively of remains of bear, though there were traces also of lion, fox, deer, etc.

The exploration of Kent's Cavern was the most thorough and systematic of the kind which had ever been undertaken. Work of this sort is peculiarly exacting, for it cannot be entrusted to workmen, however steady and careful, nor left to a Committee, whose members may be fitful and infrequent in their visits; as Professor Bonney has pointed out, it demands the constant oversight of one man, who thoroughly understands the subject, and knows "when special precautions must be taken in order to place some discovery of exceptional interest beyond the risk of dispute, by recognizing at once the defects in a chain of evidence, which might afford an opportunity to the critic and an excuse to the sceptic." This oversight and superintendence were given by my father. The various specimens discovered, as already stated, all passed through his hands, were washed and cleaned, labelled and recorded by him. The labour was arduous, the number of the specimens being counted by thousands. He mentions in one of his Papers, that throughout all the years during which the excavation was in progress, he not only visited the Cavern almost every day, but spent over the work on an average five hours daily. A remarkable record of devotion to Science on the part of a man who was not in independent circumstances and had to earn an income by lecturing and teaching, for it was only through an inheritance that came to his wife that the last decade of his life was spent in affluence.

Calling attention to a matter of great importance in comparing the implements found in the Cave-earth and in the Breccia, my father writes:—

"A glance at the implements from the two deposits

shows that they are very dissimilar. Those from the Breccia are much more rudely formed, more massive, have less symmetry of outline, and were made by operating, not on *flakes* purposely struck off from nodules of flint or chert, as in the case of those from the Cave-earth, but directly on the *nodules* themselves, all of which appear to have been obtained from accumulations of supracretaceous flint gravel, such as occur about four miles from the Cavern. There seems no doubt, then, that the Breccia men were ruder than those of the Cave-earth; and this is borne out by the fact that, whilst the men represented by the less ancient deposit made bone tools and ornaments—harpoons for spearing fish, eyed-needles or bodkins, probably for joining skins together, awls perhaps to facilitate the passage of the slender needle or bodkin through the tough thick hides, pins for fastening the skins they wore, and perforated badgers' teeth for necklaces or bracelets—nothing of the kind has been found in the Breccia. In short, the stone tools, though both sets were unpolished and coeval with extinct mammals, represent two distinct civilizations. It is equally clear that the ruder men were the more ancient, for their tools were lodged in a deposit, which, whenever the two occurred in the same vertical section, was invariably the undermost."

The deposits differing markedly in character, and being frequently separated by stalagmite, and a breaking up of this and a partial clearing out of the Breccia having preceded the deposition of the Cave-earth, my father drew the inference that there must have been a period of time between the two incapable of compression within narrow limits, and representing a great chronological interval.

Amongst those who took much interest in the explorations and honoured William Pengelly by visiting him at his residence, Lamorna, Torquay, and inspecting the geological collections, was His Majesty the King, then Prince George of Wales. On that occasion the present writer remembers that Prince George was specially interested in viewing the bones gnawed and split by hyænas and the flint implements found in the Cave, being reminded of similar specimens inspected in the Museum at Copenhagen. The Prince was very anxious that Mr. Pengelly should see the latter. The geologist had several friends amongst

Scandinavian Professors, and he had long cherished the hope of visiting the Danish capital, and examining the interesting archæological and anthropological collections there, but unfortunately this wish was never gratified.

After the completion of the excavation he had the full intention of publishing a book on the Cavern, and thus giving to the scientific world the results of his conclusions in a more complete form than could be found in his scattered papers to various institutions; but by degrees the conclusion forced itself upon him that the task must be given up, seeing how entirely his time was occupied with gratuitous work for local societies, with all the incidental duties and interruptions which this involved. He wrote to a correspondent in 1884, saying:—"I have more writing on my hands than I shall ever get through." Had the book which he contemplated been written, it was felt by scientists that it would have proved a really important contribution to geological literature.

His old friend Mr. A. R. Hunt, F.G.S., F.L.S., writes:—"The British Association Reports are monuments of Mr. Pengelly's indomitable perseverance and accuracy as an observer and recorder, but the relinquishment of his intention to write a monograph on the cave as a whole, has nevertheless proved an incalculable loss to science, as the knowledge and experience gained during his sixteen years' work was absolutely unique, and this nothing can replace."

As a scientific investigator his fame is principally centred in these exhaustive explorations at Kent's Hole; but although his daily duties (as long as his strength lasted) were of too engrossing a character to enable him to realize his intention of writing a comprehensive work on the Cave, yet the activity of his pen is sufficiently attested by the fact that in the Catalogue of the Royal Society considerably over a hundred Papers are placed to his credit.

The interest of the discoveries which rewarded his untiring devotion to science should serve as a stimulus to the struggling student of other days, for almost the whole of his long and laborious life was passed in the prosecution of geological researches, without any idea of advantage or benefit to himself. He willingly abandoned all thought of wealth or hope of advancement in life in order to devote himself wholeheartedly to the work which he loved so well.

He was not only an ardent geologist but also a devout believer, and never distressed by the alleged antagonism of religion and science, convinced that if the facts surely revealed to us by the investigations of Nature are at variance with certain preconceived dogmas, we must reconsider the latter in the light of the former.

After the meaning of his discoveries had been fully recognized, few candid inquirers could refuse to accept the new teaching as to the antiquity of man. His own faith as a Christian had not been in the least shaken by these changes in the scientific view of the history of the world. The Bible was, he thought, "Wise unto salvation," other wisdom he sought elsewhere.

His conclusions involving a belief in the great antiquity of the human race, and the existence of palæolithic man in the pleistocene age, were exceedingly repugnant to many people, and he and those who shared his views were assailed with an outcry which the temper of the present day can scarcely understand, much less appreciate.

But these controversies had no effect upon the firmness of his religious convictions. He lived and died a sincere and simple-minded Christian.

He was a man of liberal views, broad sympathies, and many interests, and his scientific pursuits represented only a part of his activity, so that he never lost touch with contemporary life and thought. Political and social subjects claimed his attention, and also those questions of practical philanthropy, which appeal so strongly to a sympathetic nature. Personal renown was a matter of indifference to him, but he greatly appreciated the warm regard of the friends whom he loved. After my father's death, which occurred in 1894, Sir Archibald Geikie, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, wrote:—"I know how entirely he deserved to be loved and honoured."

Another eminent geologist, the Rev. Professor Bonney, also wrote:—"Full of years, much beloved, and with his scientific work widely recognized, he has gone to his rest. It will be long before his work is forgotten, for his name is inseparably linked to the history of caves and the annals of primæval man. We, his friends, in our turn must cease from labour and pass within the veil, but till that hour comes, one memory will remain ever quick in our minds. It is that of the genial presence, the kindly spirit and the

playful wit, which could brighten every gathering, and give a zest even to the driest subjects."

The centenary of William Pengelly's birth found his name firmly enrolled amongst famous English geologists, but his reputation was not British only, for in the words of his friend the late Lord Lister, "The importance of his acutely planned and perseveringly conducted cave explorations, is recognized throughout the scientific world."

TWELVE MONTHS' NOTES ON BIRDS IN THE SOUTH HAMS DISTRICT.

BY E. A. S. ELLIOT, M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1918.)

On the 20th of March, a Peregrine Falcon was brought me which had been shot in the neighbourhood. It proved to be a male of the Southern form. There are two races of this species, which is almost cosmopolitan in habit, recognized by ornithologists: the Northern, which are a fine, white-chested race much prized by falconers, and the Southern, whose chests are quite chestnut-coloured instead of white. All through the spring months a pair of Greater Spotted Woodpeckers were heard working the bark of the great trees surrounding the Manor House at Kingsbridge, and it is doubtless they were nesting there. It is a little curious that such a shy and retiring species as this should seek and find sanctuary so close to a busy thoroughfare. It speaks volumes as to the care bestowed on the birds' well-being. It is very pleasing to record a great increase in the numbers of Goldfinches observed in the neighbourhood, as on 25 March I saw a flock of a score or more feeding on groundsel in the allotment gardens near the shipwrights' yard.

If farmers only knew the immense amount of good these birds do, in keeping down weeds, thistles, groundsel, etc., they would wring the necks of all persons seeking to catch them to sell as cage-birds. I counted nearly a hundred of these birds in cages in a large town in the West a few weeks ago, which is surely a reflection on the want of vigilance somewhere. Of course, if inquiries are made, you will be put off with the ready answer that they were all bred in confinement, which is all stuff and nonsense, as many of the poor things were beating themselves to death against the bars of their cages, plainly showing the resentment of their confinement.

The Swifts came up with a rush on Sunday morning, 4 May. Though none were to be seen before noon, scores appeared in the skies just after. They were evidently not birds owning the locality, i.e., not birds that had been bred in the locality the previous year, for all had passed on in an hour's time. I have another note as to this species, also made on the Sabbath, although this time in the afternoon. 18 August, 4.30 p.m.—Have just come in from the garden after witnessing an extraordinary collection of this species. There were literally hundreds of them, mostly high in the air, almost invisible to the naked eye; in fact, I went back to the house for the binoculars. They were evidently migrating, and in ever-widening circles passed south-east and in half an hour's time not one was to be seen.

On 14 April I found a Chiff-chaff in the greenhouse, the door of which was open. It is interesting to note that for years past I have noticed a bird of this species in the house, almost immediately on their arrival at our shores, and it indicates a homing instinct paralleled only by the pigeon. On 3 April I picked up a small bird on the high road, dead, near our gates, of the identity of which I was not quite sure, so sent it to the authorities of the South Kensington Museum. It proved to be a Sedge Warbler, a quite common bird, but one perhaps more often heard than seen. Sedge Warblers have a very pleasing song, low, but attractive to any ear, and moreover, they sing throughout the night, which habit is thought to be a prerogative of the Nightingale only; it is scarcely to be wondered at then that a stranger hearing these birds, whilst burning the midnight oil at Torcross one summer eve, declared he heard Nightingales. They go by the name of Torcross Nightingales to this day. Going into a cottage quite recently I saw a man sitting at the table with a cage in front of him containing a Blackbird, to whom he was whistling "Rule, Britannia!" for all he was worth.

Looking further around I noticed a Grey Parrot, so I turned to Bill's wife to ask if the bird talked at all. "Not much yet," she replied, "but he imitates Bill being sick of a morning very well indeed."

I have notes of some curious Wrens' nests and nesting sites. The first was built in an ivy-covered stump, and was composed entirely of barley straw with a few bits of green grass interwoven; it was lined with fine

moss and contained seven eggs. Another was a very fragile structure of moss built in an old Woodpecker's hole in the stump of an ash pollard, and contained young. A third built its nest in a sheepskin hanging up outside a slaughter-house situated in the meadows, whilst a fourth made its home in an old tomato tub in the Albion Hotel gardens; the nest contained six eggs. On 1 May I heard a Woodlark in our grounds, and presume it was nesting. The species is very local, and although I see large flocks in winter I have seldom noticed them in the summer in the immediate neighbourhood.

Again I come upon a MS. note by the late Dr. Tucker, written from Ashburton more than a hundred years ago:

"December 6,¹ 1806. A most delightful morning, the thermometer at 50°. Heard the Woodlark singing both on a tree and in the air."

This is indeed their habit; they soar up above the tree singing and descend to the same bough time after time with outstretched wings, singing the whole time.

WOODLARK.

"Him have we seen the greenwood side along,
While o'er the heath we hied, our labour done,
Oft as the Woodlark pip'd her farewell song,
With wistful eyes pursue the setting sun."

GRAY'S *Elegy*.

As a literary society you may be interested to learn that this stanza is not to be found in the ordinary editions of the *Elegy*; it occurs in a footnote in Gray's first manuscript and follows the stanza, "One morn I miss'd him on the 'customed hill," of which his critic, Mr. Mason, writes, "I rather wonder that he rejected this stanza, as it not only has the same sort of Doric delicacy which charms us peculiarly in this part of the poem, but also completes the account of his whole day; whereas, this evening scene being omitted, we have only his morning walk, and his noontide repose."

31 May, 5 o'clock p.m.—Overlooking a view (near Stanborough) embracing an area from Hey Tor to Hemerdon Hill on one side and Portland Bill and Start Point on the other; a Barn Owl glides noiselessly close to us, busily hunting for the unsuspecting field-mouse. No self-respecting owl would allow itself

¹ Note the time of year, close down to Christmas.

out in such glaring sunshine unless the clamour of its callow young demanded instant attention to their hungry maws, and it is interesting to note how at such times the ordinary instincts of a bird, which usually seeks its prey in the gloaming, are overcome, and shows the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin in thus attending to the wants of its offspring.

“Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tow’r
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such, as, wand’ring near her secret bow’r,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.”

We have it on the highest authority (the Psalms) that *Swallows* are no respecters of locality when it comes to building their nests. Three pairs of this species have sought a sanctuary for their broods amongst the rafters of my museum, access to which is obtained through an open fanlight over the door; if we may enter into the feelings of the young as they sit to be fed by their parents amongst so many of their defunct relatives, we can imagine their wishing they had been born somewhere else, not that they would have any interference from me.

At the end of May I found a Cirl Bunting's nest in a small thorn bush in the side of a hedge, close to the ground just outside our gate. There were three eggs, and I thought it a good opportunity of watching the nidification. However, ten days went by and no more eggs were laid; the birds resented my intrusion and deserted, showing the species to be shier even than the Golden Glady, their first cousin.

On Tuesday, 8 September, of last year, I first saw a *Nightjar* perched on a frame in the garden. The bird remained with us for close on three weeks, becoming quite tame, allowing us to pass and repass many times a day, and I noticed its eyes were invariably closed. The wind suddenly changing to the eastward, he resumed his flight towards the equator. It must not be assumed that the bird did not move all that time. In habit the bird is crepuscular, or even nocturnal, feeding on noxious moths, so he is one of the best friends the arboriculturist has; but the fact of his returning day after day to the same resting spot and allowing those frequenting the garden to constantly pass him, shows a surprising amount of confidence in so timid a creature as a bird. It should be understood

the species is a migrant, and that the bird on coming off the Moors was resting here and taking advantage of the exceptionally fine weather ere he took his final flight to South-East Africa for the winter. The bird's habits of nidification are also interesting, for it builds no nest, but lays its two beautifully blotched eggs in a slight depression on the bare ground under a furze or heather bush : in its laying two eggs only it shows its affinity to the Swifts and Humming-birds. It is a great pity that many of these useful birds are destroyed by gamekeepers, because they declare they turn to hawks in winter.

THE FREEMANS OF ASHBURTON, BUCKFAST- LEIGH, BOVEY-TRACEY, ETC.

BY MISS ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1912.)

THE only printed authority, I believe, to link the name of FREEMAN with the Manors referred to in my title, is Risdon, who, under "ASHBURTON," makes the bare and even slightly inexact statement, "... Sir Ralph Freeman of London had lately a lease of this manor"; the following notes from contemporary sources may, therefore, be useful in this connection.

In 1610 a Crown-lease was made to MARTIN FREEMAN of the MANOR of ASHBURTON for 60 years at the annual rent of £37 13s. 4d. (*Privy Seal, Dockets*, Vol. 3).

In 1619 (Brooking-Rowe Bequest Deeds, Public Library, Exeter), 30 Nov., 17 Jas. I, "SIR RALPH FREEMAN, KT., one of his highnes' Court of Request" [son of the above Martin] "and WILLIAM FREEMAN & RALPH FREEMAN of London, Esqs. [? his first cousins], leased to Henry Luscombe for £60, for a term of 99 years on the lives of the sd. H. L., Philip Luscombe his brother, and such woman as the sd. H. L. might first marry, divers lands & tenements in BUCKFASTLEIGH, including 1 acr. mead. adjoining the Bridge, ... 1 acr. close called Folford, 2 barns in Cannaton Lane, the site of a teasell Mill, 9 acr. close called Som' Parke, and one FULLING MILL, all which one Paul Luscombe, dec^d, formerly held, and which were then in possession of Mary Luscombe, widow, mother of the sd. Henry, she claiming for life by copy of Court Roll, dated 24 Sept. 1593, at the yearly rent of 29^s.—Witnesses:—John Forde, Edw^d Austin, Hugh Pillsten."

The above-mentioned FULLING MILL was not improbably the predecessor of Messrs. Hamlyn's wool-combing and serge manufactory, the old buildings of which, re-

erected in 1760, were purchased out of Chancery in 1834, and were described at about that period as "late John Petheridge's and W^m. Adams'." They have also been known as "Widger's Mill." I am told that, traditionally, a "STAMPING MILL" anciently occupied the site, and it has been supposed that this was for crushing *tin ore*; ¹ but the term "stamping," as I am informed, was also applied to a process in the woollen manufacture.

Mr. William Hamlyn has kindly shown me a modern copy of an Indenture made in October, 1696, whereby Cholmondely Doyley, of Brook in Co. Devon, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, leased these premises to Nicholas Endicott of Buckfastleigh under the description of "all that FULLING MILL PLACE . . . commonly called SAGE'S MILL."

In 1627 "SIR RALPH FREEMAN [of Betchworth, Surrey], one of the MASTERS OF REQUESTS," received a Grant of the TOLLS and POUNDAGE of the MARKET of ASHBURTON, Devon, for the residue of a term of 60 years granted to his father MARTIN FREEMAN by the late King.

This Sir Ralph must not be confounded with his cousin "THE RT. HON. RALPH FREEMAN," Armiger, ALDERMAN of BISHOPSGATE WARD, 1622, and of CORNHILL WARD, 1632, who, elected LORD MAYOR OF LONDON on Michaelmas Day, 1633, died in that office, 16 March, 1634.

Whitlock, being one of the Committee responsible for the Pageant, describes in detail (in his *English Memorials*) a magnificent feast given by this Ralph Freeman in Merchant Taylors' Hall, on Candlemas Day, 1634, to all the Masquers of the Inns of Court, and to the King and Queen and their Suite; and the Rev. Mark Noble, in *A History of the College of Arms*, 1804 (p. 288), describing the same feast, asserts that the King, as a mark of his approbation of the entertainment, honoured Lord Mayor Freeman with knighthood. He is, indeed, frequently styled "Sir Ralph" by modern writers; but the title "Sir" or "Knight" is not coupled with his name either in his will, or on his monument at Aspeden, Herts, or in official references to him at the London Guildhall, or at Clothworkers' Hall (of which Company he was a Master); and that he was never dubbed is proven by the absence of his name from the contemporary *Register of Knights* at the College of Heralds, kindly shown me by Portcullis.

¹ P.S.—Mr. Hamlyn tells me that ashes and débris, unearthed, indicated that tin-works had existed here anciently.

His "onely daughter and childe" JOAN, or JANE, married SIR GEORGE SONDES (afterwards created EARL OF FEVERSHAM); and in his will, signed 3 July, 1633, and proved 28 April, 1634 (Som. Ho., Seager, 29), Lord Mayor Freeman bequeaths (*inter alia*) to GEORGE SONDES, "my grandson," the second son of Sir George Sonds and the sd. Jane, the MOIETY of the MANOR of TOPPESHAM in Co. Devon; and to "my grandchildren" FREEMAN SONDES and GEORGE SONDES, and all the other sons which the sd. Joan shall have living at the time of the testator's decease, the MOIETY of the MANORS OF AISHBURTON, BUCKFASTLEIGH, BOVYTRACY, and HEATHFIELD, and of the MANOR and PRIORY of PILTON, in DEVON.

Risdon, therefore, has evidently fallen into confusion between the Mayor and the Master of the Mint, in his assertion (quoted *ante*) that "*Sir*" Ralph Freeman held a lease of the Manor of Ashburton.

The former possession of all the above-specified Manors by "ALDERMAN RALPH FREEMAN," and their possession since his death, in 1634, by SIR GEORGE SONDES, is further testified to in a lengthy Exchequer Proceeding taken in 1666 (Depn. under Commn., 18 Car. I, Mich. m. 27), from which I select a few particulars.

ASHBURTON.

Sir G. S.'s moiety of this manor is worth £400; the rents of the manor amount yearly to £27 or £28, and of the borough to about £22, both which rents are reserved to the Crown. Since 1660 there have been raised out of Sir G. S.'s moiety of the manor, by Fines upon granting estates, about £700. Since 1660 the yearly profits of the markets have been received by several lessees thereof, under old leases; a moiety was formerly answered to Sir G. S. About 16 years ago the high Rents of the Borough (£22) were paid over to one Mr. Thomas Boone, who pretended that he had purchased them. For 8 or 9 years past, part of the Profits of the market have gone to Edward Ford, gent., and John Forde his son, under an Estate long since granted by Lords of the Borough, and for some years the profits of the Fairs of the Borough have also gone to Ford.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.

Richard Cabell of BROOKE, Esq., states that abt. 30

years since his father Richard Cable, Esq., purchased from ALDERMAN FREEMAN 5 tenements called the MILL TENEMENTS, formerly parcel of the Manor of Buckfastleigh, which descended to himself. The rents of the Manor amounting to £42 or £48 per Ann. are reserved to the Crown, and were paid between 1634 and 1660 to the King's Receivers, or to the purchasers thereof from the Parly Trustees. Sir G. S.'s Moiety of the Manor is worth upon the Rack (according to different deponents) £200 or £300; the moiety of the yearly rents of the manor to £24. Manor Courts have usually been kept twice a year except in the time of the late troubles. There are two Fairs in a year in Buckfastleigh, of the yearly value of 40^s, which were long ago granted "out of Coppie." Ellis Pomeroy holds a lease in reversion of an estate in "a Duetie called *Alewait*,"¹ in this Manor, of the yearly value of 40^s. About 25 years since there was a Sale to Matthew Abraham & Thos. Feild of 1260 timber & wood trees within the manor, realising £360; and abt. 12 years since, a similar Sale realised £180. The moiety of these sums went to Sir G. S. Certain Coppice Woods called HEFRIDGE Woods in the tenure of Samuel Luscombe and others are worth £30 per ann. One Dwelling-house, the pasture of the CHURCHYARD, and the house called the CHAPPELL HOUSE, in the tenure of the Parishioners, are valued at £4 per Ann.

BOVEY-TRACY.

SIR JOHN STOWELL, KT., is seized of the Manor of B.-T. by purchase from SIR GEORGE SONDES and SIR ROBERT PARKHURST. The moiety of the Manor is worth per Ann. about £400; the rents of the Manor abt. £15 or £18, and of the Borough £5. There have been kept in this Manor two *Law Courts*, and one other COURT for the *Furing of Amerciaments*.² There are also held two yearly FAIRS and a small weekly MARKET, of the profits of which (£4) one-third has been taken by W^m HARTE and his Mother, and two-thirds by CHARLES HEATH and JAMES VATERLEY, since 1660, under a lease made by Sir G. S. & Sir R. P. about 16 years since.

¹ Alewait=ale wit.

² Furing=feering or affeering; affeerers were appointed at a court to tax the costs.

HEATHFIELD.

Sir G. S.'s moiety of the Manor is worth £18 per annum, and of the rents £17. Two Courts have been kept yearly....

[Similar details are given as to the Manors of PILTON and TOPESHAM.]

It is noteworthy that the only Deponent who does not give a negative reply to the question, "Did you ever know Alderman Ralph Freeman?" is W^m Dench of Ashburton, Inn-holder; from which it may be inferred that the said Ralph never resided in this neighbourhood, though he may have paid it flying visits, and have refreshed or put up at Dench's inn. He had, however, some Devonshire friends, for a codicil in his will disposes of £500 between the following and two or three other of his "Good Friends":—to George Crewes of Ashburton £30, to Mr George Kendall of Exeter £50, to Mr William Harvey £10, to Mr Rich^d Kendall, Apothecary, £40, to Mr W^m Stowell £40.

MARTIN FREEMAN'S father, EDMUND FREEMAN of Hannington, in Northamptonshire, was, I believe, grandfather of Lord Mayor Ralph, who was son of William Freeman of Northampton, as well as of Sir Ralph; and there are strong indications that he was also grandfather of Edmund Freeman of Pulborough, Sussex (son of another Edmund), who went to New England, 1635, where he became Co-founder and Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony (to which he presented "20 Corseletts or pieces of plate-armour," that he had brought over together with "much valuable plate"), and from whom many families in the U.S.A. derive, including the descendants of my ancestor Shubael Weekes (I), by Mercy, dau. of Edmund's son, the Hon. Major John Freeman, whose wife was Mercy, dau. of Gov. Thomas Prentice, by Patience, dau. of Ruling Elder William Brewster, of "The Mayflower."

The Freeman arms are three lozenges, crest a demi-lion rampant; differenced in the tinctures, and by brisures, in the different branches.



Yours very truly
Thomas Stoughton

PAGES FROM A MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF
HATHERLEIGH. "PAGE" 4.

THOMAS ROBERTS, SCHOOLMASTER (PART II.).

BY JOHN M. MARTIN, C.E.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1912.)

IN a paper which had the honour of being read at the meeting of our Association at Dartmouth in 1911, some account was given of the early life of Thomas Roberts, the handless Schoolmaster of Hatherleigh, from his birth, through the time he passed in His Majesty's Navy, until he was withdrawn from the service by his father, when he was about seventeen years old.

It is now proposed to continue his history from that time to his death in 1848, but in order to make this story more complete it has been thought desirable to briefly recall some parts of what has been written, and to embody the gist of some documents which have since come into my hands. These are given in full as "Notes" at the end of this paper: they are not inserted bodily in the text, lest by doing so the continuity of the narrative might be marred.

These "Notes" are:—

A. The obituary of Mr. Roberts which was written by Mr. John Smale Short, his intimate friend and frequent colleague in divers public duties in the parish. It appears in Short's Manuscript History of Hatherleigh on p. 94.

B. Reminiscences of his father's life by his third son William, the well-known bookseller and publisher of Exeter, who is said to have also committed to writing much information concerning him; but such papers or memoranda as he may have written have unfortunately disappeared. They are believed to have been passed over, with other cognate documents, to a son of William's who

had come to be looked upon as the family historian, to aid him in the compilation of a biography of his grandfather that it was intended he should write.

Time went on, but nothing seems to have taken form: it was thought to be in good hands, and there it was left; the biography was looked upon as simply a family affair. The impulse that originated the idea became torpid, the would-have-been biographer died, and all his papers disappeared without any record of them being left, or of the information they contained.

C. Mr. John Pearse's account of Mr. Roberts's coming to Hatherleigh.

D. A list of Mr. Roberts's family.

In the first of these "Pages," which appeared in our *Transactions* for 1906, I gave an account of my personal acquaintance with the Schoolmaster towards the close of his life. These "Pages" contained certain incidental matters known only to myself, which, trivial as they may seem, help to give colouring and personality to the outline sketch of the man, which would otherwise be found wanting.

Between May, 1780, and July, 1782, Roberts served as midshipman under his godfather Admiral Graves on board the 98-gun flagship *London* in the North Atlantic during the war of American Independence. At some time during this period, which is somewhat uncertain, but was probably during an engagement off the Chesapeake, Roberts unfortunately lost his hands by the explosion of a hand-grenade. After his wounds had healed and he learned to write by means of appliances which were fitted to his "stumps," he acted as clerk to the Admiral, who remained his very good friend as long as he—the Admiral—was alive, and almost certainly gave him substantial help later on, when the occasion arose. (See page 466.)

On the return of the Admiral in his new flagship the *Ramillies* to the Hamoaze, Roberts continued his secretarial duties, in the course of which—in 1788—he came under the notice of the Duke of Clarence, who was anxious that the young man should come to him in a similar capacity. (Note B.) This suggestion was not acceptable to his father, and, as a final solution, Roberts left the service altogether. He then went to his old home and remained there for some time, improving himself in classical studies and other branches of education, for which his father's

own library, and that in the Admiral's mansion of Thanks,¹ would give him ample opportunity. That the time of his sojourn at home was not aimlessly spent we may feel sure, and we may be equally certain that he gave much consideration to the possibilities that lay before him and to the best way of fitting himself to wage the battle of life.

His maimed condition would seem to close those paths wherein dexterous hands aid an intelligent brain to achieve success, and he no doubt tried to minimize the loss of his hands as much as possible by the exercise of that remarkable mechanical ingenuity with which he was so largely endowed, and which showed itself later in life in the various works of art—models of ships, chessmen, etc.—which were made by him. In doing this practically and experimentally he would continue to discover in his substitutes for hands some defect to be made good, or to hit upon some expedient whereby they might be made more efficient in doing the work of those members whose place they were intended to fill.

Nor must it be overlooked that these appliances were to take the place, not only of hands, as hands, but as his wrists were also gone, of that wondrous combination of bone and ligament upon the pliability and facility of motion of which we rely for the ability to move a hand or a finger, and which supplies us with the faculty we are accustomed to call in a familiar way "the use of the hand." How far he succeeded in this direction was apparent in after years, when the productions of his skill elicited the surprise and admiration of all who saw them and were made aware of the disadvantages under which the artist laboured; feelings by no means lessened by the knowledge that the very hands that made them were fashioned by the same ingenious workman.

But it must have been obvious that exceptional skill and untiring industry, bestowed on work of this kind, could hold out no better prospect for the future than that of a poor and precarious livelihood.

Tuition supplied a better outlook, and for this he sedulously prepared himself. Whilst on board the *London*, where he had learned everything he knew, he had had the run of the Admiral's library and the advantage of his personal instruction; and now that he was living on shore he would be in possession of the same privileges. He would

¹ Thanks: spelled also Thankes and Thanckes by different authorities.

also be living in constant association with two cultivated gentlemen in the persons of the Admiral and his own father, and was certainly in fitting conditions under which to "continue to improve himself," as William Roberts says, "in classical studies, and in other branches of education, so that he was considered fit, *not long afterwards*, to take upon himself the duties of a tutor in Sir James Hamlyn's family at Clovelly in North Devon."

What length of time William Roberts intended to be understood by the expression "not long afterwards" it is impossible to say; perhaps the three or four years from the time of his leaving the service at the age of seventeen to that when he was about twenty or twenty-one, by which time he would have become sufficiently manly and sedate to undertake the office of a tutor.

It may be taken for granted that neither the youth's father nor the Admiral would have neglected any opportunity of securing such a position for the young man, and it may be that Admiral Graves was personally acquainted with Sir James Hamlyn, and if so, the appointment is understandable.

Who knows not Clovelly? and who is there that knows that romantic little fisher-village snuggled away in a cleft of umbrageous precipices overhanging the Severn Sea, who knows nothing of the beautiful road familiar to all visitors to Clovelly as The Hobby Drive?

But why "Hobby"? This question is answered by saying that the drive was made by Sir James Hamlyn, whose hobby it was to open up the glorious picturesque beauty of the grounds surrounding his mansion in the first place, and to provide an easier carriage road to the highway on the summit of the cliffs above, which runs from Hartland to Bideford, in the second.

Sir James Hamlyn was the nephew and heir of a very rich lawyer of Lincoln's Inn, who had purchased the Clovelly estate of the Cary family in 1729. The present mansion of Clovelly Court was erected in 1780 on the site of an older mansion that had been destroyed by fire earlier in the year. "It stands amid grounds surpassingly picturesque, with woods, crags, waterfalls, and other features of distinctive interest," and among these it was Sir James' hobby to conduct his famous drive.

Sir James Hamlyn had received into his family as tutor the former midshipman of the *London*, a young man

about whose personality there was the charm of a bright, happy, and intellectual nature, a charm which had such an attraction for the Duke of Clarence (Note B) that he desired to have its possessor constantly with him. He was now some few years older, in the first flush of manhood, and it would be in no way surprising if we were to learn that he had not been long in the household of Sir James before an intimacy had sprung up between the baronet and his tutor—an intimacy close enough to lead Sir James to confide his “hobby” to an appreciative listener.

The laying out of the new road over such difficult country so as to avoid too sudden rises and falls, and to give something like an even gradient to it from the mansion to the high road above, must have been a matter of frequent and serious discussion; for it was no easy thing to do, especially as the route lay practically through a forest; and it was here that Roberts’s past experience in the use of the compass, and other trigonometrical instruments, became of use. A man who can direct a vessel’s course in spite of adverse winds and currents would find no insuperable difficulty in laying out such a course as that of the Drive—if he took his time about it; and the circumstantial evidence goes to show that whilst the baronet provided the cash, it was the tutor who furnished the skill.

Whilst speaking of Sir James Hamlyn of Clovelly, it may not be amiss to mention on the occasion of our present meeting being held at Buckfastleigh, that Captain Worthy, the Ashburton antiquary and genealogist, and son of the vicar of that parish, tells us that Sir James Hamlyn of Clovelly Court, and James, Joseph, and William Hamlyn, the great firm of woollen manufacturers at Buckfastleigh, are the direct descendants of the same ancestor, Richard Hamlyn of Dunston, in Widecombe, who died in 1522, and whose pedigree is traced back to the Domesday “Hamelinus,” who most probably came to Cornwall in the immediate train of Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, and was the ancestor of our Devonshire Hamlyns. This, the main branch of the Hamlyn family, have always been large landowners in the district of Buckfastleigh, where it is in a great degree due to their energy that the old staple industry of the county, which was originally introduced by the Cistercian fraternity of monks, still flourishes in the valley of the Dart.

Clovelly has long been celebrated for its herring fishery,

besides which large quantities of conger, whiting, hake, pollock, and codfish are caught in the winter, and turbot, soles, plaice, gurnet, and mackerel in summer. The cry of "Herring, Herrings, Clovelly Herrings!" was a frequent and welcome sound in the streets of Hatherleigh when autumn was giving place to winter, and the fish-cart was soon surrounded by purchasers and bare-legged youngsters, like myself, brimful of curiosity to see the strange creatures the fishermen brought in their carts along with the fish.

"Herrings, Clovelly Herrings, thirty for a shilling!" was the staple cry, but other fish were offered at equally preposterous low prices, as prices now run, and a hake, just as long as I was, could have been bought for sixpence.

Sale on these terms was made possible by the fact that the men who sold the fish were either the fishermen who had caught them during the preceding night, or their partners in the boat. When landed, the fish were loaded up into their handy little carts to be drawn by their own active little cobs, alternatively used as packhorses, and driven by themselves along all the Devonshire lanes and high roads in the northern part of the county; supplying the fish-stalls of every place happy enough to possess one, and every hamlet and roadside cottage, as well as those of the farm-houses that lay within the reach of the well-known cry.

This it was that enabled them to sell their fish on such moderate terms and still realize some profit. From first to last the business was in their own hands—they caught the fish and they were their own salesmen. No middle-man intervened between them and the consumer to fleece them both at his own wicked will.

There is very little doubt the person of the tutor was as well known on Clovelly pier-head as he afterwards became at Hatherleigh, unless, indeed, which is unlikely, he had ceased to respond to that silent "call of the sea" which ever successfully appeals to the heart of the true sailor; and by means of the fishermen he would become known by repute to their inland customers.

Thus the fame of the tutor without hands, who knew so much about the sea and seafaring matters—more than they knew themselves—who could tell them stories of a multitude of West Indian fishes of the like of which they never dreamt, or who could navigate their craft nearly,

though not perhaps quite, as well as themselves, might have reached the ears of the good people of Hatherleigh.

At any rate, about the time when young Roberts had been about seven or eight years at Clovelly, the burgesses of the ancient borough were becoming alive to the fact that as they had no good school for their boys, they were certainly falling behind the times.

As long ago as the time of Pliny, between eighteen and nineteen hundred years, the good folk of Como, a town on the southern slope of the Alps, were in a like fix, when Pliny the Younger, who had inherited his uncle's large estates in that neighbourhood and had become a very rich country gentleman, came to the rescue.

The story told of him by Dr. Augustus Jessopp in his charming *Studies by a Recluse* is so apposite to the case of Hatherleigh that I repeat it here :

"Twenty years ago or so I ventured to print in a local paper a literal translation of one of Pliny's letters in which he gives a delightful account of his meeting his tenants at the usual rent audit and of what followed.

"One of the farmers brought to the audit his son, to whom Pliny took a great liking. 'Where do you go to school, my boy?' said the great man. 'Please, sir, at Milan.' 'At Milan! What in the world do you go all the way there for?'

"Then followed a discussion and a remonstrance which ended by Pliny's proposing to do exactly what the Endowed Schools Commissioners of this our enlightened nineteenth century set forth as the best and only satisfactory way of bringing the higher education to the doors of every small tradesman in England, and which they have been trying to do ever since, with very questionable results.

"Pliny proposed that the Como people should all subscribe to set on foot a really good day-school at Como; get a good master, pay reasonably high fees, and keep their boys at home instead of sending them at an absurd expense to all the ends of the earth, where they would be sure to learn a good deal of mischief, and pay dear for it too.

" 'Do this,' said Pliny, 'and instead of your sending your money to be spent in other places, you'll find other people come to be taught in your school, and they'll bring

money here instead of your sending yours away to enrich other folks. Do this and I engage to add a third of whatever sum you subscribe among yourselves, and the more you call upon me to pay, the better I shall be pleased.' ”

The fathers of the youthful population of Como were more fortunate than those of Hatherleigh in that they had a manorial lord both able and willing to give them pecuniary aid, but the greater credit is due to the latter for deciding, without such extraneous help, to get their schoolmaster as soon as they could find one.

In those days there was not the same number of educational magazines and such-like publications filled with columns of advertisements from people who undertake to teach everything a pupil could possibly learn as there are now, and epistolary correspondence was expensive and therefore infrequent; for unless a person had something particular to write about he would think twice before paying tenpence or a shilling for the carriage of a letter, as he would have had to do before 1840, when Mr. Rowland Hill's penny postage scheme came into effect.

At any rate, either through the fishermen above mentioned, or by travellers who came to Hatherleigh by the coach from Bideford which passed through the town every other day on its way to Plymouth, the news reached Hatherleigh that the very man they wanted was to be found at Clovelly; and so the burgesses, after the slow deliberations characteristic of rural assemblies, thought that the matter should be inquired further into, and so an interview with the tutor was decided upon, Mr. John Pearse, a substantial wool-stapler of the town, being deputed to see him.

Mr. Pearse's grandson, a lawyer of Hatherleigh, wrote the following graphic account of the interview and its result (Note C):—

“ Mr. Pearse, who was my grandfather (also called John), accordingly rode over to Clovelly—some time in 1796—to see Mr. Thomas Roberts, a schoolmaster, who, although both of his hands had been blown off, was an excellent writer and a very ingenious man.

“ By my grandfather promising his own sons and what other boys he could procure, Mr. Roberts was induced to come to Hatherleigh.

“ The school was then held in the old vestry, a room

over the gateway leading into the churchyard. My father's eldest son George, my father, unlocked the door to admit the schoolmaster, who, as he had no hands, could not so easily do it himself."

Although Mr. Pearse's offer of the schoolmastership, backed as it was by his promise to send his own son George, then over ten, and what other boys he could procure, had been accepted by Mr. Roberts, yet the arrangement was not ratified without some expression of misgiving as to its wisdom, for "one of the principal farmers of the parish, Mr. Arthur Southcombe," blamed Mr. Pearse "for bringing a man without hands into the place, as he was sure to become a burden upon the ratepayers." (Mr. Southcombe's farm, it may be remarked, was distinguished by the pertinent name of "Grudgeworthy.")

These scruples of Mr. Southcombe were however set aside and Mr. Roberts was inducted, as recorded by Mr. Pearse, into the old day-school. How long it continued to be kept as a day-school or when the idea of a boarding-school was conceived can be only surmised, but it looks as though it was somewhere between the time of Mr. Pearse's ride to Clovelly in 1796 and Mr. Roberts's coming to Hatherleigh in the following year, for during that interval the Schoolmaster had evidently become so satisfied with the prospect that lay before him that he felt justified in taking to himself a wife—a step he was too sober-minded a man to take on the slender outlook of a rural day-school.

The young couple would possibly have known each other for some time—probably for the greater part of the time young Roberts lived at Clovelly, for she was the daughter of Captain Brent, a neighbour of Sir James Hamlyn's. (Note D.) The future welfare of the young couple would naturally have been the subject of much consultation between the relatives and friends of both parties, with the result, that on the 24th of August, 1797, Thomas Roberts and Mary Ann Brent were married in the parish church of Clovelly, and in the same year Thomas Roberts became Schoolmaster at Hatherleigh.

There is nothing to tell us how soon after this the boarding-school was started, but that the interval was a short one may be inferred from the obituary notice of Mr. Roberts written by Mr. Short in the Manuscript History. (Note A.) His words are: "About the year

1797 he came to reside in the Town of Hatherleigh where he established a School in which was taught Mathematics, Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, etc. This undertaking was carried on with great success for several years, having generally an average of eighty boarders beside day scholars. He built a new house in this Town for a residence and was a useful member of Society," etc., and Mr. Pearse, following up his description of the installation of the new Schoolmaster in the old vestry, says, "He purchased Edye's Tenement where my grandfather had served his apprenticeship and from whence he had taken his bride, razed the old buildings, and on the site built a house to receive his boarders and a schoolroom." (Note C.)

Now premises so extensive as to accommodate eighty boarders and their tutors, the Schoolmaster and his family, and a troop of domestics, must have cost a large sum of money, even though they were built of the cheapest building material available in the neighbourhood, namely, *cob* !

Folk not so well acquainted as ourselves with the merits of the old cob houses of Devon may be tempted to smile at the idea of erecting such important buildings of what enlightened up-country people contemptuously call mud ; but mud is not cob any more than chalk is cheese, and good houses are built of chalk, but cheese . . . ? Houses built of cob and covered with thatch are more comfortable, perhaps, than those of either stone or other material, as they are cooler in summer and warmer in winter, having therefore that great desideratum for a dwelling-house, an equable temperature. At the same time their durability is so great as to have become proverbial and is thus described : "With a good hat and good shoes" (that is, protected from wet above and below), "good cob will stand for ever !"

Short gives a drawing of an inscription over one of the windows of a house in Hatherleigh bearing the date 1585, and speaks of another—a real Tudor abode—which was built in the last year of Queen Mary the First, 1558 ; whilst a third shows the date 1668 ; but these houses are small in comparison with some of the more important buildings of the town, which, having been better cared for, may possibly be even much older.

A score of years, perhaps, after the school was built, the old-fashioned cob and thatch vicarage was found so much out of repair that it was pulled down and a new one

erected on the same site, of cob, like its predecessor, but much larger and better adapted to the requirements of the time when it was built, and it cost, as I was informed by a son of the builder, something over £4000. The out-buildings, being in good repair, did not affect the cost.

I believe it is safe to say that there was not in the town of Hatherleigh, down to the middle of the last century, a single dwelling-house built of any other material than cob ; an incidental advantage gained by its use being that the earth excavated from foundations makes the cob, and goes towards the raising of the walls, and so lessens enormously the cost of carriage of other material.

The residential part of Mr. Roberts's premises must have been many times as large as the vicarage, and with the school-house and other buildings requisite and fitting for so large an establishment, incomparably more costly. Then comes the furnishing of the whole, and this for eighty or a hundred boys (Dr. Roberts¹ says that at times even the larger number was exceeded) and their tutors, the School-master, his family and personal attendants, together with the large staff of indoor servants attached to the school, would cost a half, or more than half, as much as the buildings themselves. Taking the establishment, as a whole, and including the price of the site, the formation of the gardens, etc., the total initial cost must have amounted to many thousands of pounds.

We are now met with the question, Where did all the money come from ?

On a previous page much credit was given to the Hatherleigh men for their resolve to get an efficient schoolmaster for their boys, and the possibility had suggested itself to me of Mr. Pearse and his friends having unconsciously followed the advice of Pliny to the people of Como, and, looking on a boarding-school as a profitable speculation, had clubbed together to start one, thus making a proprietary school of it ; but as there is nowhere any suggestion of external interference or control being exercised at any moment during the continuance of the school, or in its final closure, the conclusion is inevitable that it was founded by Mr. Roberts with funds that were at his command, and that from beginning to end the whole affair was under his sole control.

Thomas Roberts the elder was no doubt a man of means,

¹ See page 468.

for he had built a house at Tor Point where he lived as a country gentleman, and brought up a numerous family, but it is nowhere claimed for him that he was a wealthy man. He had three other boys to start in business of some kind and two daughters to provide for, so that he could scarcely be regarded as being in a position to advance so large a sum as was now wanted.

The dower brought to Mr. Roberts by his wife may have helped, but retired captains of either the army or navy are not invariably wealthy people, but as nothing is really known about this, it is outside consideration.

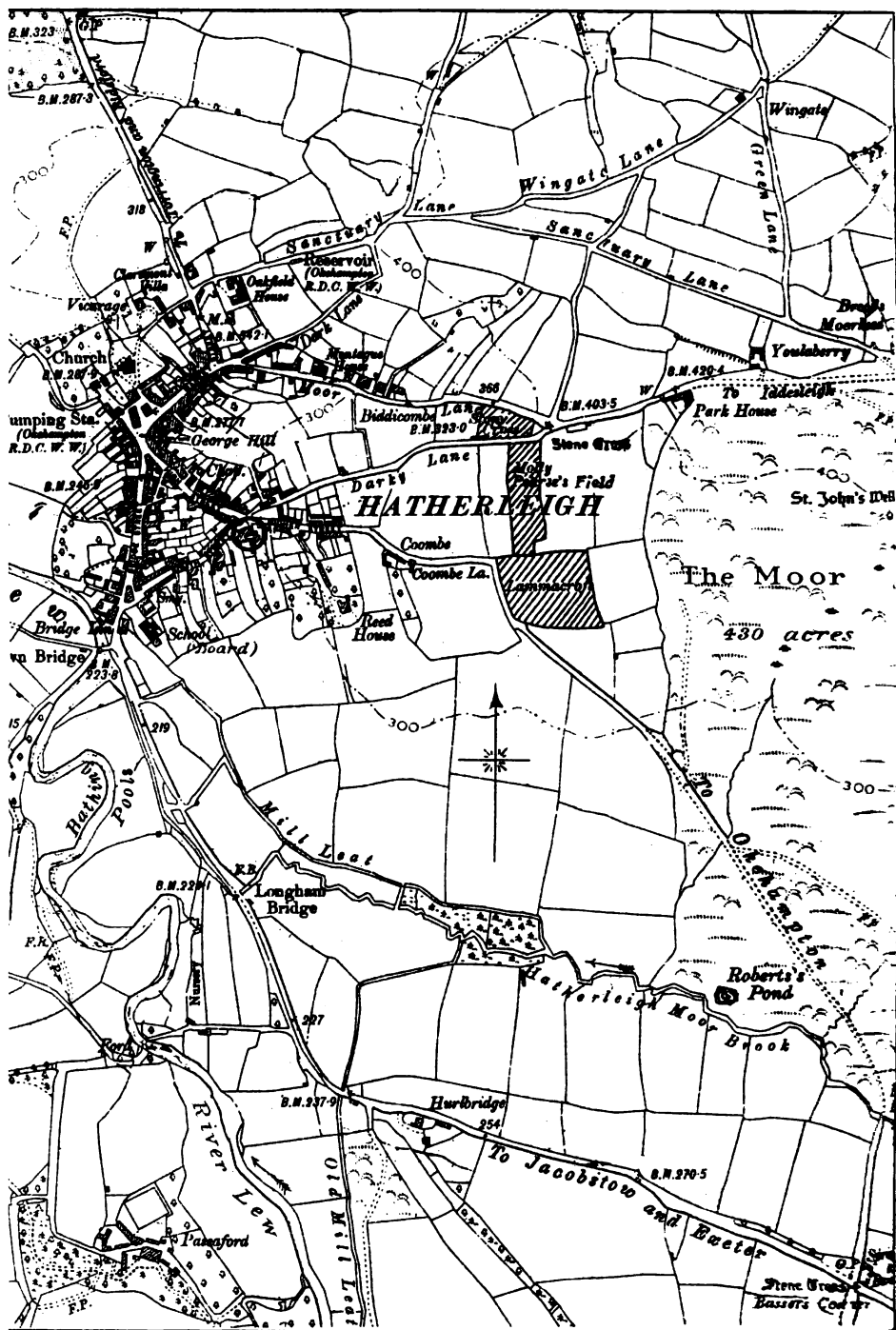
It will be remembered that it has been said by William Roberts that Admiral Graves ever continued to be a kind friend to his godson. (Note B.) Allusion has already been made to the Admiral's desire to make up in some way to his godson for the injustice by which he was a sufferer through the machinations of the Duke of Clarence. William Roberts's actual expression is, "Admiral Graves, *however*, continued a kind friend to him as long as he lived." The Admiral still resided, when ashore, at Thanks, and he died there in 1802, but the Dowager Lady Graves—the Admiral had been raised to the peerage in 1794—was still living there in 1826.

At the time of the Admiral's death Mr. Roberts had been Schoolmaster at Hatherleigh for five years, and the boarding-school was in full swing. If therefore the Admiral, who would have been cognizant of all that was going on and had doubtlessly been consulted in the matter, had advanced any part of the money he would have done so at the time it was wanted, and his doing so would have fitted in with the statements that have been made to the effect that the boarding-school was started "soon after Thomas Roberts arrived in Hatherleigh."

If it were not that the old school buildings, now converted into modern dwelling-houses, are still standing, it would have been difficult to locate the site of the Edye's Tenement purchased by Mr. Roberts, for there are a dozen or more Edyes whose names appear in the copies of the rate-books of the period given by Mr. Short.

This particular Edye, however, was a woolcomber; John Pearse the elder served his apprenticeship with him and married his daughter. (Note C.) In process of time they were blessed with a family, and when the eldest boy, George, had passed his tenth year, his father began to

HATHERLEIGH & ITS VICINITY.



Scale of Half a Mile.

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 Yards
0 1 2 3 4 Furlongs.

think how he could get better schooling for him than Hatherleigh could then supply; hence his ride to Clovelly in 1796, which had the result previously recorded.

In the early half of the last century a stage-coach ran between Bideford and Plymouth three times a week, passing through Hatherleigh one way or the other every day, changing horses at the "George." A four-horse mail-coach which ran from Exeter to Bude Haven and back every day did not enter the town, but in order to save time the horses, which were stabled at the "George," were sent down to the Bridge ready harnessed.

By these vehicles pupils might come from the four quarters of the county to their school in Hatherleigh, and return to their homes for the midsummer and Christmas holidays, bearing evidence of the high standard of education their school provided, and adding to its reputation.

The school premises, the site of which is enclosed in a circle on the accompanying map of the town, stood, as the residences into which they were converted still stand (one of them bearing the name of Edye's Villa), at the crossing of two roads, commonly called Pedrick's Corner, from the name of the blacksmith whose smithy was directly opposite Mr. Roberts's dwelling-house. This spot constitutes the apex of the triangle of thoroughfares which compose the eastern half of the town, the other angles being occupied by the Town Bridge and George Hill, which last is reached from the school by descending a long steep hill to "The Buddle," and ascending a shorter one.

The Buddle is one of the most important features of the town, in the middle of which it is situated, and was probably the nucleus around which in primitive times the little township grew. There is a stone wall, with side wings, through the middle of the former two iron spouts protrude and yield a constant supply of most excellent water, derived from springs breaking out near the head of a valley which penetrates the heart of the outlier of New Red Sandstone, on the western border of which the town is built.

George Hill is not a hill at all, but a comparatively level space in the middle of the town from which the principal streets radiate and where all public functions take place, and where proclamations are read. On one side of this irregularly-sided space, which by an extreme stretch of courtesy may be termed a Square, stood at one time the

pillory of Orgar, the famous Ealdorman of Devon, whose son Ordulf gave the manor of Hatherleigh to the Abbey of Tavistock, which his father and he had founded.

The grant, be it said, was confirmed and witnessed by Ordulf's nephew King Ethelred, the two Archbishops, Dunstan of Canterbury and Oswald of York, and numerous other magnates both clerical and lay—its date is A.D. 981.

A building, called the Salt-box, from its similarity in form to the triangular salt-boxes frequently fixed in the corner of the kitchen to be out of the way and yet close at hand, fitted into and rounded off the right angle where two rows of houses met, on the north-eastern side of George Hill, occupies the site of the old pillory.

Immediately opposite the Salt-box, and adjoining the "George" ("and Dragon," as it used to be), is a house, built by Mr. Roberts on the site of one he had previously purchased and pulled down, and to this house my father and mother came to live soon after their marriage—in it I was born, and there my parents died. Mr. Roberts's younger brother John lived there after his superannuation from the Birmingham Excise for many years after the death of his father, and died therein some time after 1860; in it his son Dr. Anthony, who has already been mentioned, succeeded him. He had been an eminent physician in London, had removed to Brighton on account of his health, and on his father's death he, too, came to the dear old town, but unhappily was not long spared to enjoy his retirement.

Starting again from the cross-roads at Pedrick's Corner, a second street, called in those days Back Lane, but now Park Road, runs south-westward to the Town Bridge, near which it joins Bridge Street, which comes down from George Hill, and completes the triangle above mentioned. The other principal street, Fore or Market Street, rises north-easterly to Red Hill Cottage, the residence of Mr. John S. Short, the author of the Manuscript History of which so much use has been made. It is built at the foot of a cliff of New Red Breccia, from which it is aptly named, and looks down Fore Street to the George Inn.

The road here branches—the left-hand branch running northerly to Torrington and Bideford, whilst that on the right runs easterly to the head of the Moor, whence it is called Moor Lane, passing on its way a stone cross, which, in common with many others in the county, is believed by

many to turn round at each stroke of the clock in the tower of the church down in the village whenever it *hears* the sounding of the midnight hour.

The third road from Pedrick's Corner runs uphill and joins Moor Lane at Stony Cross, as the junction of the two roads is called, whilst the fourth, and last, has a more easterly direction, and passing Coombe Farm reaches the lower part of the Moor, wherein Mr. Roberts dug the pond still known by his name, on which were tested the sailing qualities of the miniature fleets that were made in the school workshop.

Behind the stone cross, in the angle between Moor Lane and Darky Lane, is a meadow, Stony Cross Meadow, and opposite to it, on the further side of Darky Lane, is a long meadow, called Molly Pearse's Field, which runs southerly to another and larger meadow, called Lummacrofts, which adjoins Coombe Lane.

I fear that these descriptions appear somewhat tiresome, but they are given because these fields belonged to Mr. Roberts and formed an admirable and convenient range of playing-fields for the boys; accessible by either road in a five minutes' run, as will be seen by reference to the map, whereon they are both named and shaded. Mr. Roberts also owned a fourth field just about here, but its identity is unknown. It may be added that the soil is naturally dry and might be played upon at any time, except during heavy rain, but a few minutes of sunshine would put all right again. The land-tax on these fields, as also that upon the school premises, was redeemed.

Besides these fields there were the four hundred and odd acres of the Moor, golden with furze all through the summer time, over which the youngsters could scamper to their hearts' delight. They had, moreover, a spacious playground on the school premises for winter and wet weather.

From the position of the school, on high and dry land, and in the absence of a town-supply of water, it is not to be supposed there was a swimming bath on the premises, but there are two lovely pools in the little river Lew, just above the bridge, "where as schoolboys we oft used to swim." Their names, Salmon Pool and Swimming Pit, are suggestive of their fitness for the purpose, and they can be reached from the school in from five to ten minutes, according to pace.

Such were the school and its accessories where our Schoolmaster bare rule for close on half a century.

"During this period he educated upwards of eighteen hundred youths, boarders in his house, and a fact can here be mentioned, which is perhaps unparalleled, that amongst this large number of boys, and during this extended period of time, not a boy died at the school"—a record which speaks volumes for the sanitary condition of the house and the salubrity of the neighbourhood. (Note B.)

It is remarkable that not a scrap of all the accounts and other documents incidental to the carrying on of so large a concern as the school undoubtedly was has come to light, nor even a school book. The absence of the last is feasible enough, but there is no way of accounting for that of the former, except on the supposition that everything of the kind had been handed over to the biographer-designate, who has been already mentioned (p. 456), and had disappeared on his death.

It has been necessary, therefore, to "fill in" the story of the school and its master, as told by others in the "Notes" hereto appended, and in a somewhat voluminous correspondence with the grandchildren of the Schoolmaster and others, evoked by the publication of our *Transactions* for 1906, in which the first of this series of "Pages" appeared. I regret to say that of all these correspondents belonging to the family there is only one survivor—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. James C. Marshall, a member of our Association from 1904. Mrs. Marshall is a granddaughter of the Schoolmaster.

No one seemed to have known precisely when and why the school was given up. On the occasion my father took me with him when he went up to pay Mr. Roberts the rent of his house, mentioned in the first paper of this series, and when we were taken across the yard to the workshop, I saw no boys about, nor do I remember seeing them at church about that time. Concerning this, however, Mrs. Munk, the eldest daughter of William Roberts, wrote that she "often stayed with her Grandfather and Grandmother, but the school was given up then"; and this must have been earlier than 1845 or in the earlier part of that year, because Mrs. Roberts died on the 28th of December.

But for the school having been "given up" my father would no doubt have given me the benefit of his friend's

tuition, for I was close on the age of ten, that at which Mr. Roberts, following the precedent given in the case of George Pearse, took his pupils ; but the school being closed, I was sent to Mr. Quicke's Academy in King's Lodge, Exeter. There I found four or five lads from Hatherleigh, my old chums, but who were somewhat older than myself ; the number from that town and neighbourhood being increased to over a dozen during my three years' stay at the school, all of whom, as well as myself, would have been sent to the Hatherleigh school had it been possible.

There were in Exeter at that time two other private schools of a similar standing to that of Mr. Quicke, but none superior to it. These were Mr. Templeton's on St. David's Hill, and Dr. Ridgeway's in Magdalen Street, and each of these schools had about the same number of boarders, averaging about twenty-five, so that the three put together could not show so great a number as the Hatherleigh school, where, according to Mr. Short, there was an average of eighty, and as Dr. Roberts says, sometimes over a hundred boys.

Reckoning from the time of his going to Clovelly to that of his giving up schoolkeeping in 1845, Mr. Roberts must have spent fifty-five years in tuition—quite long enough to satisfy the most insatiable of Dominies. He had nearly reached his seventy-fifth year, and probably found his old energy failing him. Moreover, as his surviving children were all well settled in life, he had no motive for further prolonging his irksome occupation.

He continued to reside in his old house opposite Pedrick's Corner until his death, which took place on 28 December, 1848, the third anniversary of the decease of his wife, and was buried in the same grave in which she had been laid, in the bowling-green at the top of the churchyard—the first occasion on which the sward of the green had been broken up for an interment.

The relics of Mr. Roberts's handiwork (?) that remain are very few. Of all the scores of models that I saw in the workshop not a single one is traceable, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Munk, who had also seen them, expresses her wonder as to what could have become of them.

He was fond of his lathe and of wood-carving, and made lots of chessmen and other small articles, mentioned by correspondents who have seen them ; but everything has disappeared, and all I have to show are a copy of the

Title Page which he wrote for Mr. Short's Manuscript History, a couple of letters, and a drawing of a man-of-war brig, which was made by Mr. Roberts when he was seventy-four years of age.

His abiding memorial is the Pond on the Moor, which, like Bassett's Cross, a stone cross a quarter of a mile distant, will perpetuate the name of its originator long after his personality has faded into the past.

There is in existence, however, a beautifully written copy of a valuation of the parish made by him and (I think) Mr. John Short for the purpose of an adjustment of the land-tax, which is elaborately bound in calf, and in gilt letters on the back it is recorded that it was "done by himself." This may refer to the binding as well as the writing in the book, which was Mr. Roberts's own work.

Mr. Roberts was an enthusiastic sportsman, for, strange to say, notwithstanding his hands had been blown off by it (Note B), he was ever afterwards fond of powder, shooting, and fire-arms of all descriptions, and the vicinity of Hatherleigh afforded ample scope for the indulgence of his favourite pastime, for in Capper's *Topography of England and Wales*, published in 1825, we are told that "The neighbourhood (of Hatherleigh) abounds with much excellent game, and its rivers with plenty of fish."

The gun he used was stocked by himself, the butt being so formed as to be tucked under the arm when in use, instead of resting against the shoulder.

He was also an expert fisherman, and probably made some of his own tackle. I have heard it said that he made his own flies, but am rather sceptical about this, because, although I made my own rods and plaited my own horse-hair fishing-lines, I was never able to succeed in fly-making for lack of the needful digital tactility.

He certainly made his own hands, as has been already hinted; and he had hands to use for different purposes, for Mrs. Marshall tells us how astonished she was when he first asked her "to go up to his bedroom and fetch his outdoor hands." Mrs. Marshall, at that time a young girl, was on a visit to her grandparents. Her grandfather was still "able to perform almost all his necessary engagements (? personal affairs) without assistance and without much difficulty, and shaved himself without help." (Note B.)

The Schoolmaster took his share in the business of the parish and filled in turns the offices of Overseer of the Poor, Churchwarden, and Portreeve. It was in one of the years in which he held the latter office, in 1827, that the Duchess of Clarence, afterwards Queen Adelaide, passed through Hatherleigh to visit Lord Clinton and other noblemen in the West, and received a hearty welcome, including the decoration of the town, the ringing of the bells, the holiday attire of the people, presentation of an address by the Portreeve, etc. Miss Tattershall of Exbourne, who died a few months ago at the age of ninety-six, remembered the event, and it is said that the Duchess, hearing of Mr. Roberts and his wonderful writing under difficulties, sent for him and honoured him with a gracious reception; but we are not informed whether the Portreeve told Her Royal Highness of his unpleasant acquaintanceship with the Duke down in the Hamoaze a good many years before—probably not.

It was in the same year of 1827, and probably in the same royal progress, that the Duchess stayed at "The Hotel," as it was then called, in the Cathedral Yard at Exeter, whilst Mrs. Street was the landlady, and the name of the house was then changed to "The Royal Clarence" in honour of the event. In later years she visited the city as the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and was again a guest at the "Clarence." (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1880, R. Dymond on "Old Inns and Taverns of Exeter.")

Mr. Roberts retained all his life that peculiar personal charm which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, or was in any way associated with; he was essentially a lovable man. His stature was above the average, being five feet ten or more, his eyes were bluish grey, and his carriage was upright and dignified.

An old friend of my own—from our childhood to the present day—Captain Phillips, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has recently written me that "he remembers his stately figure and austere aspect as in contemplative mood he walked in the garden of his house at the cross-roads," and he gave me further interesting details which I refrain from adding to this already far too lengthy paper.

NOTES.

- A. John S. Short's Manuscript History.
- B. William Roberts, Memoranda.
- C. John Pearse, Memoranda.
- D. Family of Thomas Roberts.

NOTE A.

Obituary notice by J. S. Short.

THOMAS ROBERTS was born at Anthony (near Plymouth) in County of Cornwall on the 12th day of October, 1771. When a boy about eleven years of age he lost both his hands by the explosion of a Hand-granade.

About the year 1797 he came to reside in the Town of Hatherleigh, where he established a School in which was taught Mathematics, Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, etc.

This undertaking was carried on with great success for several years, having generally an average of eighty boarders besides day scholars.

He built a new house in this Town for his residence and was a very useful member of Society, having several times filled the offices of Portreeve, Churchwarden, Overseer of the Poor, Surveyor of the Highways, etc.

He died much regretted on the 28th day of December, 1848, and was buried by the side of his wife in the Bowling-green of the Churchyard of Hatherleigh on the 6th day of January, 1849.

Over his grave was placed a large slab of freestone bearing the following inscription :—

Here resteth
the body of Mr. Thomas Roberts who departed
this life December 28, 1848, aged 78.

Also of
Mary Anne his wife who died December 28th
1845 aged 72

In another part of this cemetery are deposited the Father & Mother of the above-named Thomas Roberts, his son George who died June 6th 1833 aged 27, and three other of his children who died in infancy.

N.B.—The above-named Thomas Roberts wrote the Title page in this book.

Here lie the remains of Thomas Roberts, late of Exeter, who died on the 18th day of December 1811 in the 71st year of his age. (See page 473.)

Also of Jane the Widow of the said Thomas Roberts who died on the 14th day of January 1817 aged 71 years. Also of Mary aged 2 years, Thomas aged 5½ years, and Stephen aged 1½ years, Grandchildren of the [*sic*] Thomas & Jane, & children of Thomas and Mary Roberts of this Parish.

NOTE B.

Memorandum concerning Thomas Roberts of Hatherleigh, written by William Roberts, bookseller, of Exeter, his third son.

WHEN about 10 years old he met with a fearful accident by the bursting of a hand-granade with which he was playing (whilst on Admiral Graves' Flagship); it exploded while loosening with his finger some powder in the fuse which communicated with some lighted shavings, his left hand was blown completely off at his wrist, his right was amputated half-way between the wrist and the elbow: he had, moreover, 17 other wounds about the body, from all of which he completely recovered, contrary to the expectation of all his friends.

Strange to say, he was ever afterwards very fond of powder, shooting, and fire-arms of all descriptions.

When his arms and wounds were healed, he was taught to write by having a pen fastened into a stiff leather socket at the end of his arm.

He attained in a surprisingly short time a great proficiency both in writing and drawing, so much so that Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV, who then commanded the *Pegasus* at Plymouth, was very desirous he should sail with him as his secretary.

Thomas Roberts's father, however, did not quite approve of the moral character of the Prince at that time, and consequently would not allow his son to accept the appointment. The Prince was very angry at the refusal, and finding out some particulars respecting his situation on the Admiral's ship was the means of his leaving the service altogether.

Thus ended his naval career when about 17 years of age. Admiral Graves, however, continued a kind friend to him as long as he lived.

Thomas Roberts continued to improve himself in classical studies and other branches of education, so that he was qualified not long afterwards to take the office of a Tutor in Sir James Hamlyn's¹ family at Clovelly in North Devon.

He remained there some years and married at Clovelly Mary Ann, the daughter of Captain Brent, in the year 1797.

He removed to Hatherleigh about that time and established a Boarding School there, where for more than forty years he conducted it with great diligence and success.

He had frequently 60, 70, and 80 boarders in his house at a time, and during the whole period of his school-keeping at Hatherleigh he educated upwards of 1800 youths as boarders in his house; and a fact can here be mentioned

¹ Of Clovelly Court. He was created Baronet in 1811.

which is almost unparalleled, that amongst this large number of boys, and during the extended period of time, not one boy died at the school.

This large school proved of great advantage to the town of Hatherleigh. Mr. Roberts did all in his power to benefit the place, and amongst other things he erected a gallery at his own expense, in 1814, in the north aisle of the parish church for the use of his school and family.

Although deprived of his hands at so early a period of his life, he was able to perform almost all his necessary engagements without assistance and without much difficulty, and shaved himself without help.

He was fond of his turning-lathe, and made many sets of chessmen for himself and his friends. He was also most particularly fond of making models of ships, and this last amusement was his favourite one to the end of his life.

He disposed of his school many years before his death, and departed this life at the age of 78 on the 28th December, and is buried at Hatherleigh with his wife, who died three years previously on the same day of the month, viz. December 28, 1845, aged 72.

NOTE C.

Memorandum concerning Thomas Roberts of Hatherleigh, Schoolmaster, written by John Pearse of Hatherleigh, Solicitor.

THERE was at that time (1796) no school at Hatherleigh for boys of the age of my father, then over ten.

My grandfather (Mr. John Pearse, wool-stapler, of Hatherleigh) rode to Clovelly to see Mr. Thomas Roberts, a schoolmaster, who, although both of his hands had been blown off, was an excellent writer and a very ingenious man.

By my grandfather's promising his own sons and what other boys he could procure, Mr. Roberts was induced to come to Hatherleigh.

The school was then held in the old vestry, a room over the gateway leading into the churchyard. My grandfather's eldest son, George, my father, unlocked the door to admit the schoolmaster, who, as he had no hands, could not so easily do it himself.

One of the principal farmers of the parish, Mr. Arthur Southcombe, blamed my grandfather for bringing a man without hands into the place, as he was sure to become a burden upon the ratepayers.

However, instead of becoming a pauper, Mr. Roberts became

a leading man in the parish and the owner of houses and lands, and Portreeve of the town.

The little day-school in the vestry grew into a boarding school of from fifty to seventy boys, mostly sons of farmers, besides some twenty or more day-boys.

He purchased Edye's Tenement, where my grandfather had served his apprenticeship and from whence he had taken his bride, razed the old buildings, and on the site built a house to receive his boarders and a schoolroom.

NOTE D.

Family of Thomas Roberts. Written after 1875.

THOMAS ROBERTS and Mary Ann Brent were married at Clovelly, August 24, 1797, and had issue

1. *John*, born September 8, 1798, married Ann, only daughter of Mr. Anthony Tucker of Totley, in the parish of Black Torrington, Devon. [He left a grandson, Anthony.]

Has been for many years and still continues Chief Clerk in the Inland Revenue Office at Birmingham, has two sons, both in practice in London, one as a surgeon, the other as a dentist.

2. *Thomas*, born June 12, 1800, died in infancy.
3. *Mary*, born March 22, 1802, also died in infancy.
4. *William*, born April 29, 1804. Bookseller and Printer of 197 High Street, Exeter; married Caroline Boughton, the youngest daughter of William Harris, Esq., Comptroller of H.M. Customs at the port of Exeter; and has two sons (both of them in their father's business) and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Munk was the oldest.
5. *George*, born May 5, 1806, learnt the business of an Ironmonger and died unmarried June 6, 1833.
6. *Thomas*, born May 3, 1808, married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Tucker of Gittisham, Bookseller and Printer of Kingsbridge. Died April, 1851 (his wife died before him). They left one daughter, recently married to J. W. Clarkson, Esq., Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Indian Navy.
7. *Mary*, born September 16, 1810, married to Thomas Besley, Esq., Surgeon, afterwards Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Infirmary, Waterloo Road, London, where he died September, 1859, leaving 7 children.
8. *Stephen*, born June 16, 1812, died in infancy.

9. *Jane*, born November 19, 1814, died May or June, 1875. Married 1st Mr. J. Simpson, Wholesale Dry-salter of London, and 2nd G. A. Canton, Esq., Dentist of St. Martin's Lane, London, who died January 1, 1860. She had one daughter by her first husband, married to Edward Hartry, Esq., Dentist of St. Martin's Lane.
10. *Anne*, born April 1, 1818, married to J. J. Cole, Esq., Architect, the only son of Robert Cole, Esq., Solicitor of London. She died November 1, 1846, leaving one daughter, now about 18 years of age.
- (This daughter married James C. Marshall, Esq., of Far Cross, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs., who became a member of the Association in 1904.)

The Thomas Roberts, *late of Exeter*, who died in 1811, and was buried in Hatherleigh Churchyard, was the Schoolmaster's father, and it would seem that on the breaking up of the household at Tor Point, by marriage or otherwise, the old couple had for some time lived in Exeter—it may be with their son William the bookseller—and afterwards with the Schoolmaster at Hatherleigh, where they were buried.

SOME DEVONSHIRE FIELD-NAMES, WITH SUGGESTIONS AS TO THEIR SIGNIFICATION, BY
EDWIN STANBURY, OF NORTH WYKE,
NEAR NORTH TAWTON.

Communicated by C. H. LAYCOCK.

(Read at Buckfastleigh, 24th July, 1918.)

NOTE.—Mr. Stanbury's comments on the Field-names included in this paper are supplemented by remarks by Miss Lega-Weekes and Mr. C. H. Laycock, which are indicated by being enclosed in brackets and initialled E. L.-W. and C. H. L. respectively.

INTRODUCTORY.

FIELD-NAMES, having been handed down by the agricultural labourer, are likely to retain more traces of Anglo-Saxon nomenclature than names of manors or towns where Norman-French or Latin influence would have been more active.

Field-names are derived principally from three sources :—

- (1) Their size, shape, or suitability of soil for certain crops or stock ; e.g. Five Acres, Ten Acres, Great Field, Longlands, Three-cornered Field, Roundabout, etc. ; Oat-park, Lamb-close, Wheaty, Wheatland, Calves'-park, Lay, etc.
- (2) Their situation ; e.g. Weir Park, Road Park, Outer Field, Homer Field, Copse Meadow, Cross Park, etc.
- (3) The names of former owners or occupiers ; e.g. Clark's Plot, Hill's Barn-field, Beck's Park, Hooper's Moor, Phillips' Plantation, etc.

In the case of minor holdings, the name of the field was presumably more often applied to the messuage built upon

it than vice versa ; hence field-names may assist in the identification of a manor or farm whose original name no longer clings to the house, but has been retained by the field.

The occurrence of the same field-name, but with such a distinction as *higher*, *lower*, etc., in two contiguous holdings, points to their having been originally comprised in one estate.

Names which seem to indicate a position that the fields do not in fact occupy, e.g. Road-field, River-field, etc., may sometimes be explained as resulting from the subdivision of a larger field, and the retention of the old name for one of its portions only.

“BATTEFORD (No. 1442).¹ When ploughing damp soil, they plough in *batts*, about 16 feet wide=1 land yard, and in very wet soil 8 feet apart.

“Another name is *Battle-by-the-Ford*. Perhaps to commemorate a fight or battle by the ford.”

[*Hal.-Phil.* gives *Bat*, the root-end of a tree after it has been thrown. E. L.-W.]

“BLACKLANDS (Nos. 242, 1809-10, 2056). Fields so called are often, like this one, *woody* fields, and so they *look black* at a distance. Also perhaps on account of the blackness or peaty nature of the soil.”

“BRANDY PARK (No. 2235). ‘Brandy’=light, like bran. They will say, ‘That’s *brandy* soil,’ meaning light, well-pulverized soil.

“Also *Brandise Park*, i.e. a three-cornered field.

“Brandise=a three-legged iron stand to rest a crock, saucepan, or frying-pan on over a hearth-fire.”

(Cp. *Brandis Corner*, the name commonly given to a place where three cross-roads form a triangle, from which a small hamlet in North Devon is so named. *Brandis-wise* or *Brandis-fashion* means in a triangular position. The utensil, as described above, from which the name and idea are taken, is so called probably because it is placed over the *brands* or logs on a hearth-fire. C. H. L.)

¹ The numbers refer to the corresponding numbers by which the fields are distinguished in the printed South Tawton Tithe-Commutation List of 1844, copies of which, and of the large-scale map accompanying it, may be consulted at the Episcopal Registry, Exeter ; the Office of the Board of Agriculture, 4 St. James’s Square, London ; and the District Council School, South Zeal, South Tawton.

[*N. E. D.* has *Brandise*—a trivet. Old English *brand-isen*, from *brand*=burning, and *isen*=iron. *E. L.-W.*]

“CHAMMING PARK (Nos. 2052-3). Always called *Channin's Park*. It is not near any road. So called probably after a man's name.”

[Possibly from *Cham*=to chew, nibble, champ. See *N. E. D.* and *Hal.-Phil.* *E. L.-W.*]

“CHILPARK (Nos. 563, 1169-70). Might mean a cold, wet field. Sounds something like another field-name, *Cholapark*.”

[Cp. *Chilver* (No. 476). *Chylle*=herb, *cilium vel psillum*. *Prompt. Parv.* *E. L.-W.*]

“CHOLAPARK (No. 1690). There is a field, belonging to Cross, and leading to Cherubeer, in Dolton parish, called *Sharrerpark*.”

[This latter name probably from French *charrue*—a plough. Cp. also *Cholwell* (No. 290), *Chalbury* (No. 1536), and *Colstone* (No. 565). *E. L.-W.*]

“CLEAVE (Nos. 158, 159, 162)=*Cliff*. Often used for a hilly field.”

(There is a field in the parish of North Bovey which is always called by the natives *Clay Field*, but which is written *Cleave* in documents, and as it is on the side of a hill and not on clay soil, *Clay* is no doubt a corruption of *Claive*, the local pronunciation of *Cleave*. This is most interesting as showing a development in pronunciation on orthodox lines in our dialect. In the first place cliff becomes *cleeve*, i.e. short *i* becomes long *e*; cp. *peen* for pin, *een* for in or inn, *eef* for if, *eez* for his, etc. Then, owing no doubt to the usual spelling of *Cleeve*, viz. *Cleave*, the *ea* becomes *ai*; cp. *ait* for eat, *maït* for meat, *aich* for each, etc. Thus *Cleave* becomes *Claive*. Lustleigh *Cleave* is always pronounced “Listly *Claive*” by natives. Lastly the termination *-ve* is dropped, also a common feature of our dialect, hence *Claive* becomes *Clai* or *Clay*. C. H. L.)

[Cp. “*Clay Stiches als Cleave Stiches*, adjoining Lower Drewston als Thurston, formerly in possession of Trend . . . etc.” *Indenture, Trans.* XXXVII, 356.

N. E. D. has *Cleve*, *cleeve*, *M. E.* *cleof*, *cleove*, a variant of *Clif*. Sometimes erroneously spelt “cleave,” and asso-

iated with cleave, to split, with which it has no connection. E. L.-W.]

“COLLIBEER (No. 1631). ‘Colly’ is a fairly common name for a cow. Hence *Collibeer* may be colly-byre, i.e. cow-house.

“I never heard that ‘Colly’ meant black, or a black-bird.”

(Children often speak of cows as “collie-cows,” just as in the North of England they say “cooshy-coo.” It is a semi-term of endearment, like “chüggie-pigs,” “baa-lambs,” etc. No doubt this is the correct derivation of this field-name, nevertheless “Colly” is the usual, almost invariable, name for the blackbird in East Devon and West Somerset. C. H. L.)

[In old Norse, *Kolla* = a cow.

There are several holdings known respectively as Great Collibeer, Higher Collibeer, Doctor’s Collibeer, and Pit Collibeer.

N. E. D. has *Colly* (adj.), obs. or dial. = dirtied with coal-dust, coal-black.

A. S. Dict. gives *Col* = charcoal.

Having regard to the situation of Collibeer, and the fact that the element *beer* or *beare* is believed by Skeat¹ to be derived from A.-S. *bearu*—a grove or wood, could it be that charcoal was produced in this region, and that the black dust shed along the way in carrying it to places such as Chagford, where charcoal must have been employed for the refining of metals, might account for such names as *Blackstreet* (in South Tawton), *Colerewe*, *Coleton*, and perhaps even *Holy Street*? Mutation from *C* to *H* is in accordance with philological laws, and the Rev. O. J. Reichel identifies *Colebroca* (W. 309) with Holbrook in Aylesbeare. E. L.-W.]

“CREADON (Nos. 1451, 1477). Usually pronounced *Crayton* = Craie-town.”

[French *Craie* = chalk, or lime, which abounds near by. Latin *creta* = chalk. E. L.-W.]

“FAIGES (No. 709). Might come from *fadge*, e.g. ‘You’ve had a lot of trouble to *fadge* this together’; ‘It took me a lot of fadging.’

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 22 Nov., 1902, p. 416.

"If a man had been dishonest in preparing his vegetables for show they might say, 'You've a-took a lot o' trouble fadgin' this together.'"

("How d'ee fadge?" = How do you do? C. H. L.)

[*N. E. D.* has *Fadge*, a bundle of leather, *sticks*, wool, etc. So this may possibly be a field where faggots were made or stacked.

Again, *Hal.-Phil.* gives *Faigh*, refuse stones. Possibly there were piles of broken stone in the field. E. L.-W.]

"GALLOPING CLOSE (No. 487). Have known several fields with that name; there is one near Winkleigh, good for racing."

"GRAB CLOSE (No. 1314). This may be Crab (-apple) Close. But I am inclined rather to think it is so called from the nature of the soil. 'Crabbed' = cross, obstinate, cross-grained, etc., meaning it would be stiff and bad to work."

"HAM (Nos. 2237, 2490, 2500-1). A *ham* is a strip of waste, uncultivated ground, or rough wood, forming a strip or *border* to a field."

(The word *Ham* is used in South Devon for flat low-lying pasture-land, usually near rivers and streams, and liable to be flooded in wet seasons, but by no means always in a state of swamp or marsh; it is usually very rich and fertile. Cp. *South Hams*, the name given to the rich land around Kingsbridge and South Brent. C. H. L.)

[Cp. The *hem* of a garment. Perhaps the original signification of the *Hams* in South Devon is the *borders* of Dartmoor. E. L.-W.]

"HAREPATH (No. 231). There are many fields of this name spelt thus in notices of sales, etc., but known by the residents as *Harper*. When 'Harepath' in Beaford parish, near Dolton, was so announced for sale, people in the parish asked where it was, for they only knew it as *Harper*.

"Another 'Harepath,' near Drewsteignton, is locally called *Harper*.

"It might have got its name from *paths* made by *hares*. They *do* travel in one path, and were once very numerous. Have killed fourteen hares one September at Dolton."

[The earliest of the Anglo-Saxon Charters in the Crawford Collection—that of a grant of land for the foundation of the monastery of Crediton, dated 739, in specifying the boundaries, names *Herepadhford*. Charter II mentions “*Herepadhes on suhlford to eaxan*.” Charter III, in a late fifteenth-century rendering of the boundaries, has “from Crydian brugge to *herpadh*.” E. L.-W.]

“HOLLANDS (Nos. 1094, 1096, 1104, 1302, 1305). A common field-name. It means *hollow-land*.”

[Cp. Hollacombe Farm and Cross, near Whiddon Down ; and Hollacombe Moor in North Devon.

Old English *hol*=hollow ; the *o* being sounded short, was represented in Middle English by *holl*. *N. E. D.* E. L.-W.]

“JANIN (No. 1054). Might be a variation in the pronunciation of *Channing*. See *Chamming*. No doubt from name of owner or occupier.”

“KILN CLOSE (No. 1040). Containing a lime-kiln. A man drowned himself here lately.

“Also *Great* and *Little Kiln Close*, pronounced ‘*Kill*’ locally. So called, perhaps, because near a malt-kiln formerly ; there is no lime quarry near.”

[Cp. *Killafor*d, No. 2865. E. L.-W.]

“LAY, or LEY (Nos. 334, 479–82, 708, 2051, 2369, 2382, 2386). A ‘Lay-field’ is grass-land, but not permanent, like meadows.

“A mixture of seed will be advertised as a ‘two-, three-, or so many years’ *lay*.’”

(In literary English, on the other hand, “*lea*” implies a permanent meadow. Anglo-Saxon *leáh*. C. H. L.)

“MUMBLEDOWN (Nos. 97, 102, 1032–3, 1037). There is the expression, to *mumble* a crust.”

(*Eng. Dial. Dict.* gives the word *Mumbly*, of stones used in building—shapeless, rounded, having no flat surface, crumbly. Might not the above name imply a field abounding in stones of this description ? C. H. L.)

“NAP PARK (No. 1118). *Knap* means the brow or ridge of a hill. ‘A sharp *nap* for the horses to go over.’ A

'Knappy field' is one where the meat-earth has washed down off the little hills."

"**NYMPH** (Nos. 1351, 1369). Generally pronounced *Nymp*. Perhaps it has reference to the goddesses of forest and meadow."

(Cp. the name Joseph, which is always pronounced *Josep* locally. C. H. L.)

[Nymph and Nimet (=New-take, land reclaimed from waste) are discussed in Crawford Collection of Early Charters, ed. by Napier, p. 59. E. L.-W.]

"**PUTCHERS** (No. 681). Patcher is the usual pronunciation in Devon of pitcher. And a pitcher is a withy stick of about the size of a broom handle; cut in winter, and stuck in the moist soil, it will shoot out and grow, and make a living fence. Fences were commonly made in this way formerly."

[*Patcher*, in some counties *putchen*, is the local term for a conical basket or *wicker* trap for catching salmon or eels. N. E. D.]

Hal.-Phil. has *Putchkin*, a wicker bottle. *West. Dial.* E. L.-W.]

"**QUICK BUILDING** (No. 1647). The old legend is that three old women built it before breakfast. But I should think it was originally Quick's building, after an owner or occupier."

(*Quick*, *Quicken*, and *Quick-beam* are common names for the Mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*. C. H. L.)

"**RAMSLEY** (Nos. 823, 914, 2779). 'Black-ram' is in abundance here. It has no commercial value, but indicates the presence or proximity of minerals or metals."

[The *s* might be an intrusion here for convenience of pronunciation, as also in *Rounsley Park*, No. 1545, and in *Warmshay*, No. 1510.]

The dictionaries give *Rams* (dialect), Old English *hramsa* = wild garlic, *ramsons*, *Allium ursinum*.

Again, this might possibly have been the spot for the annual pastime of the capture and roasting of a *ram*.

Ley has already been explained. E. L.-W.]

“RINGHALL FIELD. It has a road all round it.”

“RUST MEADOW. ‘Rust’ in corn is a disease in the stalk, it ripens all black and ‘rusty.’”

“SCURHILLS (No. 1123). Pronounced locally *Scurrrel*. A field full of little sharp stones or ‘scurs,’ perhaps broken off from a bed of rock underneath, so that the surface would be full of little bits of it. It might be spoken of as a ‘skurry’ field. They would call a little hump in a field, with no earth on it, a ‘scur,’ or a ‘thin nap.’”

(Cp. *Scorhill*, near Gidleigh. C. H. L.)

[In South Tawton Churchwardens’ Accounts, 1608–9, is the entry: “Arrerag’ tenem’ Alexandri Knapman, pro *Scurrrells* et Loventon P’ke.”

As to a field near Malborough, Devon, named Squirrel, and pronounced *Scirrel*, the Rev. O. J. Reichel says that *Scirrel* or *Scörrel* may = *Score*-hill, equivalent to *Share*-hill, the field certainly embracing only a portion of the hill. See *Trans.* XXXIII, p. 480. E. L.-W.]

“SHARLAND (No. 1553). A *shear*, so spelt, but pronounced *share*, is a crop of grass; e.g. ‘A fine share o’ grass.’ The same word as shearing or *sharing* sheep. The name implies that the field usually yields a good *cut* of grass.”

[Cp. *Shoreland*, Nos. 370, 865.

Bosworth’s *A.-S. Dict.* gives *Scearu* = a share, portion, what is cut off, land separated or apportioned. E. L.-W.]

“SHUTE (No. 1666). Probably has a ‘shoot’ to convey a stream of water into a drinking-trough.”

[Cp. *Shute* orchard, 1666; *Shoot* mead, 2857; *Shut* meadow, 207, 711. E. L.-W.]

“SPLATTY (No. 283). There is a small village called Splatt, near Broadwood Kelly. *Splatter-footed* is the local word for splay-footed. They would call a lazy fellow, turning out his toes, ‘splatter-footed.’”

[Bosworth’s *A.-S. Dict.* gives *Splot*, a spot, plot, place. This is the most probable derivation.

Hal.-Phil. has *Splette* (vb.), to spread out flat. The root idea of several similar words seems to be flat, spreading out.

Plot is usually pronounced *plat* in Devon, to which initial *s* is added in *splat*.

Bronescombe's *Episcopal Register*, Exeter, p. 214, records the ordination of Hugonem *Splote*. In 1755 John *Splatt* holds land in Chagford, Tawton, etc. Possibly the field commemorates *him*; but even if so, his surname was probably derived from that of a place. Personal and place names often interact. E. L.-W.]

"STATTLE (No. 497). Many years ago they always put corn on a 'stattle,' pronounced *staddle*, before thrashing. It was a timber frame supported on short posts about 6 feet apart with a stone on top of each called a stattle-cap."

[Bosworth's *A.-S. Dict.* has *Stadol*=a foundation, basis. E. L.-W.]

"STITCH (No. 828). Must mean 'stitch of corn,' i.e. ten sheaves of wheat, or six of oats, set up in the field at harvest time to dry, before being ricked."

[Cp. *Stitches* (No. 380). Also, *vide ante*, *Cleave-stitches*.

There was perhaps an early form *Tich*, for *Hal.-Phil.* gives *Ticher*=a sheaf of corn (South), and *Tiching*=setting up turves to dry, or sheaves of corn. Mr. S. O. Addy writes: "It is very likely that *stitch* and *tich* are the same word; cp. *squench* for quench, *scraunch* for crunsh, *scrumple* for crumple, etc.; formed, according to Skeat, by prefixing an *x* for emphasis; the *s* being the French *es*, Latin *ex*."

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* under *Stitch*. E. L.-W.]

"STRANGLY (No. 575). No doubt means straggly."

"STRAPPY (No. 264). 'Strap' = a strip. A 'strappy piece' is a long irregular piece, a strip."

"SWALLET (No. 1163). To 'swale' is to burn the coarse grass and herbage as they do on Dartmoor. The name probably refers to this custom."

[Bosworth's *A.-S. Dict.* has *Swélan*=to burn, *Swell*=burning, heat. E. L.-W.]

"TEAZLE PARK (No. 1886). The name given to 'Homer Stockland' by Thomas Powlesland. Teazles used to be grown about here for the woollen industry. Have often seen the barn near Moon's Cross, South Tawton, full of teazles packed in dry to send away. Have seen teazles growing on the Exeter road not ten years ago. The name

of the field was changed on account of the crop for which it was suited. I think many fields have had their names changed in the same way."

"TICKHANGER (Nos. 1497, 1522, 1537). 'Ticks' are more troublesome in some fields than in others."

[*Eng. Dial. Dict.* gives *Tick*=a bird, the whinchat. Also *Tick*=the common field horse-bean. *Som.*, with a quotation as to "Tick Fair," a fair at which these beans were sold.

N. E. D. gives *Hanger*, Old English *hangra*, a wood on the side of a steep hill or bank.

Cp. the place-name *Chattehanger*. Devon Fines, Mich. 37-8 Eliz. E. L.-W.]

"TRUNDLEBEER (Nos. 1056, 2564). A 'Trundel' or 'Trendel' is the term used in bills of sales for the large oval tub in which beef is salted, now commonly called a *Salter*. It is made like a butter tub, but oval, with handles. It is generally about 4 feet by 2 feet and 2 feet deep, contracting towards the top. Some old-fashioned ones would hold the meat of two bullocks. Four lads once got in one and rowed it like a boat on the pond."

[The name suggests that the place was situated in a circular valley. *Trendle*, *trendell*, or *trendall* as a circular chandelier, or ring set round with candles, is familiar in old Churchwardens' Accounts. It is early found in personal names, e.g. Ric. de Trendelbur, 11 Ed. II (Exch. Plea Roll, 40, m. 22). And in South Tawton Churchwardens' Accounts, 1592-3, Ricus Trendlebere *als* Smyth debet vi^d. E. L.-W.]

"WARREN (No. 119). A rabbit warren, a game preserve."

"WITNEY (No. 684). Might be a corruption of 'Wheaten-hay' They talk of 'Wheaten bread.' Or might be from *wit*=white."

"ZOGGY. Means soft, spongy, boggy. From *sog* or *zog*, often pronounced *zug*=a bog."

[Cp. *Zogny Park*, No. 746.

Bosworth's *A.-S. Dict.* gives *Sogedha*=juice, moisture. E. L.-W.]

LIST OF MEMBERS.

p Indicates Past Presidents.

* Indicates Life Members. † Indicates Honorary Members.

‡ Indicates Members who retire at the end of the current year.

The Names of Members of the Council are printed in small capitals;
and of Members whose addresses are not known, in italics.

Notice of Changes of Residence, of Resignations, and of Decease of Members
should be sent to the General Secretary.

Year of
Election

1913*H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc. (*All communications to be addressed to Walter Peacock, Esq., M.V.O., Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.*)

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

1862†*p*HARPLEY, Rev. W., M.A., F.C.P.S., Clayhanger Rectory,
Tiverton. [*Foundation Member.*]

1862*p*HINE, JAMES, F.R.I.B.A., Roydon, Launceston.

1913 Abell, G. J., 8, Rolle Street, Exmouth.

1901 Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., Killerton Park,
near Exeter.

1913*Adams, E. Amery, 186, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.

1896 ADAMS, MAXWELL, c/o Messrs. William Brendon & Son,
Ltd., Plymouth (HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).

1900*ADAMS, S. P., Elbury Lodge, Newton Abbot.

1908 Albert Memorial Library, etc. (The Royal), Exeter, per
H. Tapley Soper, F.R.Hist.S.

1886*Aldridge, C., M.D., Bellevue House, Plympton.

1909 ALEXANDER, J. J., M.A., J.P., Grammar School, Tavistock.

1911 Alexander, Philip T., J.P., C.C., Brixham, S. Devon.

1896*Allhusen, C. Wilton, Pinhay, Lyme Regis.

1869 AMERY, J. S., Druid, Ashburton (HON. GENERAL TREASURER).

1891 Amory, Sir J. Heathcoat, Bart., Knightshayes, Tiverton.

1901 ANDREW, SIDNEY, 18, West Southernhay, Exeter.

1894 Andrews, John, Traine, Modbury, Ivybridge.

1912 Anstey, A., 13, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

1901 Arthur, Mrs., Atherington Rectory, UMBERLEIGH, R.S.O.,
North Devon.

1912 Astor, Waldorf W., M.P., Cliveden, Taplow, Bucks.

1912 Axe, Rev. Arthur, Heavitree, Exeter.

- 1912*Babbage, Gilbert, 16, Cathedral Close, Exeter.
 1911 Ball, Edwin Jennings, Ph.D., 5, Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock.
 1912 Baring, Sir Godfrey, Bart., M.P., 32, Lowndes Square, London, S.W.
 1878*^pBARING-GOULD, Rev. S., M.A., Lew Trenchard, Lewdown.
 1911 Barns, Mrs. Cecilia, Throwleigh, near Chagford, Devon.
 1911 Barns, Rev. W. E. C., 14, Rowley Road, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
 1902*Barratt, Sir Francis Layland, Bart., M.A., 68, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.
 1898*Bayley, Arthur R., B.A., F.R.Hist.S., St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.
 1894*Bayly, Miss A., Seven Trees, Plymouth.
 1903 Bayly, John, Highlands, Ivybridge.
 1913*Bedford, His Grace The Duke of; K.G., Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.
 1912 Benn, A. Shirley, M.P., 18, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.
 1905 Bennett, Ellery A., 17, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
 1906 Bent, Major Morris, Deerswell, Paignton.
 1913†Berry, R. B., Kenwyn, Ashburton (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1912 Bickersteth, Rev. H. L., B.A., Clevedon, Glanville Road, Tavistock.
 1913 Bickford, Rev. W. Pennington-, M.A., The Rectory, St. Clement Danes, Strand, London, W.C.
 1904 Bird, W. Montagu, J.P., Dacre House, Ringmore, Teignmouth.
 1912 Birdwood, Allan Roger, 18, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1912 Birkett, Ernest E., The Knoll, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1897 Birks, Rev. H. A., M.A., Kingsbridge.
 1889 Birmingham Free Library, Birmingham.
 1886 BLACKLER, T. A., Royal Marble Works, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
 1909 BODY, MARTIN, Rockmount, Launceston.
 1912 Bond, Francis William, 40, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W.
 1901 Bond, P. G., 105, Union Street, Plymouth.
 1901 Bond, Miss S. C., 22, Elm Street, Rockland, Knox Co., Maine, U.S.A.
 1906 Bond, Rev. W. F., B.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex.
 1913 Boston Public Library, U.S.A., c/o Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
 1912 Boucher, John Bishop, Rosemont, Heavitree Road, Exeter.
 1906 Bovey, Thomas William Widger, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., Castle House, Bampton, N. Devon.
 1912 Bowden, John F., F.S.I., Crossways, West Avenue, Exeter.
 1890*Bowring, Sir Thos. B., Bart., 7, Palace Gate, London, W.
 1898 Boyer, Commander F., R.N., Whitehall, Padstow, Cornwall.
 1911 Boyle, Mrs. C. Vicars, Cheldon Rectory, Chulmleigh, North Devon.
 1900*Bradridge, C. Kingsley, 13, Talbot Street, Cardiff.
 1912 Brant, Captain, R.N., St. Martins, Budleigh Salterton.

- 1905 Brendon, Charles E., 6, Hillsborough, Plymouth.
 1892 Brendon, W. T., The Anchorage, Grand Parade, Plymouth.
 1905 Briggs, C. A., F.E.S., Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.
 1911 Brushfield, Mrs. T. N., 5, The Parade, Budleigh Salterton.
 1911*Brushfield, Miles Nadauld, 13, Allfarthing Lane, Wandsworth Common, Surrey.
 1911 Buckfast, The Right Rev. The Lord Abbot of (Dom Anscar Vonier, O.S.B.), Buckfast Abbey, Buckfast, S. Devon.
 1906 Budgett, Mrs. W. Hill, Longcroft, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.
 1904 Bullock, Miss Henrietta Ann, 1, Brimley Villas, Teignmouth.
 1912 Burlace, J. B., 38, Corfton Road, Ealing, W.
 1911 Burn, Colonel C. R., M.P., 77, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.
 1887pBURNARD, ROBERT, J.P., F.S.A., Stoke-in-teignhead, Teignmouth.
 1887 Burnard, Mrs. F. L., Stoke-in-teignhead, Teignmouth.
 1906 Bywater, Ingram, M.A., 93, Onslow Square, London, S.W.
- 1902 Calmady, Charles Calmady, Stoney Croft, Horrabridge.
 1912 Campion, H., 3, Baring Place, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1908 Card, F. F., Broadlands, Newton Abbot.
 1891*Carpenter, H. J., M.A., LL.M., Penmead, Tiverton.
 1866*Carpenter-Garnier, J., J.P., Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants.
 1907 Carr, Henry F., Broadparks, Pinhoe, Exeter.
 1908 Carr-Smith, Miss Rose E., Berwyn, Stratford-on-Avon.
 1902 Carter, Miss E. G., Hartland, North Devon.
 1899 Cartwright, Miss M. Anson, 11, Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1895*Cash, A. Midgley, M.D., Limefield, Torquay.
 1912 Caunter, William Ashford, Oakfield, Cowley Road, Exeter.
 1898 Cave, Sir C. D., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.
 1910 CHALK, Rev. E. S., M.A., Kentisbeare Rectory, Cullompton.
 1900 Chalmers, J. H., Holcombe, Moretonhampstead.
 1911*Chalmers, R. W. S., Christ Church College, Oxford.
 1906 Chambers, R. E. Elliot, Pill House, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.
 1899*Champernowne, A. M., Dartington Hall, Totnes.
 1890 Chanter, C. E. R., Broadmead, Barnstaple.
 1901 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., M.A., Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1884 Chapman, H. M., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
 1881pCHAPMAN, Rev. Professor, M.A., LL.D., Crofton, Byronshill, Torquay.
 1906 CHAPPLE, W. E. PITFIELD, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
 1906 Chapple, Miss Pitfield, The Shrubbery, Axminster.
 1902 Charbonnier, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
 1908 Chennells, Rev. A. W., B.A., LL.D., The College, Newton Abbot.
 1911 Chichester, Miss, Arlington Court, Barnstaple.
 1912 Child, Herbert, 34, Southernhay East, Exeter.
 1896 CHOPE, R. PEARSE, B.A., The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

- 1912 Clapp, Cecil Robert Mainwaring, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.),
2, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
- 1905 CLARKE, Miss KATE, 2, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter.
- 1901 CLAYDEN, Principal A. W., M.A., F.G.S., Royal Albert Memorial
College, Exeter.
- 1903 Clay-Finch, Mrs., Bark Hill House, Whitchurch, Salop.
- 1881**p*CLIFFORD, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., J.P., Ugbrooke, Chudleigh.
- 1912 CLIFFORD, Colonel E. T., V.D., 6, Cranley Gardens, South
Kensington, London, S.W.
- 1893 Cocks, J. W., Madeira Place, Torquay.
- 1909 Colborne, The Hon. Mrs. Mabel, Venn, Ivybridge.
- 1898**p*COLERIDGE, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., The Chanter's House.
Ottery St. Mary.
- 1894 Collier, George B., M.A., Whinfield, South Brent.
- 1889 Collier, Mortimer, Foxhams, Horrabridge.
- 1896 Collings, The Right Hon. Jesse, M.P., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- 1900 Commis, James G., J.P., High Street, Exeter.
- 1913 Conran, Major Gerald Marcell, Bradridge House, Diptford,
South Brent, S. Devon.
- 1910 Conybeare, H. C. A., M.A., J.P., Platway, Shaldon, Teignmouth.
- 1912 Cornish, Frederick John, 44, Magdalen Road, Exeter.
- 1881**Cornish, Rev. J. F.*
- 1908 Cornish-Bowden, Peter, Zaire, Newton Abbot.
- 1910 Cornwall Polytechnic Society, The Royal (*per* the Secretary,
E. W. Newton, Camborne).
- 1904 Coryndon, R. T., Mbabane, Swaziland, S. Africa.
- 1895 Cowlard, C. L., Madford, Launceston.
- 1901 Cox, Irwin E. B., M.P., Moat Mount, Mill Hill, Middlesex.
- 1911*Crabbe, Herbert Ernest, F.R.G.S., Teignbridge House, Kings-
teignton, S. Devon.
- 1908 Crang, W. H., 11, Collingwood Villas, Devonport.
- 1911 Cree, W. E., M.D., Penryn, Watts Road, Tavistock.
- 1904 Crespis, C. Legassicke, 51, West Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
- 1907 CRESSWELL, Miss BEATRIX F., 23, Wonford Road, Exeter.
- 1912†CROCKER, James, F.R.I.B.A., Stuckey's Bank Chambers, High
Street, Exeter.
- 1898*p*CROFT, Sir ALFRED W., K.C.I.E., J.P., M.A., Rumleigh, Bere
Alston, R.S.O.
- 1886 Cumming, Stephen A., 3, Arlington Park Mansions, Chiswick,
London, W.
- 1913 Dart, Miss Edith, The Orchard, Crediton.
- 1911 Davey, G. W., 16, John Street, Bedford Row, London. W.C.
- 1911 Davie, G. C., J.P., C.C., The Elms, Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple.
- 1896 DAVIES, W., Bellfield, Kingsbridge.
- 1897 Davis, J. W., Doneraile, Exmouth.
- 1878 Davson, F. A., M.D., J.P., Mount Galpine, Dartmouth.
- 1902 Daw, Mrs., Yeoldon, Northam, N. Devon.
- 1912 Daw, R. Arthur, 9, Regent's Park, Heavitree, Exeter.

- 1888* Dawson, Hon. Richard, J.P., D.L., M.A., Holne Park, Ashburton.
- 1912 Depree, F. Templer, Newlands, Exeter.
- 1912 Depree, Mrs. Lilian May, 65, Portland Court, London, W.
- 1911 Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter (*per* Hon. Sec.).
- 1905 Dewey, Rev. Stanley D., M.A., Rectory, Moretonhampstead.
- 1902 Dimond-Churchward, Rev. Preb., M.D., The Vicarage, Northam, North Devon.
- 1882 DOE, GEORGE M., Enfield, Great Torrington.
- 1912 Donald, Major-General C. E., St. Loyes, Exeter.
- 1898* Donaldson, Rev. E. A., Pyworthy Rectory, Holsworthy, North Devon.
- 1913 Downes, Harold, M.B., Ditton Lea, Ilminster, Somerset.
- 1907 DRAKE, F. MORRIS, Cathedral Yard, Exeter.
- 1904 Drake, Major William Hedley, Brynwillow, Polsham Park, Paignton.
- 1902 Drayton, Harry G., 201, High Street, Exeter.
- 1910 Drewe, Julius C., J.P., Wadhurst Hall, Sussex.
- 1910 Drewe, William Francis, Broadhembury House, Honiton.
- 1912 Du Buisson, Major, Woodlands, Kenn, Devon.
- 1909 Duke, H. E., K.C., M.P., 37, Alleyn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E.
- 1889 DUNCAN, A. G., J.P., South Bank, Bideford.
- 1913 Dunn, Miss Mary Rouse, Riverside, Bideford.
- 1898* Dunning, Sir E. H., Knt., J.P.
- 1901* Durnford, George, J.P., C.A., F.G.A.CAN., Greenhythe, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.
- 1879 Dymond, Arthur H., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
- 1902 Dymond, Mrs. Robert, The Mount, Bideford.
- 1908 Eames, Miss Kate, Cotley, near Chard.
- 1907 Eames, Miss Maria Deane, Cotley, near Chard.
- 1901 Earle, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Bishop of Marlborough, Dean of Exeter, The Deanery, Exeter.
- 1909 Eastabrook, Miss, 17, Tavistock Street, Devonport.
- 1898 Eccles, J. A. J., Stentwood, Dunkeswell Abbey, Honiton.
- 1891^p EDMONDS, Rev. CHANCELLOR, B.D., The Close, Exeter.
- 1901 Edye, Lieut.-Col., Gifford Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.
- 1896 ELLIOT, EDMUND A. S., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., Slade House, near Kingsbridge.
- 1911 Elliot, Mrs. W. R., Roundham View, Paignton.
- 1909 Elliot, Rev. F. R., M.A., M.V.O., Tregie, Paignton.
- 1888 Ermen, Miss, St. Katherine's, Torre, Torquay.
- 1911 Evan-Thomas, Rear-Admiral Hugh, R.N., M.V.O., Redlap House, near Dartmouth.
- 1898* Evans, Arnold, 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
- 1904 Evans, Major G. A. Penrhys, Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1895 EVANS, H. MONTAGU, 2, Mount Tamar Villas, St. Budeaux, Devon.
- 1886 Evans, J. J. Ogilvie, 1, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.

1880*Evans, Parker N., Park View, Brockley, West Town, R.S.O., Somerset.

1913 Evans, Wilfrid J. O., West Street, Ashburton.

1902*Eve, The Hon. Sir H. T., Yarnor, Bovey Tracey.

1901 Every, Rev. H., M.A., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Barnstaple.

1904 Every, Richard, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.

1905~~p~~ExETER, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Exeter.

1912 Fairbrother, G. H., Whitehall, Bideford.

1905 Falcon, T. A., M.A., Hill Close, Braunton, Devon.

1913 Firth, Cecil, Knowle, Ashburton.

1896 Firth, H. Mallaby, Knowle, Ashburton.

1896*Firth, R. W., Place, Ashburton.

1903 Fisher, Arthur, St. Aubyns, Tiverton.

1912 Flavell, Rev. T., M.A., Christow Vicarage, near Exeter.

1911 Fleming, George McIntosh, c.c., Loventor Manor, Totnes.

1906 Fortescue, Rt. Hon. the Earl, Castle Hill, South Molton.

1910 FOSTER, M. T., Fore Street, Cullompton.

1867*Foster, Rev. J. P., M.A., Cotswold Park, Cirencester.

1908 Fouracre, J. T., J.P., 16, Portland Square, Plymouth.

1876*Fowler, Rev. Canon W. W., Earley Vicarage, Reading.

1876*Fox, Charles, The Pynes, Warlingham-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

1892 Francis, H., c.e., 12, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.

1913 Francis, Mrs. S. B., Walden, Crediton.

1900 Francken, W. A., Okehampton.

1911 Frean, George Moore, Cranicombe, Branksome Avenue, Bournemouth.

1894*Frost, F. C., F.S.A., Regent Street, Teignmouth.

1912 FROUDE, ASHLEY A., c.m.g., Collapit Creek, Kingsbridge, S. Devon (PRESIDENT).

1908 Fulford, Francis A., Great Fulford, Dunsford, Exeter.

1880 Furneaux, J., Tor View, Buckfastleigh, Devon.

1908 Gallsworthy, Frank, Wellesley Buildings, Wellington Street, Leeds.

1912†Gandy, The Very Rev. Monsignor, The Presbytery, South Street, Exeter.

1906 Gardiner, John, The Elms, Rudgeway, R.S.O., Glos.

1913 Gates, Dr. Mabel, 15, York Road, Exeter.

1901 Gauntlett, George, 27, Dix's Field, Exeter.

1909 Geen, Harry, Brandize, Avenue Road, Torquay.

1910 Geen, Henry, J.P., Tenby House, Okehampton.

1908 Gervis, Frederick H., Roborough House, Torquay.

1900*Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., J.P., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.

1910 Gidley, G. G., M.D., Heyford House, Cullompton.

1912 Gidley, Mrs. G. G., Heyford House, Cullompton.

1909 Giffard, Edward Walter, 13, Chesham Place, London, S.W.

1892*Gill, Miss, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.

- 1877*Glyde, E. E., F.R.MET.SOC., 323, Ross Street, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.
- 1902 Goaman, Thomas, J.P., 14, Butt Gardens, Bideford.
- 1913 Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., 10, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1911 Grant, W. J., Parade House, Dartmouth.
- 1871 Gregory, A. T., *Gazette* Office, Tiverton.
- 1913*Grigg, H. W., Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Crownhill, S.O., Devon.
- 1896 Grose, S., M.D., F.R.C.S., Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
- 1902 Groves-Cooper, J., Wear Gifford, Bideford.
- 1910 Gundry, Lieut.-Col., H. B., J.P., The Grange, Honiton.
- 1873*Guyer, J. B., F.C.S., Wrentham, Torquay.
- 1892^pHALSBURY, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 4, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1895*Hamblenden, The Right Hon. Viscount, 3, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
- 1889 Hamling, J. G., F.G.S., The Close, Barnstaple (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1880*Hamlyn, Joseph, Fullaford, Buckfastleigh.
- 1878 Hamlyn, W. B., Widecombe Cot, Barrington Road, Torquay.
- 1913 Hamlyn, William, J.P., Hapstead, Buckfastleigh (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1895 Harding, T. L., Elmington, Chelston, Torquay.
- 1912 Hardy, Francis James, Gittisham Hill, Honiton.
- 1913 Harker, Rev. F. E., A.T.S., The Manse, Ashburton.
- 1892 Harpley, Rev. F. R. A., B.A., Harleston, Northampton.
- 1893 Harris, Miss, Sunningdale, Portland Avenue, Exmouth.
- 1913 Harris, F. G., Windsor Lodge, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
- 1905 HARTE, Prof. WALTER J., Royal Albert Memorial College Exeter.
- 1909 Hart-Smith, C. L., Castle Street, Launceston.
- 1908 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., *per* Messrs. Edward G. Allen and Son, Ltd., 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.
- 1898*Harvey, Henry Fairfax, Croyle, near Cullompton.
- 1900 Harvey, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., Dundridge, Totnes.
- 1892*Harvey, T. H., J.P., Blackbrook Grove, Fareham, Hants.
- 1875*Hatt-Cook, Herbert, Hartford Hall, Cheshire.
- 1913 Hawker, Henry Gore, Strode, Ivybridge, S. Devon.
- 1910 Hawkins, Rev. Edward J., B.A., 18, Marlborough Road, Exeter.
- 1912 Headridge, Miss J., Episcopal Modern School, Exeter.
- 1912 Hearn, Mrs. Eliza Christine, Ford House, Alphington Road, Exeter.
- 1909 Hebbert, Ernest, Berrynarbor, near Ilfracombe.
- 1890*Heberden, W. B., C.B., Elmfield, Exeter.
- 1888*Hepburn, Sir T. H., Knt., J.P., C.C., Dunmore, Bradninch, Cullompton.

- 1907 Herron, H. G. W., c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.
- 1908 Hext, George, Kingstone, Newton Abbot.
- 1882*HIERN, W. P., M.A., F.R.S., Castle House, Barnstaple.
- 1909 Hill, Rev. H. A., Worlington Rectory, Morchard Bishop, North Devon.
- 1892*Hingston, C. A., M.D., 3, The Esplanade, Plymouth.
- 1907 Hitchcock, Arthur, Haddon Corner, Kilmington, Axminster.
- 1912 Hitchcock, Walter M., 48, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.
- 1898 HODGSON, T. V., Municipal Museum, Plymouth.
- 1901 Holman, H. Wilson, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
- 1901 Holman, Herbert, M.A., LL.B., Haldon Lodge, Teignmouth.
- 1893 Holman, Joseph, Downside House, Downlewe, Sneyd, Bristol.
- 1906 Holman, Francis Arthur, Jerviston, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
- 1906 Holman, Ernest Symons, The Rookery, Streatham Common, London, S.W.
- 1906 Holmes, Harold, Cherryford, Martinhoe, Parracombe.
- 1872 Hooper, B., Bournbrook, Torquay.
- 1910 Hooppell, Rev. J. L. E., St. Peter's Vicarage, Hoxton Square, London, N.
- 1911 Hopper, A. E., Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.
- 1912 Horsburgh, J., 43, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
- 1912 Horsburgh, Mrs. Alice Frances, 43, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.
- 1896*Hosegood, S., Chatford House, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1912 Houghton, Mrs. Mary J., St. Kerrians, Exeter.
- 1895*HUGHES, T. CANN, M.A., F.S.A., Town Clerk, Lancaster.
- 1868*HUNT, A. R., M.A., F.G.S., F.L.S., Southwood, Torquay.
- 1906 Hunt, Rev. J. Lyde, M.A., Efford, Paignton.
- 1876 Hurrell, J. S., The Manor House, Kingsbridge.
- 1886 Huxtable, James, 2, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
- 1908 Hyde, The Venble. H. B., The Vicarage, Bovey Tracey.
- 1893 Iredale, A., Strand, Torquay.
- 1890*Jackson, Mark, Homelea, Purley, Surrey.
- 1904 Jackson, Rev. Preb. P., Kingsteignton Vicarage, Newton Abbot.
- 1912 James, C. Carkeet, The Ministry, Cairo, Egypt.
- 1908 James, S. Boucher, Hallsannery, Bideford.
- 1912 Jenkins, Rhys, M.I.M.E., The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.
- 1901 Jerman, J., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.M.S., The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
- 1911 JOCE, THOMAS JAMES, 3, Manor Crescent, Newton Abbot.
- 1913 Jones, Evelyn Llewellyn Hustler, Fishwick, Kingsteignton, Newton Abbot.

- 1911 Jones, Miss Mary, Wonford House, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1906 Jones, Tom, J.P., Royal Castle Hotel, Lynton.
 1913 Jordan, Mrs. Flora, The Cedars, Teignmouth.
 1883 JORDAN, W. F. C., The Cedars, Teignmouth.
 1899*JULIAN, Mrs. HESTER, Redholme, Torquay.

 1913 Keene, Rev. E. G. Perry, Dean Prior, Buckfastleigh (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1879*Kelland, W. H.
 1912 Kelly, E., Clifton, Torquay Road, Newton Abbot.
 1912 Kendall, Percy John, Wayside, Union Road, Exeter.
 1872*Kennaway, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bart., M.A., Escot, Ottery St. Mary.
 1880 King, C. R. Baker, A.R.I.B.A., 35, Oakley Square, London, N.W.
 1912 Kingdon, Mrs. Susanna Kingdon, Taddyforde, Exeter.
 1912 Knapman, Theophilus, Dennysmead, Exeter.
 1901 Knight, Mrs. J. H., The Firs, Friar's Walk, Exeter.
 1911 Knollys, Major L. F., C.M.G., The Wilderness, Dartmouth.
 1909 *Knocles-Jones, J. T., M.D., M.R.C.P.*
 1909†Koebel, O., Murley Grange, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.

 1903 Laing-Oldham, Philip M. T., M.A., Mount View, Okehampton.
 1871 Lake, William Charles, M.D., Benton, Teignmouth.
 1913 Lane, Rev. W. H. Cecil, M.A., 2, Haldon Terrace, Dawlish.
 1907 Lane, John, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W.
 1904 Lang, Charles Augustus, Vigo House, Weybridge.
 1898 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Membury, near Chard.
 1903 Langley, Miss Helen, Postbridge, Princetown.
 1906 LARTER, Miss C. ETHELINDA, F.L.S., 2, Summerland Terrace, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
 1913 Lavie, Arthur, Brimhill Lodge, Maidencombe, Torquay.
 1905 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
 1913 Learmount, Rev. James, The Manse, Totnes.
 1889*Lee, Col. J. W., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
 1897pLETHBRIDGE, Sir ROPER, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., M.A., The Manor House, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon.
 1911 Lindsay, W. A., J.P., D.L., K.C., M.A., F.S.A., Windsor Herald, College of Arms, London, E.C., and Deer Park, Honiton.
 1898 Little, J. Hunter, Lisnanagh, Exmouth.
 1906 Llewellyn, W. M., C.E., 8, Lawn Road, Cotham, Clifton.
 1912 Long, Rev. Ernest Charles, Priory Cottage, The Mint, Exeter.
 1890*Longstaff, G. B., M.D., Twitcham, Mortehoe, R.S.O.
 1912 Loram, A. T., J.P., Rosamondford, Aylesbeare, Devon.
 1911 Lort-Phillips, E., J.P., Gunfield, Dartmouth.
 1898 LOWE, HARFORD J., Barne House, Christow, Exeter.
 1912 Lucas, John Archibald, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., Alexandra House, Denmark Road, Exeter.
 1863*Lyte, F. Maxwell, M.A.

- 1886*MacAndrew, James J., J.P., F.L.S., Lukesland, Ivybridge.
 1908 MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A.Scot., M.R.A.S., Wrockwardine
 Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
 1906 MacDermot, E. T., Yenworthy, Lynton, S.O., North Devon.
 1894 Mallet, W. R., Exwick Mills, Exeter.
 1904 Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
 1905 Manisty, George Eldon, Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
 1903 Manlove, Miss B., Moor Lawn, Ashburton.
 1901 Mann, F., Leat Park, Ashburton.
 1913 Mann, Jonathan, Wavelet, Sands Road, Paignton.
 1897*Mardon, Heber, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton.
 1901 Marines, The Officers Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., Royal
 Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Devon.
 1904 Marshall, James C., Far Cross, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs.
 1871*MARTIN, JOHN MAY, C.E., F.M.S., Musgrave House, 6, Denbigh
 Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
 1908 Matthews, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred, Gratton, Bow, N. Devon.
 1887 Matthews, Coryndon, F.E.S., Stentaway, Plymstock, S. Devon.
 1896 Matthews, J. W., Erme Wood, Ivybridge.
 1894 Maxwell, Mrs., Lamorna, Torquay.
 1909 May, W. H., 23, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
 1907 McLennan, Frank, Lynch Villa, Axminster.
 1898 Melhuish, Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Ashwater Rectory,
 Beaworthy.
 1902 Messenger, Paymaster Arthur W. B., R.N., H.M.S. *Æolus*,
 c/o General Post Office.
 1900 Mildmay, F. B., M.P., Flete, Ivybridge.
 1910 Miller, A. N., St. George's Well, Cullompton.
 1910 Monkswell, Right Hon. Lord, 117, St. James's Court,
 London, S.W.
 1905 Moon, W. J., J.P., 20, Home Park Villas, Devonport.
 1906 Morley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Saltram, Plympton.
 1913 Morris, Rev. Alan C., M.A., Exbourne Rectory, N. Devon.
 1909 Morris, R. Burnet, M.A., LL.B., 24, Bramham Gardens,
 London, S.W.
 1908 Morrison-Bell, Captain E. F., M.P., Pitt House, Chudleigh.
 1910 Morrison-Bell, Major A. C., M.P., 13, Seymour Street, Portman
 Square, London, W.
 1898 MORSEHEAD, J. Y. ANDERSON, Lusways, Salcombe Regis,
 Sidmouth.
 1886*Mortimer, A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
 1912 Mortimer, Fleet-Surgeon, Edgar F., R.N., Rock Mount,
 Torrington, N. Devon.
 1912 Mortimer, John, M.B., 12, Southernhay West, Exeter.
 1912 Mortimer, Thomas Sandford, J.P., 26, St. Leonard's Road,
 Exeter.
 1874*Mount Edgcumbe, Right Hon. the Earl of, Mount Edgcumbe,
 Plymouth.
 1904 Murray, O. A. R., The Admiralty, London, S.W.
 1908 Murrin, A. J., J.P., C.C., Avon House, Newton Abbot.

- 1885*NECK, J. S., J.P., Great House, Moretonhampstead.
 1912 Newberry Library, Chicago (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
 1912 Newman, Sir Robert, Bart., D.L., J.P., Mamhead Park, Exeter.
 1902 Newton Club (*per* T. W. Donaldson, Esq., Hon. Sec.), Newton Abbot.
 1913 New York Public Library (*per* Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
 1908 Nisbet, A. T., M.D., The Laurels, Powderham Road, Newton Abbot.
 1900 Nix, J. A., Tilgate, Crawley, Sussex.
 1909 Norman, W. C., St. Michael's Mount, Honiton.
 1908 Northcote, Gordon Stafford, Willowmead, Budleigh Salterton.
 1909 Northcote, The Lady Rosalind, Pynes, near Exeter.
 1896 Northmore, John, 4, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.
 1903 Norton, W. Joseph, The Shrubbery, Teignmouth.
 1904 Nourse, Mrs. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
 1904 Nourse, Rev. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
 1903 Nowell, Capt. S., 17, Rock Park, Rock Park Ferry, Liverpool.
- 1912 Opie, Mrs., Woodcockswell, Cullompton.
 1912 Owen, J. G., Minalto, Barnfield Road, Exeter.
- 1913 Paige, Henry, Broomborough, Totnes.
 1910 Palmer, Frederick William Morton-, M.D., M.A., B.C. (Cantab.), 13, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1904 Palmer, W. P., Waterloo Cottage, Exmouth.
 1911 Pannell, Rev. A. P., Bulmer Vicarage, Sudbury, Suffolk.
 1913 Parker, Oxley Durant, J.P., Sharpham, Totnes.
 1906 Parry, H. Lloyd, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Guildhall, Exeter.
 1912 Pastfield, John Robinson, Olivedale, 3, Prince's Street South, Exeter.
 1908 Pateman, Arthur F., Braeside, Belle Vue Road, Exmouth.
 1902 Patey, Rev. Charles Robert, Sowton Rectory, Exeter.
 1903 Peacock, H. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mem. Brit. Mycol. Soc., The Moors, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1901 Pearse, James, Little Warren, Starcross, South Devon.
 1896 PEARSON, Rev. J. B., D.D., 35, Marlborough Road, Bourne-mouth, W.
 1910 Peck, Miss Charlotte L., Maidencombe House, St. Mary-church, Torquay.
 1911 Peek, C., Deer Park, Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth.
 1913 Peel, F. S., Kilbury House, Buckfastleigh.
 1905 Peet, A. W., Penrallt, Kingskerswell, near Newton Abbot.
 1882 Penzance Library, Penzance.
 1908 Peter, Claude H., Town Clerk's Office, Launceston.
 1897 Peter, Thurstan C., Redruth.
 1883 Petherick, J., 8, Clifton Grove, Torquay.

- 1910 Pilditch, Philip E., Weybridge, Surrey.
 1912 Pinder, William Henry, Shillingford Lodge, near Exeter.
 1899 Pinkham, Charles, J.P., C.A., Linden Lodge, 7, Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.
 1879 Plymouth Free Public Library, Plymouth.
 1880 Pode, J. D., Slade, Cornwood, Ivybridge.
 1892^pPollock, Sir F., Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., etc., 21, Hyde Park Place, London, W.
 1900*Ponsonby, Rev. Preb. Stewart Gordon, M.A., Rectory, Stoke Damerel, Devonport.
 1900*Pope, John, Coplestone House, Coplestone.
 1878*Powell, W., M.B., F.R.C.S., Hill Garden, Torquay.
 1909 Prance, H. Penrose, Whitchurch, Mannamead, Plymouth.
 1911 Prideaux, Colonel W. F., C.S.I., Hopeville, St. Peters-in-Thanet, Kent.
 1901*Prideaux, W. de C., F.R.S.M., L.D.S. Eng., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
 1912 Pring, T. C., Maryland, Spicer Road, Exeter.
 1912 Pring, W. J., Spreytonway, Exeter.
 1887 PROUSE, ARTHUR B., M.D., F.R.C.S., 5, Lansdown Place, Clifton.
 1894*Pryke, Rev. Canon W. E., M.A., The Close, Exeter.
 1893 Punchard, Rev. Canon E. G., D.D., St. Mary's Vicarage, Ely.

 1901 Radford, A. J. V., F.S.A., Vacye, College Road, Malvern.
 1898*Radford, Arthur L., F.S.A., Bovey House, Beer, Devon.
 1889 Radford, Sir C. H., J.P., 4, The Crescent, Plymouth.
 1888 RADFORD, Mrs., Chiswick House, Ditton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.
 1896 REED, HARBOTTLE, F.R.I.B.A., 57, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
 1912 Reed, Herbert, Thornlea, Cowley Road, Exeter.
 1912 Reed, William Henry, Thornlea, Cowley Road, Exeter.
 1911 Reeve, J. Arthur, Yarrow Bank, Kingswear, Dartmouth.
 1909 Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (*per* Librarian).
 1885*Reichel, L. H., Beara Court, Highampton, North Devon.
 1872 REICHEL, Rev. OSWALD J., B.C.L., F.S.A., A la Ronde, Lymington, Devon.
 1911 Rendell, Dr., 19, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.
 1904 Reynell, B., 152, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.
 1898*Reynell-Upham, W. Upham, 10, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1912 Rice, George, M.D., The Gables, Bideford.
 1912 Roach, Albert Edward, 10, Wonford Road, Exeter.
 1912 Roberts, C. T. K., Fairhill, Wonford Road, Exeter.
 1906 Roberts, Rev. R. O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1909 Rogers, R. B., Hexworthy, Lawhitton, near Launceston.
 1902*Rogers, W. H., J.P., Orleigh Court, Bideford.
 1912 Ross, Charles Josiah, Ibsley, Exeter.

- 1902 Ross, Rev. J. Trelawny, D.D., Ham, near Devonport.
 1906 Ross, H. M., Seawood House, Lynton.
 1911 Rowand, Commander Alexander, R.N., D.S.O., 1, Brandize Park, Okehampton.
 1909 Rowe, Mrs. J. Brooking, Castle Barbican, Plympton.
 1912 Rowe, Charles Edward, J.P., Loma Loma, Exeter.
 1912 Rowe, Thomas Bradley, Lafrowda, Exeter.
 1912 Rowley, F. R., F.R.M.S., Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter.
 1899 Rudd, E. E., 119, West End Lane, West Hampstead, London, N.W.
 1905*Rundell, Towson William, F.R.MET.SOC., 25, Castle Street, Liverpool.
 1910 Rundle, Miss Julia, Kimberley, South Brent, S. Devon.
 1912**p*St. CYRES, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, J.P., M.A., Pynes, near Exeter (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1910 Salter, Miss Mary, Romsdal, Torquay.
 1904 Sanders, James, J.P., C.C., 23, South Street, South Molton.
 1912 Sanders, The Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., The Close, Exeter.
 1912 Satow, The Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., P.C., G.C.M.G., Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary.
 1881*Saunders, Ernest G. Symes, M.D., 20, Ker Street, Devonport.
 1877*Saunders, George J. Symes, M.D., Lustleigh, Burlington Place, Eastbourne.
 1895 SAUNDERS, Miss H., 95, East Street, South Molton.
 1910 de Schmid, E. H., 21, Warwick Square, Carlisle.
 1906 Scott, S. Noy, D.P.H. LOND., L.R.C.P. LOND., M.R.C.S. ENG., Elmleigh, Plymouth.
 1900*Scrimgeour, T. S., Natsworthy Manor, Ashburton.
 1906 Segar, Richard, 64, St. Gabriel's Road, Cricklewood, London, N.
 1894 Shapland, A. E., J.P., Church House, South Molton.
 1902 Shapland, J. Dee, M.R.C.S., Burnside, Exmouth.
 1912 Shapland, John, 8, Topsham Road, Exeter.
 1906 Sharland, A., 25, Charleville Circus, West Hill, Sydenham, London, S.E.
 1909 Sheldon, Gilbert, High Park, Bideford.
 1910 Sheldon, Miss Lilian, High Park, Bideford.
 1912 Sheldon, Rev. J. F., St. Leonard's Rectory, Exeter.
 1882 Shelley, Sir John, Bart., D.L., J.P., Shobrooke Park, Crediton.
 1879 Shelly, John, Princess House, Plymouth.
 1907 Shepperson, Claude, A.R.W.S., 18, Kensington Court Place, London, W.
 1885 Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton S. Philip, Bath.
 1913 Simmons, Sydney, J.P., Okehampton, Torrington Park, Friern Barnet, London, N.
 1907 Simpson, S., Tregear, Exeter.

- 1902 Skinner, A. J. P., Colyton.
 1906 SKINNER, Miss EMILY, 21, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
 1878 Slade, S. H., 65, Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Glos.
 1912 Smith, F., Westcroft, Exeter Road, Exmouth.
 1908 Snell, Henry John, 6, Grimston Villas, Houndiscombe Road, Plymouth.
 1905 Snell, M. B., J.P., 5, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.
 1909 Snell, William D., 27, Chapel Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth.
 1912 SNOW, THOMAS, J.P., Union of London and Smith's Bank, Exeter.
 1912 Soper, H. Tapley, F.R.Hist.S., The Monastery, Waverley Avenue, Exeter.
 1891 Southcomb, Rev. H. G., M.A., Orchard Dene, Budleigh Salterton.
 1906 Sparks, Miss F. Adeline, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1906 Sparks, Miss Hilda Ernestine, Suffolk House, Putney Hill, London, S.W.
 1913 Stabb, John, Clanmarina, Torquay.
 1899 Stawell, George, Penhallam, Torrington.
 1868*^pSTEBBING, Rev. T. R. R., M.A., F.R.S., Ephraim Lodge, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
 1901 STEVENS, JOHN, F.R.M.S., 50, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
 1900 Stiff, J. Carleton, Alfoxden, Torquay.
 1898*St. Maur, Harold, D.L., J.P., Stover, Newton Abbot.
 1885*Strode, George S. S., D.L., J.P., Newnham Park, Plympton.
 1911 Stuart, Capt. J. F., R.N., Fairlea, Bideford.
 1875*Sullivan, Miss.
 1899 Symonds, F. G., The Firs, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
 1896 Swansea Devonian Society (*per* S. T. Drew), Swansea.

 1899*Tanner, C. Peile, B.A., Chawleigh Rectory, Chulmleigh.
 1910†Tanqueray, W. H., Townlands, Willand, Cullompton.
 1890 Tavistock Public Library, Bedford Square, Tavistock.
 1900 Taylor, Alfred, The Mission House, Sehore, Bhopal State, Central India.
 1886 Taylor, Arthur Furneaux, Ingleside, Hanwell, London, W.
 1868 THORNTON, Rev. W. H., M.A., Rectory, North Bovey, Moreton-hampstead.
 1912 Thurgood, Ernest Charles, West Hill Lodge, Budleigh Salterton, S. Devon.
 1910 Tilley, Miss Edith, Elmfield, Coombeinteignhead.
 1903 Tindall, J., Marino, Sidmouth.
 1906 Toley, Albert, Devonia, Golden Manor, Hanwell, W.
 1908 Torquay Public Library, Torquay.
 1910 Torr, Edward R. Berry, Instow, R.S.O., North Devon.
 1912 Townsend, W., 19, St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.
 1908 Treglohan, William Thomas, B.A., Ringmoor, Yelverton.
 1902*Trist, Pendarves.

- 1887 TROUP, Mrs. FRANCES ROSE, West Hill, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
 1876 TUCKER, Major R. C., J.P., C.A., The Hall, Ashburton (Hon. AUDITOR).
 1911 Tudor, Rev. John Lechmere, M.A., Esgarston Vicarage, Lambourn, Berks.
 1910 TUKER, Miss M. A. R., Ashe House, Musbury, Devon.
 1905 TURNER, Alfred, M.D., Plympton House, Plympton.
 1906 Turner, C. S., Kelbuie, Westbourne Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1912 Turner, Mrs. Richard, c/o G. Radford, Esq., M.P., Chiswick House, Surbiton, Surrey.
 .
 1911 Ulyat, William Francis, Port Meadow, Totnes.
 1910 Upcott, Colonel Sir Frederick, C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 227, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.
 .
 1881 Varwell, H. B., J.P., Sittaford, West Avenue, Exeter.
 1911 Varwell, P., Ford Bank, Dartmouth.
 1912 Veitch, Peter C. M., J.P., Elm Grove House, Exeter.
 1884 Vicary, W., The Knoll, Newton Abbot.
 1902*Vidal, Edwin Sealy, 32, Sticklepath, Barnstaple.
 1906 Vinen, G. Starling, 11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
 1912 Vlieland, C. J., M.D., J.P., 20, Southernhay West, Exeter.
 .
 1907 Wainright, Capt. L. A., Bowden, Bovey Tracey.
 1893 Wainwright, T., The Square, Barnstaple.
 1912 Walker, Colonel D. Corrie, The Lodge, Westend, Hants.
 1893 Walker, Robert, M.D., 7, East Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1912 Walker, Walter, Ardenvoehr, Oldfield Park, Bath.
 1907 Wall, Mrs., Watcombe Priors, St. Marychurch, S. Devon.
 1895 Walpole, Spencer C., 94, Piccadilly, London, W.
 1910 Walrond, The Hon. Lionel, M.P., Bradfield, Cullompton.
 1901 WARD, Rev. JOSEPH HEALD, M.A., 16, Hartley Road, Exmouth.
 1913 Warren, Andrew, Bridgetown, Totnes.
 1913 Waterfall, Charles, F.L.S., Dalmeny, Shavington Avenue, Chester.
 1908 WATKIN, HUGH R., Hummersknott, Chelston, Torquay.
 1904 Watts, Francis, Laureston Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1907 WATTS, H. V. I., M.A., Edgemoor, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon.
 1900 Watts, Mrs. R. I., Greenbank, Yelverton, S. Devon.
 1908 Waymouth, Cecil, 33, Park Road, St. Mary Church, Torquay.
 1900*WEEKES, Miss LEGA-, Sunny Nook, Rugby Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.
 1911 Wellacott, Rev. Thomas William, M.A., The Vicarage, Totnes.
 1911 Wells, Lionel Bury, Stonehanger, Salcombe, Kingsbridge.
 1870*Were, T. Kennet-, M.A., J.P., D.A., Cotlands, Sidmouth.
 1900*Wethey, Charles Henry, The Green, Shaldon, Teignmouth.
 1913 Whale, Rev. J., Buckfastleigh (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1912 Wheaton, Frederick, 18, Powderham Crescent, Exeter.

- 1872† Whitaker, W., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., F. San. Inst., 3, Campden Road, Croydon.
- 1893 White, T. Jeston, 39, Burne Street, London, N.W.
- 1875 White-Thomson, Col. Sir R. T., C.B., J.P., Broomford Manor, Exbourne, North Devon.
- 1907 Whiteway-Wilkinson, W. H., F.R.C.S.E., Inverteign, Teignmouth.
- 1897 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL, M.Inst.C.E., Broadway Court, Westminster.
- 1912 Widgery, F. J., 11, Howell Road, Exeter.
- 1890* Wilcocks, Horace Stone, Mannamead, Plymouth.
- 1883* Wilcocks, A. D., M.R.C.S., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1877* Wilcocks, G. Waller, C.B., M.Inst.C.E., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
- 1913 Wilcocks, John, Buckfastleigh (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1877* Wilcocks, R. H., LL.B., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
- 1876* Wilcocks, W. K., M.A., 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
- 1912* Willey, Mrs. Emilie L., Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
- 1913 Williams-Lyonns, H. F., Great Inglebourne, Harberton, Devon.
- 1913 Williams, Rev. R. Twiston, Buckfastleigh (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1893 Willis, W. H., Ivanhoe, 28, Keswick Road, East Putney, London, S.W.
- 1912 Wills, Sir E. Channing, Bart., M.A., F.C.S., Harcombe, Chudleigh, S. Devon.
- 1911 Wilson, A. H., Sandridge Park, near Totnes.
- 1875* WINDEATT, EDWARD, Heckwood, Totnes.
- 1896 WINDEATT, GEORGE E., Totnes (HON. LOCAL SECRETARY).
- 1896 Winget, W., Glen Almond, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1872* Winwood, Rev. H. H., M.A., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1884* Wolfe, J. E., 24, Belsize Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1884* WOODHOUSE, H. B. S., 7, St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.
- 1907 Woolcombe, Rev. A. A., Leusden Vicarage, near Ashburton.
- 1904 WOOLLCOMBE, GERALD D., Cranmere, Newton Abbot.
- 1901* Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., F.I.Inst., F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.S.S., 14, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- 1891 WORTH, R. HANSFORD, MEM.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., 32, Thornhill Road, Plymouth.
- 1913 WORTHINGTON, Professor A. M., C.B., F.R.S., 5, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth (PRESIDENT-ELECT).
- 1909 Worthington, Rev. Jeffery, Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
- 1912 Worthington, Robert, M.A., F.R.C.S., 30, East Southernhay, Exeter.
- 1876 Wright, W. H. K., 6, Seaton Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth.
- 1895* Wykes-Finch, Rev. W., M.A., J.P., The Monks, Chaddeley Corbett, Kidderminster; and North Wyke, near North Tawton.

- 1897 Yacht Club, The Royal Western, The Hoe, Plymouth.
 1910 Yale University Library, New Haven, U.S.A., *per* Messrs.
 Edward G. Allen and Son, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury
 Avenue, London.
 1900* Yeo, Miss Mary E. J., Holsworthy, Rossi Street, Yass, New
 South Wales.
 1900 Yeo, W. Curzon, 10, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Surrey.
 1895 Young, E. H., M.D., Darley House, Okehampton.
 1912 Young, James Frederic, Duryard Grange, Exeter.
 1906 Young, Thomas, M.R.C.S., Woolacombe, N. Devon.

The following Table contains a Summary of the foregoing List.

Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	.	2
Life Members	.	.	.	.	.	102
Annual Members	.	.	.	.	.	490
Total, 1st November, 1913	.	.	.	.	.	<u>594</u>

ERRATA IN VOLUME XLIV.

- Page 86, line 10 from bottom. For "St. Loye" read "St. Loyes." and
 for "St. Clare" read "St. Clarus."
 Page 88, line 12 from bottom. For "Hermann" read "Herman."
 Page 89, line 25. For "Hillard" read "Hilliard."
 „ line 9 from bottom. For "Matthew" read "Mathew."
 Page 90, line 9. For "Lawrence" read "Laurence."
 Page 93, line 28. For "ruff" read "ruffs."
 Page 104, line 5 from bottom. For "castle" read "crown."
 Page 132, line 12 from bottom. For "J. Down" read "Town."
 Page 133, line 24. For "well" read "wall."
 „ line 26. For "glomed" read "glowed."
 Page 277, line 18. For "Gaye" read "Gay."
 Page 443, line 21. For "1575" read "1573."
 Page 449, line 2 from bottom. For "Haynes'" read "Hayne's," and for
 "1902" read "1901."
 Page 450, lines 1, 3, 19. For "Haynes" read "Hayne."
 „ line 4 from bottom, and last line. For "Hutchins" read
 "Hutchings."
 Page 451, line 21. For "Haynes" read "Hayne."
 „ line 2 from bottom. For "Haynes" read "Hayne."
 Page 452, line 4. For "Haynes'" read "Hayne's."
 Page 464, line 31. For "Edward" read "Edmond."
 Page 475, line 15. For "J. G. Ross" read "J. C. Ross."
 „ line 23. Insert "regard" after "having."
 Page 477, line 3. For "Blackford" read "Blachford."
 Page 522, line 5 from bottom. Delete the words "*The San Felip*."
 Page 524, line 6. For "y' as" read "y' yt."
 Page 527, line 3 from bottom. For "Cullicos" read "Callicos."
 Page 536, No. 25. "For "Germyn" read "Germyn."
 Page 625, lines 17 and 39. For "Restall" read "Rastall."

INDEX.

By MAXWELL ADAMS.¹

NOTE.—The Rev. O. J. Reichel's papers being separately indexed on pp. 208–18, are not fully indexed here. Persons included in the *Dictionary of National Biography* are identified by the dates of birth and death within brackets. The chief subject entries are printed in small capitals. References to footnotes are marked with an asterisk.

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¹ I am indebted to Mr. A. R. Hunt for the references in this Index to the Geological papers in this volume.

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